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WAR DEPARTMENT

Annual Reports, 1910

(IN FOUR VOLUMES)

Volume IV

Reports of the

CHIEF, BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS
PHILIPPINE COMMISSION
ACTS OF THE PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE

Report of the

GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO



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1911

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ARRANGEMENT OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.

- Volume I**-----Secretary of War.
Chief of Staff.
The Adjutant-General.
Inspector-General.
Judge-Advocate-General.
Quartermaster-General.
Commissary-General.
Surgeon-General.
Paymaster-General.
Chief of Ordnance.
Chief Signal Officer.
Chief of Coast Artillery.
- Volume II**-----Chief of Engineers (without Appendices).
- Volume III**-----Division and Department Commanders:
Department of the East.
Department of the Gulf.
Department of the Lakes.
Department of the Missouri.
Department of Dakota.
Department of Texas.
Department of the Colorado.
Department of California.
Department of the Columbia.
Philippines Division.
Department of Luzon.
Department of the Visayas.
Department of Mindanao.
Military Academy—
Superintendent.
Military Parks—
Chickamauga and Chattanooga.
Gettysburg.
Shiloh.
Vicksburg.
- Volume IV**-----Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs.
The Philippine Commission.
Acts of the Philippine Legislature.
Governor of Porto Rico.

CONSOLIDATED CONTENTS.

This volume of the War Department reports contains the following reports, in the order named, each with its own individual contents and index:

Report of the Chief, Bureau of Insular Affairs.

Index.

Report of the Philippine Commission.

Report of the Governor-General.

Report of the Executive Secretary.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

Report of the Secretary of Commerce and Police.

Report of the Secretary of Finance and Justice.

Report of the Secretary of Public Instruction.

Index.

Acts of the Philippine Commission and Second Philippine Legislature (special session).

Resolutions of the commission and legislature.

Official changes in personnel.

Index.

Report of the Governor of Porto Rico.

Report of the Secretary.

Report of the Treasurer.

Report of the Commissioner of the Interior.

Report of the Commissioner of Education.

Report of the Attorney-General.

Report of the Director of Health, Charities, and Corrections.

Report of the Auditor.

Index.

v

**REPORT OF THE CHIEF, BUREAU OF
INSULAR AFFAIRS.**

VII

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Philippine Islands	3
Legislation enacted by the Sixty-first Congress, second session	3
Supreme court, special session.....	3
Delegates and commissioners, term of office.....	3
Legislation not finally acted upon	3
Amendments to the organic act.....	3
Public works and improvement bonds	4
Amendment of mining laws.....	5
Postal savings bank	6
Railroads	6
Manila Railroad Co.....	6
Philippine Railway Co.....	7
Tarlac Railway Co.....	8
Mindanao	8
Philippine currency	8
Paper currency	8
Silver coinage.....	8
Depositories	9
Bonded indebtedness.....	9
Purchase of supplies	9
Disbursements	9
Commercial statistics	10
Imports	10
Exports	11
Insular receipts and disbursements	12
Filipino students in the United States	13
Public order	14
Visit to the Philippine Islands	14
Porto Rico	15
General conditions	15
Legislation by Congress	17
Transfer of public lands authorized	17
Revision of the organic law	17
Dominican customs receivership.....	19
Civil officers in the Philippines.....	21
Additional assistant to the chief of bureau	21
Personnel.....	21

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, November 30, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Bureau of Insular Affairs for the past year:

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

SUPREME COURT—DELEGATES AND COMMISSIONERS.

The only legislation during the last session of Congress of direct interest to the civil government of the Philippines was included in the joint resolution of April 9, 1910, authorizing the supreme court to hold special sessions at Baguio, the summer capital, during the hot season, and in the act of June 14, 1910, increasing the terms of delegates to the Philippine Assembly and of the Resident Commissioners to the United States from two to four years, beginning with 1912.

LEGISLATION NOT FINALLY ACTED UPON.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ORGANIC ACT.

During the last session a bill was introduced in the Senate to amend the Philippine organic act of July 1, 1902, as follows:

Section 4. To admit to citizenship of the Philippine Islands those inhabitants who were accidentally absent from the islands on April 11, 1899, and to give the Philippine Legislature authority to enact legislation enabling any Filipinos now excluded as well as aliens to become citizens of the Philippine Islands.

Section 7. To extend the term of office of the members of the Assembly to March 4 instead of January 1, conforming closer to the period of the annual sessions of the Assembly, and to extend the period for which members are elected to four years instead of two, beginning March 4, 1912.

Section 8. To provide that the two Resident Commissioners to the United States shall be elected for four years from March 4, instead of two.

Sections 13, 14, 15, and 16. To provide, under proper restrictions, that the amount of land which may be homesteaded shall be increased to not exceed 50 hectares (123.5 acres) instead of 16 hectares (39.5 acres), and to increase the amount of land which may be sold to an individual to 500 hectares (1,235.5 acres) instead of 16, subject to the conditions that the purchaser shall have continuously and exclusively occupied the land for five years and have cultivated the same for at least three years. The limit which a corporation or association of persons may acquire by purchase remains, under the proposed amendment, at 1,024 hectares (2,530.3 acres), as at present.

An additional section was added to the bill to give the President authority to transfer bureaus and offices of the Philippine government from one department to another. In 1900, when the "Taft Commission" first entered upon the work of organizing a civil government for the islands, the subjects under consideration were divided among its members according to their special qualifications and experience. This practice was continued the following year by dividing the commission into committees and assigning to each certain subjects. On September 1, 1901, when civil government became definitely established with a civil governor and four departments, each secretary retained under his department the matters to which he had given his attention from the beginning. With the changes that followed later, however, in the membership of the commission and heads of departments, the special reasons for the original arrangement no longer existed, and a more logical division of duties seemed necessary in the best interests of the service. This appeared so manifest that the second Philippine Legislature passed an act (No. 1972) on April 11, 1910, providing for the transfer of the bureau of agriculture from the department of the interior to the department of public instruction. In the Philippines the study of agriculture is a part of the curriculum of the public schools, and as the bureau of agriculture is largely an educational institution, the allied nature of the work made the transfer desirable.

As the bill covering these amendments passed the Senate the amendment to section 4, in reference to citizenship, was stricken out, as was also the amendment to section 15, increasing the amount of land which may be purchased by an individual. After passing the Senate the bill was referred to the House Committee on Insular Affairs, where an extensive hearing was had and several amendments proposed; but the press of other legislation in the closing days of Congress prevented a report by the committee and final action by the House. The act of June 14, 1910, however, mentioned elsewhere in this report, contained in effect the provisions of sections 7 and 8.

The other changes included in the proposed amendments are recommended by the Philippine Commission and have the approval of this bureau, the Secretary of War, and the President.

PUBLIC WORKS AND IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

The act of Congress of February 6, 1905, authorized the Philippine government to incur a maximum bonded indebtedness of \$5,000,000 for the construction of port works, roads, bridges, schools, and other

public improvements. The entire indebtedness thus authorized has been incurred through three issues of bonds, the proceeds of which have been devoted to public works, the most important being the harbor improvements at Manila, Cebu, and Iloilo, which have made the former one of the best harbors in the East. The entire proceeds of the bond issues have been appropriated and nearly all have been expended.

In order to carry on the work at present authorized or necessary to be undertaken in the near future, a bill was introduced at the last session to increase the limit of bonded indebtedness for these purposes to \$10,000,000, subject to the same restrictions as fixed by the original act. This bill passed the Senate and, after a full hearing, was favorably reported to the House, where it now is awaiting action.

The Governor-General, with the support of the Philippine Commission, has earnestly recommended this legislation, and the Secretary of War has approved the measure; and in view of the safeguards provided, which guarantee careful consideration before any issue of bonds can be made, and the present excellent financial condition of the islands, it is believed that favorable action by the House is fully warranted.

AMENDMENT OF MINING LAWS.

The organic act of July 1, 1902, provides—

That no holder shall be entitled to hold in his, its, or their own name or in the name of any other person, corporation, or association more than one mineral claim on the same vein or lode.

The Philippine Commission has repeatedly recommended amendment of this provision, and several bills for this purpose, approved by the Secretary of War, have been introduced at various times in Congress without reaching final action.

During the last session a bill intended to accomplish this object was introduced in the Senate almost identical with a bill introduced during the Fifty-ninth Congress. It provides that the government of the Philippine Islands may make regulations, not in conflict with the provisions of the act of July 1, 1902, as amended, governing the number of mining claims that any person, corporation, or association may locate on the same vein or lode. It also provides, under similar regulations, for granting licenses for exploration and mining for gold and other minerals in the waters of the Philippine Islands, no exclusive licenses to be granted except as to limited or prescribed areas.

There are a number of minerals in the Philippine Islands, some of which have been found in paying quantities. There has been much prospecting, but mining is largely a speculative matter, and, as the minerals there are found mainly in the wildest and most inaccessible parts, with no railroads or highways or means of communication with the outer world, development has been discouraged rather than encouraged by the inducements offered.

It is recommended that these amendments be enacted into law. It is believed that they will be of material benefit to the islands in the present, while properly safeguarding future interests.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

The continued success of the postal savings bank in the Philippines attests the wisdom of its establishment in 1906. Intended primarily for the benefit of the Filipinos, its growth in public favor among them is shown by the fact that the number of Filipino depositors has increased to 8,547, as compared with 4,927 on June 30, 1909, and now constitutes more than 65 per cent of the depositors.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 293 banks in operation, an increase of 42 over the previous year, and a net increase is shown of 4,320 depositors and of ₱230,287.79 in deposits.

The interest paid to depositors on closed accounts during the year amounted to ₱5,534.84, and the amount of accrued interest placed to the credit of individual depositors June 30, 1910, was ₱22,274.94.

The sum of ₱76,696.94 interest was received from investments in bonds and mortgages and on time deposits in other banks, all made under the direction of the postal savings bank investment board. This board is now placing real-estate loans at 8 and 10 per cent and will be able to loan upon this class of security the full amount permitted by law. The interest for the fiscal year 1911 on investments already made, including loans authorized in July, will amount to ₱80,000, and with the additional interest on investments to be made later will probably amount to ₱100,000. The estimated amount of interest at 2½ per cent to be paid to depositors, based upon the present rate of increase, will be about ₱30,000.

In view of the steady increase in revenues, the chief of the postal savings bank recommends that the interest rate to depositors for the fiscal year 1911 be increased to 3 per cent.

RAILROADS.**THE MANILA RAILROAD COMPANY.**

The following statement shows the mileage of lines constructed and in operation in the island of Luzon, divided as to northern and southern lines, described in the new contract and conditional guaranty:

<i>Northern lines.</i>		Miles.
Manila to Dagupan and Port Line, Dagupan	-----	122. 15
Dagupan to Aringay	-----	26. 78
San Fabian to Camp No. 1	-----	12. 23
Paniqui to Cuyapo	-----	9. 32
Dau to Stotsenburg	-----	4. 39
Dau to Magalang	-----	5. 59
San Fernando to Florida Blanca	-----	15. 24
Bigaa to Cabanatuan	-----	57. 48
Antipolo-Montalban and Pasig branches	-----	33. 20
Total mileage, northern lines	-----	286. 38
<i>Southern lines.</i>		
Manila to Cavite	-----	20. 00
Manila to Lipa	-----	50. 53
Calamba to Los Baños	-----	5. 45
Total mileage, southern lines	-----	76. 03
Paniqui to Camiling (operated under contract)	-----	12. 43
Total mileage	-----	374. 84

There remain about 440 miles of line to be completed in Luzon under the contract with the Manila Railroad Company.

THE PHILIPPINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Panay.—Track laying on the railway under construction from the port of Iloilo on the south coast to the port of Capiz on the north was completed on August 12, 1910, and the line placed in construction operation on August 28, 1910. The work of widening embankments, final ballasting, completing telegraph lines, stations, and sidings, and replacing the remaining temporary bridges with masonry and steel structures is being pushed as rapidly as possible. Much of this work was left until the track laying was completed, in order to reduce the cost of transportation of heavy material. A modern foundry and machine shops are located at Iloilo, and are equipped with machinery suitable for making the heaviest repairs to locomotives and cars.

The line runs practically through the center of the island and traverses a rich agricultural country, well suited to the production of sugar, corn, rice, tobacco, cotton, and many other products, which, because of the lack of transportation facilities, could not heretofore advantageously be grown and placed on the market. The Philippine government and the railway company are working together in an endeavor to increase the output of the farm lands. Improved seeds and plants are being distributed, and the native farmers instructed in the best methods of cultivation and the use of modern agricultural machinery. The people are also kept fully advised, through the station agents, of the prices which can be obtained for their products in the various towns, and are thus enabled to ship to the best markets.

Cebu.—The completed line on the island of Cebu, 60 miles in length and running through a thickly populated country, from Argao in the south to Danao in the north, has been placed in full commercial operation. No engineering difficulties were encountered, but much of the grading was exceedingly heavy, and there was a large number of rivers and streams to bridge. It is now evident that several additional stations and loading tracks will have to be built, the equipment increased, and preparation made in other ways for increased traffic. Excellent freight-handling facilities have been installed at the city of Cebu. The machine shops are adequate for all ordinary repairs to the rolling stock.

Freight rates have been further reduced by placing many commodities in lower classes, and a third-class passenger service at 1.2 cents per mile has been established. The passenger traffic shows an increase over the previous year of 133 per cent in total number carried, and 40 per cent in revenue. Freight tonnage increased 500 per cent and freight revenue 122 per cent. The work of the Filipinos as agents and operators and in other clerical capacities is very satisfactory. A number of native mechanics are employed in the shops, and they are also being substituted for American engineers and conductors.

Negros.—Aside from surveys, nothing has been done in Negros. The Philippine government has agreed to the definite abandonment of the northerly Negros section and all further work on the island may be indefinitely, or at least temporarily, suspended.

THE TARLAC RAILWAY COMPANY.

This line which joins Paniqui and Camiling in the Province of Tarlac is approximately 12 miles in length and taps the rich valley of Camiling, giving an outlet for the large rice crop of that section. Camiling alone furnishes 20,000 tons of produce per annum, and since the line has been in operation new lands have been improved and farming operations extended.

The Manila Railroad Company entered into a contract to supply and operate the rolling stock on the basis of an equal division of the gross receipts. The entire line may be said to have been in continuous operation since November, 1907, and for the first eight months ended June 30, 1908, the gross receipts were \$11,327, the cost of maintenance and operation, \$8,440.70, and the net profit for that period, \$2,886.30, or about 5 per cent per annum on capital invested. The extraordinary expenditure in repairs on account of washouts resulted in a deficit last year, but the net profits for the current term have wiped it out. The line is in good shape and the year 1910 shows every indication of a handsome credit to profit and loss account.

MINDANAO.

So far as known no further action has been taken by the War Department looking to the construction of a military railroad from Camp Overton to Camp Keithley in Mindanao. The importance of such a line has been dwelled upon in previous reports of this bureau, but as its main use would be to supply the military forces of the United States at Camp Keithley, its construction is dependent upon action of the home government rather than upon the Philippines, while private capital can hardly be expected to undertake the enterprise. It has been estimated that a steam or electric line could be built for what it costs now to transport supplies for three years. The saving to the Government, therefore, in the end would be considerable. Camp Keithley is the most important post in the Moro country and its abandonment can probably never be seriously considered; certainly not for many years to come. The benefit to the civil government of such a line while indirect would, as an aid to administration in the Moro provinces, and in the extension of civilization and development, be of the greatest importance.

PHILIPPINE CURRENCY.**PAPER CURRENCY.**

During the fiscal year there were prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the United States Treasury Department and sent to Manila ₱2,000,000 in 2-peso notes, ₱2,500,000 in 5-peso notes, and ₱5,200,000 in 20-peso notes, a total of ₱9,700,000.

SILVER COINAGE.

Under the act of Congress approved July 23, 1906, ₱1,325,000 in Philippine silver coin were shipped to the San Francisco mint during the fiscal year for recoinage, in accord with the new standard of weight and fineness, making the total silver shipments to June 30, 1910, ₱28,851,500. From recoinage there were delivered by the San

Francisco mint during the fiscal year (exclusive of shipment on transport sailing July 5, 1909, which was included in the last report of this bureau), ₱5,414,021.20 of the new silver coin and ₱15,000 of copper coin. Total shipments of new coin to June 30, 1910, were:

Pesos -----	₱41, 473, 955. 00
50 centavos -----	2, 719, 401. 50
20 centavos -----	1, 279, 469. 60
10 centavos -----	1, 010, 172. 80
1 centavo -----	54, 157. 37
	46, 537, 156. 27

DEPOSITARIES.

Since my last report the following institutions have been designated as depositaries for the Philippine government: Union Trust Company of New York, New York City; Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago; National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, Seattle.

The deposits of the treasurer of the Philippine Islands with banks in the United States on June 30, 1910, amounted to \$14,421,191.30, as against \$10,376,313.40 on June 30, 1909.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

No change in the bonded debt of the Philippine government has occurred during the fiscal year, such indebtedness on June 30, 1910, being as follows:

	Amount.	Redeem- able.	Due.
Land-purchase bonds, 4 per cent.	\$7,000,000	1914	1934
Public works and improvements bonds, 4 per cent.	2,500,000	1915	1935
Do.	1,000,000	1916	1936
Do.	1,500,000	1919	1939
City of Manila sewer and waterworks bonds, 4 per cent.	1,000,000	1915	1935
Do.	2,000,000	1917	1937
Do.	1,000,000	1918	1938
Total.	16,000,000		

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

During the fiscal year the bureau received from the Philippine government 972 purchase requisitions by mail and 119 by cable, as against 1,044 and 115, respectively, for the previous year. There was disbursed by the bureau for supplies for the Philippines and for expenses of shipment, etc., \$934,447.74, as against \$890,549.53 for the preceding year.

The supplies required by the government of the Philippines, as well as the government of Porto Rico, which since January, 1910, have also been secured through this bureau, were purchased through the agency of the bureau maintained in New York City in the manner detailed in previous reports. That agency also purchased such supplies as were needed by the general receiver of Dominican customs.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursements of Philippine revenues by the disbursing agent of the bureau for the fiscal year were \$2,054,038.73, and the total dis-

bursements from May 20, 1901, the date of the inauguration of the disbursing office, to June 30, 1910, amount to \$37,148,895.95.

The disbursing agent of the bureau also disbursed during the fiscal year \$62,056.11 of Porto Rican funds for the purchase of supplies, as shown elsewhere in this report.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

The Quarterly Summary of Philippine Commerce has been published throughout the year, giving in detail the current trade movement by countries and commodities in comparison with that of previous periods.

Through the tariff legislation of August 5, 1909, establishing practical free trade between the United States and the Philippines, special interest attaches to the commercial returns for the fiscal year 1910, since, in comparison with those of the previous year, they may be considered as roughly measuring the operation of the new law. The accuracy of the comparison is to a considerable degree influenced by the abnormally small trade showing of 1909 and by the operation of free trade embracing less than a full year, while import values in 1910 are somewhat affected by the withdrawal under the present tariff of the free-entry privilege previously granted Government supplies. With due regard to these factors, however, the summarization of trade returns is ample to show that the establishment of free commercial relations between the two countries marks a new era in the material development of the islands.

In both imports and exports the values recorded far exceeded those of any previous year. Imports amounted to \$37,067,630 and were \$9,275,233 in excess of those of 1909, while there was an increase of \$8,870,606 in the export total of \$39,864,169 for 1910. In both branches of the trade the United States was credited with the larger part of these increases, imports of American goods more than doubling in value and exports increasing more than 80 per cent.

IMPORTS.

The imports, exclusive of gold and silver and Government supplies, for the fiscal years 1899-1910 were as follows:

Fiscal year.	From—		Total.
	United States.	Other countries.	
1899 ^a	\$1,150,613	\$11,962,397	\$13,113,010
1900.....	1,667,701	18,943,735	20,611,436
1901.....	2,855,685	27,423,721	30,279,406
1902.....	4,035,243	28,106,599	32,141,842
1903.....	3,944,098	29,027,784	32,971,882
1904.....	4,633,216	28,587,545	33,220,761
1905.....	5,761,498	25,114,862	30,876,360
1906.....	4,333,893	21,465,373	25,799,266
1907 ^b	5,155,359	23,630,496	28,785,855
1908 ^b	5,079,487	25,838,870	30,918,357
1909 ^b	4,691,770	23,100,627	27,792,397
1910 ^b	10,775,301	26,292,329	37,067,630

^a August 20, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

^b Figures exclude free-entry railway supplies.

For the first time the United States took the lead in imports, with a value of \$10,775,301, or about 30 per cent of the total, and in the increase of \$6,083,531 for the year the most noteworthy instance of the operation of free trade is found in cotton cloths. These imports of American origin increased in value from \$452,401 to \$1,911,338 in a textile trade heretofore distinctively British. American iron and steel, which had already taken a prominent place in the supply of the islands, was imported to a larger value than in 1909 by over a million dollars, while increases of about a half million dollars each are shown in American flour and illuminating oil, with smaller but important gains in canned salmon, leather and manufactures, cement, paints, and a variety of other purchases from the United States of minor import value. The import trade from countries other than the United States reflected the improved conditions of the year and showed an aggregate increase of three million dollars, more than a million dollars of which was credited to the French East Indies as a result of larger imports of rice, which are chiefly from this source. The value of rice imported was \$5,321,962, but the average price for the year was exceptionally low and the quantity imported to supplement the local product was the largest since 1905.

EXPORTS.

The exports, exclusive of gold and silver, for the fiscal years 1899-1910 were as follows:

Fiscal year.	To—		Total.
	United States.	Other countries.	
1899*	\$3,540,894	\$8,826,018	\$12,366,912
1900	3,522,160	16,228,908	19,751,068
1901	2,572,021	20,642,927	23,214,948
1902	7,691,743	16,235,936	23,927,679
1903	13,863,069	19,256,840	33,119,899
1904	11,102,775	19,147,852	30,250,627
1905	15,668,026	16,664,589	32,332,615
1906	11,579,411	20,337,723	31,917,134
1907	12,079,204	21,634,153	33,713,357
1908	10,323,233	22,493,334	32,816,567
1909	10,215,331	20,778,232	30,993,563
1910	18,741,771	21,122,398	39,864,169

* August 20, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

The effect of free trade on exports was shown in higher prices for sugar and greatly increased production of cigars to meet the demands of the newly opened American market. The price of sugar increased from an average of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound in 1909 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents, with the year's trade showing an increase in value of over two and a half million dollars. The market was largely shifted from China and Hongkong to the United States, and American purchases were 92,668 tons of the total of 125,699 tons exported during the year, or slightly less than a third of the annual quantity granted free entry under the free-trade limitation. Exports of cigars increased from 115,977,000 to 196,192,000, of which 83,931,000, or somewhat more than half of the quantity fixed for free admission, found an American market. The aggregate trade of other countries remained practically

the same. The low level of hemp prices reached in 1909 continued, and the average for the year was slightly lower, but a new record in the quantity exported—168,090 tons—explains an increased export value of a million and a half dollars. The British hemp trade remained about the same and practically all of the increased output was shipped to the United States, whose purchases amounted to ten million of a seventeen million dollar total. In the copra trade an increased quantity combined with rising prices resulted in a two and a half million dollar increase in the nine million dollar total. Leaf tobacco was the only one of the five great export staples in which there was a reduced trade. Leaf exports were 1,771,845 pounds less, but were sold at a higher price per pound—results clearly traceable to the greatly increased local demand in the cigar industry. The American trade centered in the manufactured product, and with exports of Philippine cigars to the United States, valued at \$1,906,447, American purchases of Philippine leaf under free trade amounted to but \$2,176.

INSULAR RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The following statement of insular receipts and disbursements of the Philippine Islands, exclusive of all items of a refundable character, covers the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, expressed in United States currency:

	Fiscal year 1910.
CREDITS.	
Balance from prior years.....	\$5,857,642.08
Revenues:	
Customs.....	7,854,887.83
Internal.....	3,603,705.93
Miscellaneous.....	431,952.86
Total revenues.....	11,890,546.62
Other receipts.....	620,089.79
Total credits.....	18,368,228.49
DEBITS.	
Expenditures:	
Bureaus and offices.....	8,279,943.22
Miscellaneous.....	899,334.37
Fixed charges.....	1,278,469.06
Aid to provinces.....	109,926.12
Public works.....	1,405,762.16
Total expenditures.....	11,973,434.93
Surplus:	
Cash.....	5,224,149.68
Other.....	1,170,643.88
Total debits.....	18,368,228.49

FILIPINO STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

During the past year Filipino students have been in attendance at the following institutions:

Berkeley, Cal.:		Lincoln, Nebr.:	
California Institute for the Education of the Deaf and the Blind.....	1	University of Nebraska.....	2
New Haven, Conn.:		Geneva, N. Y.:	
Yale University.....	1	Public school.....	1
Chicago, Ill.:		Ithaca, N. Y.:	
University of Chicago.....	4	Cornell University.....	3
College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	8	New York, N. Y.:	
Armour Institute.....	1	Columbia University.....	3
Northwestern University Medical School.....	2	Columbus, Ohio:	
Urbana, Ill.:		Ohio State University.....	8
University of Illinois.....	4	Philadelphia, Pa.:	
Angola, Ind.:		Drexel Institute.....	1
Tri-State College.....	1	University of Pennsylvania.....	1
Lafayette, Ind.:		Woman's Medical College.....	1
Purdue University.....	1	Burlington, Vt.:	
Ames, Iowa:		University of Vermont Medical School.....	1
Iowa State College.....	2	Madison, Wis.:	
Iowa City, Iowa:		University of Wisconsin.....	3
Iowa State University.....	1	Total.....	45

In addition to these 45 students, 1 student was studying paper making in the mill; 2 were allowed to remain in self-supporting positions as civil engineers and 1 as textile engineer; 1 graduate in medicine remained six months in hospital work; 1 remained on account of ill health; and 1 was employed as clerk in this bureau; making a total of 52.

The courses pursued were as follows:

Agriculture.....	3	Forestry.....	1
Architecture.....	2	Mechanical engineering.....	5
Arts and sciences.....	2	Medicine.....	13
Chemistry.....	2	Paper making.....	1
Civil engineering.....	8	Teaching.....	5
Electrical engineering.....	2	Teaching the blind.....	1
Elementary.....	1		

Since the date covered by the last report (July 29, 1909) 24 students have returned to the islands. One returned because of ill health and the rest because of the completion of their courses or expiration of appointment. Of those returned 10 received degrees in medicine, 3 in agriculture, 2 in education, 2 in pharmacy, 1 in civil engineering, 1 in law and diplomacy, and 1 received the degree of master of science. In addition to those returning, 4 graduates of this year, in architecture and civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering, respectively, are remaining an additional year in self-supporting positions to obtain practical experience. One graduate in medicine has been allowed an additional year for special study. Two students have arrived from the islands, 1 of whom, a blind boy, was appointed for one year to take a special course in methods of teaching the blind. One student already in this country received an appointment for six months.

There are now in the United States 30 students, 4 of whom are receiving no pension, and the pension of 3 others will soon cease. Almost all of the students will complete their work next year.

The health and conduct of the students during the year have been good. The scholastic work of the students has been satisfactory with two exceptions, and the government has been favored with the continued cooperation and assistance of the many institutions where the students are located.

This bureau has continued in charge of a number of private students and has afforded aid and counsel to others.

PUBLIC ORDER.

With very minor exceptions, readily controlled by the civil police power, and of themselves of less importance than numerous disorders occurring during the same period in the United States, peace and order have marked the conduct of affairs during the year throughout the Philippine Islands. While no reduction has been made in the number of United States troops in the islands, no call upon them has been necessary, or seems likely in the immediate future, and their continued presence may be considered valuable from an internal point of view, so long as present conditions continue, merely for moral effect. The constabulary has continued on the same high plane of efficiency that has marked its administration and conduct for a number of years and has demonstrated its fitness to cope promptly and certainly with such disorder or lawlessness as has recently appeared. The assignment of officers of the Army to the higher positions in the constabulary, as stated in previous reports, has helped largely to this end, and it is reflecting in no sense upon the junior officers, nearly all of whom have given most creditable service, to add that no change in this respect should be contemplated.

VISIT TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Chief of the Bureau accompanied the Secretary of War on his recent trip to the Philippine Islands and was with him during his visits to most of the important islands, and during his careful inspection and study of many of the problems involved in the insular administration. From this inspection and study much important information was directly obtained, the results of which have been fully set forth in the special report of the Secretary of War to the President, and are therefore not touched upon in this report.

It is believed proper, however, to direct attention here to the efforts of all the higher officers of the Philippine government, both of their own accord and in conformity with the expressed views of this bureau under direction of the Secretary of War, looking to the gradual filipinization of the insular civil service. It may be regarded now as an understood rule that wherever an American for any reason quits the service he is to be relieved so far as is possible with due regard to efficiency by a Filipino at an equivalent salary so far as the duty itself is concerned, but adjusted to meet the different conditions of living and the difference made necessary on the part of the American employee by service abroad and the long distances necessarily traveled in reaching and returning from his post of duty.

This visit in company with the Secretary of War, as well as similar visits by the Chief of the Bureau in the past, has served again to emphasize in his mind the desirability of such visits by those who have to deal directly with the administration of Philippine affairs or fixing of a Philippine policy, and leads him to suggest the importance of visits by at least subcommittees of the legislative committees of the Senate and House of Representatives whenever such visits are practicable. The information gained and the insight secured from direct contact would, it is thought, far more than repay in the time saved in the deliberations of the committees and in debate on the floor the cost of such visits as well as tend to assure the best legislative results for the Filipinos.

PORTO RICO.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Porto Rico has enjoyed an exceptionally prosperous year, free on the one hand from serious political agitation and marked on the other by encouraging commercial and industrial development.

The administration during the past year has been a distinct success, for which the present Governor is entitled to much praise.

That confidence has been established in the stability of the government and the opportunities presented seems evidenced by increased investments and operations as well as by the introduction of new capital. During the year there have been registered 14 domestic and foreign corporations for sugar making, 18 for raising, canning, and packing fruit, and 22 to engage in coffee and cattle raising, shipping and transportation, and other enterprises. Of these, 22 are foreign corporations with a capital stock of \$11,110,112 and 32 are domestic, with an aggregate capital of \$5,608,000. This makes a total of 151 domestic and 164 foreign corporations with capital, respectively, of \$27,519,570 and \$310,464,551. That, notwithstanding this, only about 50 per cent of the lands of Porto Rico are under cultivation should afford a clearer impression of its industrial possibilities with sufficient capital interested and the extension of modern agricultural methods.

Based on an approximately 60 per cent valuation, the total assessed value of all property in 1909 was \$121,866,149, an increase of \$4,249,524 over the previous year.

The census just taken shows a population of 1,118,012, a substantial increase in number and a density of 310 per square mile, which is greater than that of any State in the Union except Rhode Island and Massachusetts. This population is composed largely of a contented and producing people, capable of greatly increased activities. A considerable number of adults employed during the day have enrolled in night schools throughout the island, which is indicative of a desire to better their material condition, while an innovation that appeals especially to the people in the rural districts is a theoretical and practical course of instruction in agriculture.

The total public debt is \$4,175,382, or about 3.4 per cent of the assessed valuation and 2.9 per cent of the actual property value. This is an indebtedness of only about \$3.73 per capita as against about \$58.28 per capita in the United States.

Reports from the nine principal banks show an aggregate increase in resources of 53 per cent over 1908 and operations and cash on hand indicate more money in the island and a larger circulation than ever before. Rates of interest on good paper have been reduced and conditions seem to point to a still further reduction.

The total value of the foreign commerce has been increased 400 per cent during the past decade, and last year there was a balance of trade in favor of the island of \$7,325,616. About 85 per cent of the total trade is with the United States. Porto Rico, being an agricultural country, a comparatively small proportion of its products is consumed locally. The industries are almost entirely confined to the preparation of agricultural products for the market.

There was an increase of about 9 per cent in the total insular receipts and expenditures were materially reduced, leaving a healthy balance on hand.

Education has kept pace with the financial and industrial improvement. Nearly nine and a half million dollars have been expended in educational activities during the past 10 years, and the number of pupils enrolled has more than quadrupled. During the past year nearly 90 per cent of the graded schools were taught wholly in English as compared with 66 per cent the preceding year.

The general health of the island has been good, the mortality rate being 22.10 per 1,000, which compares favorably with other countries. Between 1888 and 1898 the average death rate was 30 and in 1901, due to abnormal conditions, it was 40 per 1,000. A rigid inspection system has been maintained to safeguard the food supply, and an active campaign has been conducted against false labels and misbranding. The hookworm disease is gradually being brought under control, but as the work is conducted wholly with local funds, progress is necessarily slow. During the year 55 dispensaries were maintained and nearly 50,000 patients treated, but the number still afflicted with this disease in the mountainous districts, which are difficult to reach from the dispensaries, is conservatively estimated at some 300,000.

One of the lasting benefits of American control in Porto Rico has been the rapid extension of good macadamized roads throughout the island. The expense of maintenance now, however, has reached a point that to provide, in addition, for further extension of the road system out of current revenues would seriously cripple the government along other lines. Moreover, the cost of such improvements is one that properly should fall upon those who are to benefit therefrom in the future as well as upon those of the present. In order to continue this work, therefore, the Porto Rico Legislature by the act of March 10, 1910, authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of \$425,000 for the construction of roads and bridges. These bonds were sold through the bureau on July 7, 1910, the price received for the entire issue being 100.0626 and accrued interest. The bonded indebtedness of the insular government of Porto Rico, excluding bonds issued by municipalities and school boards, is now as follows:

Gold loan of 1907, 4 per cent.....	\$850, 000
Gold loan of 1900 (Irrigation bonds), 4 per cent.....	3, 000, 000
Gold loan of 1910, 4 per cent.....	425, 000
Total	4, 275, 000

In January last, at the request of the Governor of Porto Rico, the bureau undertook the purchase of such supplies as that government should desire to buy in the United States. To June 30, 1910, 106 requisitions from Porto Rico were received and for purchases made under these requisitions the disbursing agent for the bureau disbursed for the fiscal year ended that date \$62,056.11.

LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS.

TRANSFER OF PUBLIC LANDS AUTHORIZED.

Under the treaty of Paris the United States acquired certain lands and buildings in Porto Rico which prior thereto had been the property of the Spanish Government and by the act of July 1, 1902, the President was authorized within one year thereafter to make such reservation of said lands and buildings for public purposes as he might deem necessary.

The lands and buildings not so reserved were by the terms of the law granted to the government of Porto Rico, under certain conditions, to be held or disposed of for the use and benefit of the people of that island.

It having become apparent that the reservation made by the President included lands not required for public purposes, and necessary for the extension of the city of San Juan, already compactly built up to the property owned by the Federal Government, the President was authorized by the act of June 14, 1910, to convey to the people of Porto Rico such lands and buildings or interests therein adjacent to the city of San Juan as are in his opinion no longer needed for purposes of the United States. This act will permit the erection of a much needed modern hotel within the city limits of San Juan.

REVISION OF THE ORGANIC LAW.

For ten years government has been exercised in Porto Rico under the act of Congress of April 12, 1900, popularly known as the "Foraker Act," supplemented by the joint resolution of May 1, 1900, with no material change except the act of July 15, 1909, and the Executive Order of the same date, which assigned jurisdiction over its governmental affairs to the War Department, and vested responsibility for administrative control once more in this bureau.

While, generally speaking, the organic law thus provided has met the requirements of government as the situation has developed in Porto Rico in a most satisfactory manner, it is undeniable that the necessity for its amendment in certain particulars has been apparent for a number of years, while the demand of the Porto Ricans for United States citizenship has been universal, and not without justice, and their demand for a larger share in the legislative functions of government almost equally insistent. Following a careful study of all suggestions looking to a revision of the organic act, the Secretary of War and the chief of this bureau, accompanied by Lieut. Col. J. R. Kean, of the Medical Corps of the Army, visited Porto Rico by direction of the President for the purpose of investigating on the ground the conditions that had led to the changes recommended. After careful consideration of these matters with the officials of the government,

leaders of political parties, representatives of the industrial interests of the island, and others, the conclusion was reached that instead of mere amendment of the organic act a more satisfactory solution would be reached by rewriting the law as a whole, though retaining practically unchanged the many parts that had been found after ten years' experience to be above serious criticism. Working with the officials of the insular government themselves, and with others familiar with the situation, a rough draft of the proposed law was then prepared, which was carefully worked over under the direction of the Secretary of War after his return to Washington. This draft was again sent to Porto Rico for consideration, and after its return the draft as submitted to Congress was finally written. After its introduction in the House and reference to the Committee on Insular Affairs, this committee entered upon exhaustive hearings, during which everyone interested in the matter was afforded opportunity to be heard, and every shade of opinion was expressed. Out of this the bill was evolved as it finally passed the House on June 15, 1910, and as it now awaits the action of the Senate.

Some of the more important provisions of this bill involving changes from the present organic law are as follows: (1) A bill of rights guaranteeing to the people of Porto Rico similar rights and immunities to those provided by the Constitution of the United States; (2) collective citizenship for the people of Porto Rico; (3) a centralized department of health with clearly defined responsibilities and powers; (4) a department of agriculture, commerce, and labor, in the discretion of the insular legislature; (5) a senate or upper house of the Porto Rico Legislature, to be composed of members partly elected and partly appointed, to replace, so far as its legislative functions are concerned, the Executive Council wholly appointive, which now acts as the upper house in the Legislative Assembly. Provision is also made for the gradual increase of the number of elective senators, until after 36 years this body will be wholly elective, while a majority will be elective after 12 years; (6) increase of the terms of members of the legislature from two to four years and provision for biennial instead of annual sessions; (7) certain restrictions on the right of suffrage; (8) a public-service commission partly elective and partly appointive for granting franchises; (9) increase of the limit of land holdings by corporations from 500 to 3,000 acres, with provision for severe penalties in case of violation of this provision; (10) the appointment instead of election of certain insular judges; and other changes of minor importance.

It is to be hoped that the Senate will take early action on this bill during the coming session.

DOMINICAN CUSTOMS RECEIVERSHIP.

The close of the fiscal year also terminated the fifth year of supervision of the Dominican customs receivership by this bureau, and July 31, 1910, the third year of the American-Dominican Convention of 1907. Mr. W. E. Pulliam, general receiver, has continued as chief of the service organized under the convention. Customs revenue collected by the receivership during the year was \$2,876,976.17, or \$482,413.54 less than the receipts during the corresponding period of 1908-9. From its inception, April 1, 1905, to July 31, 1910, the re-

ceivership has collected and accounted for \$16,553,839.86, distributed in accordance with the terms of the *modus vivendi* and the subsequent convention. After segregation of operating expenses by the receivership, the stipulated monthly payments of \$100,000 to the fiscal agent in the United States for service of the loan have been remitted regularly and promptly, as in preceding years, and the balance of collections remaining turned over to the Dominican Government. The disbursements covering the expenses of the receivership and the regular customs service amounted to 4.77 per cent of the total collections. Under the convention 5 per cent is available for this purpose. During none of the five years since its constitution has this margin been reached by the receivership, and a surplus has remained each year which has been covered into the Dominican treasury. Weakened purchasing power of consumers and some commercial distress, attendant upon unsatisfactory cacao and coffee crops, and diminished prices of tobacco in some European markets, account in part for the decline in customs receipts. The suspense and ignorance of the provisions of the new tariff law in which importers were kept by its tardy enactment after a reform of the former tariff was promised, had the effect of severely limiting importations during the last five months of 1909, and a very decided falling off in collections for this period was the natural consequence. The tariff of 1910 became effective on the 1st of January, after its enactment by the Dominican Congress substantially as drafted under direction of the general receiver, at the Dominican Government's request. The law carries important reductions in rates on the necessities of the people, and many lines of trade obstructed by the old law's obsolete and absurd provisions have been opened. The modification in export duties, notably in cacao—decreased by 53 per cent and entailing a sacrifice of \$200,000 annually in revenue from this source alone—is one of the important features of the measure. The receipts during the last six months of the convention year, under the new tariff's operation, indicate a return to normal and healthy trade conditions. The revenue realized during these months gives assurance of the tariff's effectiveness as a revenue measure that will both meet the convention requirements and satisfy the fiscal needs of the Dominican Government. The new tariff legislation has been favorably received, and the outlook is encouraging for a year of increased business that should promote a more general prosperity throughout the Republic.

Statement, by fiscal years, of the customs service of the Republic of Santo Domingo from April 1, 1905, to June 30, 1910, under the operation of the "Modus Vivendi," and the convention of February 8, 1907.

	April 1, 1905, to June 30, 1905.	July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1905.	July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.	July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.	July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910.	Total.
DEBITS.							
Expenditures:							
Interest and exchange, S. Michelen.	\$2,196.17	\$5,405.54	\$11,563.96	\$12,185.71	\$10,831.17	\$9,566.25	\$51,738.80
Salaries and expenses at all ports.	13,454.97	70,199.47	72,478.23	79,963.42	84,710.25	86,464.21	407,270.55
Salaries and expenses office of the controller and general receiver.	7,427.88	34,138.94	37,683.06	43,007.80	55,023.38	52,376.93	229,657.99
Customs and frontier guard, expense.		82,870.66	58,083.22	46,643.67	3,542.37		141,140.92
Revenue-Cutter Service, expense.		1,065.68	42,012.96	41,057.50	33,344.52	29,967.14	147,447.80
Cost of revenue cutters.		18,680.00	38,517.50	696.12			57,197.50
Cost of customhouse at El Fonda.			3,046.80	215.50	527.64		8,742.92
Property and supplies, general service.							743.14
Expenditures from internal revenue:							
Ramona-Seybo-Macoris Railway.		5,935.06	28,127.19	15,554.79			49,617.04
Mona-Monte Christi Railway.			56,770.46	25,924.68			82,695.13
Guaranty fund for construction of railroads (derived from internal-revenue fund).			22,708.17	10,369.87			33,078.04
Refunds of customs collections:							
Personal fees and concessions.	8,462.78	54,911.08	64,728.04	59,338.51	21,876.86	8,157.70	217,474.87
Excess duties.		3,597.10	9,172.57	9,682.42	4,628.76	4,328.27	31,706.13
Payments:							
Paid Dominican Government account of internal-revenue balance.	143,852.02	1,216,428.73	1,345,767.46	9,105.52	1,826,942.00	1,458,927.60	9,105.52
Republic of Santo Domingo.	2,751.43			1,463,217.61			7,455,155.42
Remittance under "Award".	8,167.96						2,751.43
Bills payable.							8,167.96
Morris indemnity.		5,300.00					5,300.00
Las Matas affair.			1,126.85				1,126.85
Milburn settlement.			5,000.00				5,000.00
Thurston settlement.							5,000.00
Jimani affair.				655.15			655.15
Available for distribution:							
Fiscal agency account ^a .	254,158.79	1,287,158.73	1,481,045.12	1,680,467.76	1,159,890.95	1,260,000.00	7,072,741.35
One-half surplus, account of sinking fund.					39,118.10		39,118.10
Balance due the Republic of Santo Domingo.						26,878.76	26,878.76
Unremitted balances of customs collections in hands of deputy receivers.						90,528.86	90,528.86
Depository account, unremitted balance account of fiscal agency.						40,000.00	40,000.00
Total.	440,492.00	2,735,990.99	3,277,832.48	3,448,106.08	3,240,495.00	3,072,195.72	16,215,052.22
CREDITS.							
Gross customs collections.	523,880.12	2,712,821.55	3,300,392.44	3,446,448.20	3,338,467.57	2,898,042.34	16,215,052.22

^a Transferred from sinking-fund account to fiscal-agency account on December 31, 1907.

CIVIL OFFICERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

In the reports of the bureau for the last two years I have recommended action by Congress looking to some provision for the retirement after ten years or more of satisfactory service of certain classes of civil officers of the Philippine government. Added experience but serves to emphasize the importance of some action to this end. As time goes on it becomes more and more difficult to find qualified Americans for certain offices who are willing for the salaries provided to surrender the opportunities offered at home for service in the Philippines, which they understand they will probably be unwilling or unable to make a life occupation. As stated in previous reports, the expenditures, under the plan proposed, would never exceed \$100,000 annually, and would be made from Philippine revenues, since it is the Philippine government that it is desired to benefit by an increased incentive to efficiency. The recommendation heretofore made is earnestly renewed.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF OF BUREAU.

In accordance with the recommendation made in my last two annual reports provision was made in the army appropriation act for the detail of an additional officer of the Army as assistant in this bureau with the rank of colonel. This detail has been made by the assignment of Maj. Frank McIntyre to this duty with the increased rank. Colonel McIntyre has served in this bureau as assistant to the chief since 1905, and his special qualifications for the position and my reasons for urging his well-deserved promotion were fully set forth in my report for last year.

PERSONNEL.

The officials and employees of the bureau have worked industriously, faithfully, and efficiently throughout the year. No increase in numbers or salaries has been requested, but I believe it just and proper to add that many of the clerks have grown up practically with the bureau and have become experts in its work, and are deserving, both because of this fact and their general efficiency, of much higher salaries than they receive. Eleven hundred and ten hours' overtime work has been voluntarily performed during the year.

I desire to take this occasion to express my personal thanks and appreciation of the faithful and loyal service of the entire personnel of the bureau. Though doubtless they have the consciousness of the day's duty for duty's sake, and the consequent gratification that with some is worth more than emoluments, I regret that I have not been able to secure for them the more substantial recognition that they deserve.

Respectfully submitted.

C. R. EDWARDS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Chief of Bureau.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

INDEX.

	Page.
Army in the Philippine Islands, work of.....	14
Assembly, Philippine delegates, term of office increased.....	3
Assistant to chief of bureau, services rendered by.....	21
Baguio, P. I., supreme court authorized to hold special session at.....	3
Banks. <i>See</i> Postal savings bank; depositaries.	
Bonded indebtedness of Philippine Islands:	
Act to authorize increase in amount of.....	4, 5
Statement of.....	9
Bonded indebtedness of Porto Rico, amount of.....	16
Bonds, Philippine Islands:	
Amounts, and when due.....	9
Public works and improvement, act to increase amount of.....	4, 5
Bureau of insular affairs, personnel.....	21
Bureaus, Philippine Islands, act to authorize President to transfer.....	4
Cebu, railroads. <i>See</i> Railroads.	
Cigars, exportation from Philippine Islands.....	12
Citizenship, act to admit certain inhabitants of Philippine Islands to.....	3
Civil officers in the Philippines:	
Retirement provisions recommended.....	21
Expenditures under proposed plan.....	21
Commerce of the Philippine Islands:	
Exports.....	11
Imports.....	10
Statistics.....	10
Trade conditions.....	10-12
Commerce of Porto Rico, value of.....	16
Corporations:	
Lands in Philippine Islands, amount authorized to be purchased by.....	4
Number registered in Porto Rico.....	15
Courts, Philippine Islands, supreme, authorized to hold special session at Baguio.....	3
Currency, Philippine:	
Copper coins, amount coined.....	9
Paper:	
Amount prepared.....	8
Denominations.....	8
Silver coinage:	
Denominations.....	9
Shipments, amount of.....	8, 9
Delegates to Philippine Assembly, term of office:	
Act to extend to March 4.....	3
Increased to four years.....	3
Depositaries:	
Deposits, amount with.....	9
Institutions designated as.....	9
Disbursements, Philippine Islands.....	12
Disbursing agent:	
Amount of Philippine revenues disbursed.....	9
Amount of Porto Rican funds disbursed.....	10, 17
Dominican Republic:	
Customs receipts.....	19
Expenditures.....	19
Receivership.....	19
Statement showing receipts and expenditures from 1905-1910.....	20
Tariff of 1910, when effective.....	19
Trade conditions.....	19

	Page.
Education, conditions in Porto Rico.....	15, 16
Exports, Philippine Islands.....	11
Filipino students in the United States:	
Conduct of.....	14
Courses pursued.....	13
Health of.....	13
List of schools.....	13
Number returned to the islands.....	13
Flour, importation to Philippine Islands.....	11
Fruits, corporations for canning and packing in Porto Rico.....	15
Health conditions, Porto Rico.....	16
Hemp, exportation from Philippine Islands.....	12
Homesteads, Philippine Islands, increase in amount of land for.....	4
Hookworm disease, control of, in Porto Rico.....	16
Imports, Philippine Islands.....	10
Iron, importation to Philippine Islands.....	11
Lands:	
Act to increase amount to be homesteaded and sold in Philippine Islands.....	4
Transfer of public, authorized in Porto Rico.....	17
Legislation enacted by Congress:	
Delegates to Philippine Assembly, term increased.....	3
Resident Commissioners, term increased.....	3
Supreme court, authorized to hold special session at Baguio.....	3
Legislation pending in Congress, condition of.....	3-5
McIntyre, Col. Frank, detail and assignment as assistant to chief of bureau.....	21
Manila Railroad Co. See Railroads.	
Mindanao, importance of railroad line in.....	8
Mining laws, Philippine Islands, act to amend.....	5
Mortality rates, Porto Rico.....	16
Offices in Philippine Islands, act to authorize President to transfer.....	4
Oil, importation to Philippine Islands.....	11
Organic act of Philippine Islands, amendments proposed.....	3, 4
Panay, railroads in.....	7
Personnel of Bureau of Insular Affairs:	
Efficiency of.....	21
Overtime work by.....	21
Work of.....	21
Philippine Railway Co. See Railroads.	
Population, Porto Rico.....	15
Porto Rico:	
Administration, success of.....	15
Bonded indebtedness, amount of.....	16
Commerce, value of.....	16
Corporations—	
Capital stock.....	15
Registered.....	15
Density of population.....	15
Education, conditions as to.....	16
Funds disbursed by disbursing officer of bureau.....	10
General conditions.....	15
Health conditions.....	16
Hookworm disease, control of.....	16
Legislation enacted by Congress, transfer of public lands.....	17
Mortality rate.....	16
Organic law, act to revise.....	17, 18
Provisions of.....	17, 18
Population.....	15
Property, assessed valuation of.....	15
Public debt, amount of.....	16
Public lands, transfer authorized.....	17
Resources, increase in.....	16
Roads—	
Bonds for construction.....	16
Condition of.....	16
Expenditures for.....	16

Postal savings bank in Philippine Islands:	Page.
Banks in operation.....	6
Depositors, number of.....	6
Deposits, amount of.....	6
Interest paid to depositors.....	6
Interest received from investments.....	6
President of United States, act to authorize transfer of bureaus and offices in Philippine Islands.....	4
Property, assessed value of, in Porto Rico.....	15
Public debt of Porto Rico, amount of.....	16
Public order in Philippine Islands, conditions as to.....	14
Public works and improvement bonds, Philippine Islands, act to authorize increase in amount of.....	4, 5
Pulliam, W. E., mentioned.....	19
Railroads:	
Manila Railroad Co.—	
Miles constructed and in operation.....	6
Miles to be completed.....	7
Tarlac Railway, operation of.....	8
Mindanao—	
Importance of line from Camp Overton to Camp Keithley.....	8
Philippine Railway Co.—	
Cebu—	
Lines in operation.....	7
Employees, efficiency of.....	7
Freight rates.....	7
Machine shops.....	7
Passenger traffic.....	7
Stations.....	7
Panay—	
Construction and operations.....	7
Route.....	7
Negros—	
Progress of work.....	7
Tarlac Railway Co.—	
Maintenance, cost of.....	8
Operation.....	8
Receipts.....	8
Route.....	8
Receipts and disbursements, Philippine Islands, statement of.....	12
Resident commissioners, Philippine Islands, term of office increased.....	3
Rice, importations in Philippine Islands.....	11
Roads in Porto Rico:	
Bonds for construction.....	16
Condition of.....	16
Expenditures for.....	16
Santo Domingo. <i>See</i> Dominican Republic.	
Secretary of War, visit to the Philippine Islands.....	14
Silver. <i>See</i> Currency.	
Steel, importations to Philippine Islands.....	11
Students. <i>See</i> Filipino students.	
Sugar:	
Corporations in Porto Rico for making.....	15
Price of, in Philippine Islands.....	11
Supplies:	
Amount of purchases for Porto Rico.....	10, 17
Purchase for Philippine Islands.....	9
Supreme court, Philippine Islands, authorized to hold special session at Baguio.....	3
Tobacco, exportation from Philippine Islands.....	12
Trade. <i>See</i> Commerce.	
Visit to the Philippine Islands:	
Information gained by.....	15
Result of.....	14, 15

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Report of the Philippine Commission	1
Work of the legislature	3
Insular finances.....	5
Commercial development	5
Improved agricultural conditions	7
Imports and exports	8
Conditions as to peace and order.....	9
Justice	10
Land registration	10
General hospital	11
Tuberculosis	11
Medical conference.....	12
Lepers	12
Iwahig Penal Colony	12
Friar lands.....	12
Locusts	13
Education	14
Visit of the Secretary of War.....	14
Constabulary	15
Recommendations	16
Report of the Governor General	21
Special session of the Legislature.....	23
Message of the Governor General.....	23
Evidences of commercial and industrial activity.....	24
Financial condition	24
Resources and liabilities.....	25
Other provisions of the Payne bill.....	25
Transfers between appropriation accounts.....	27
Bagulo	28
Health conditions.....	28
New legislation recommended.....	30
Strikes	32
Railroads	32
Manila Hotel	32
Irrigation	33
Deportation of Chinese	33
Mountain Province.....	34
Moro Province.....	35
City of Manila	36
Civil service.....	37
English language	38
Executive bureau.....	39
Provincial governments.....	39
Report of the executive secretary	41
Legislation enacted by the second Philippine Legislature, special ses- sion, affecting the executive bureau.....	43
Extradition proceedings	43
Pardons	43
Passports	44
Cablegrams	44
Transportation	45
Contracts for government advertising.....	45
Elections	45

Report of the executive secretary—Continued.	Page.
Appointments	48
Removals	48
New legislation affecting provincial and municipal governments	52
Provincial and municipal affairs	53
Provincial finances	55
Municipal government finance and taxation	56
Loans to municipalities	58
Creation of new municipalities	58
Nationality of official personnel; provincial governments	59
Municipal governments	59
Municipal and township officers	59
Official Gazette	60
Public documents	60
Division of legislative records	60
Division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks	60
Translating division	61
Records division	61
Tour of duty in Baguio	61
Bureau personnel	62
Report of the Secretary of the Interior	63
Work for the non-Christian tribes	65
Death of Gov. E. Y. Miller	65
Visits of the Governor General and Secretary of War to the Mountain Province	66
Progress during the year	66
Situation in Ifugao and Kalinga	66
Situation in Apayao	67
Situation in the Ilongot country	67
Situation in Palawan	67
Situation in Mindoro	70
Situation in Butuan	70
Development of means of communication	72
Development of trade	73
Control of the non-Christian tribes	74
Reasons for its present discussion	74
Nature of the question involved	74
Filipinos and the non-Christians distinct people	75
Filipinos have no just claim to ownership of the territory occupied by the wild men	75
Are the Filipinos able and fit to control the non-Christian tribes	75
Filipinos ignorant of the hill tribes	76
Mutual distrust and hatred form an insurmountable barrier between Filipinos and non-Christians	76
Reasons for the success of American rule of non-Christians	76
Opportunity already afforded the Filipinos to govern non-Christians and the results obtained	77
Practical results of American rule of non-Christians	80
Attitude of the warlike tribes	81
Probable result of Filipino control of the more peaceful non-Christian tribes	81
Attitude of certain persons toward legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to non-Christians	81
Valuable service rendered by Filipinos in connection with work for the advancement of non-Christian tribes	82
Conclusion	82
Transfer of the bureau of agriculture	83
Bureau of health	84
Low death rate among government employees	84
Philippine General Hospital	84
Civil Hospital division	85
New hospitals in the provinces	87
Sanitary condition of the city of Manila	88
Necessity for additional streets and drains	89
Artesian wells	90
Sanitary sewers of Manila	90
Sanitary condition of tobacco factories	91

Report of the Secretary of the Interior—Continued.	Page.
Bureau of health—Continued.	
Sanitary education by moving pictures and lantern demonstration	92
Better obstetrical service for the poor of Manila	93
Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine	93
Training of Filipino male and female nurses	93
Public cemeteries	94
Free dispensaries	95
Study of Philippine food products	95
Studies in infant mortality	96
Filipino birth rate	97
Cholera in Manila	97
Cholera in the provinces	97
Endemic cholera	98
Use of constabulary as quarantine guards	98
Leprosy	99
Malaria	99
Bubonic plague	100
Smallpox	100
Tuberculosis	101
Bagulo hospital	101
Health conditions at Iwahig Penal Colony	102
Report of the director of health	102
Examining boards	102
Board of pharmaceutical examiners	103
Marine quarantine service	103
Forestry	104
Sale of publications by the bureau of forestry	104
Forest exhibit	105
Filipinos in the forest service	105
Cañings	105
Communal forests	106
Forest studies	107
Bureau of science	107
Biological laboratory	107
Investigation of surra	108
Hydrophobia	108
Hookworm investigations	109
Serum division	109
Red rot of sugar cane not present in Negros	109
Silk culture	109
Destruction of mosquitoes	110
Introduction of black bass successful	111
Division of chemistry	111
Cement testing	111
Sugar investigations	111
Alcohol investigations	112
Value of Philippine mineral resources	112
Museum	112
Investigations relative to non-Christian tribes	113
Weather bureau	113
Typhoon warnings	113
Earthquakes	114
New magnetic observatory	114
Bagulo observatory	114
Publications	114
Bureau of lands	115
Friar lands	115
Public lands	115
Abuses of homestead privileges	117
Town sites	117
Cost of surveys	118
Mining claims	118
Reservations	119
School for surveyors	119

	Page.
Report of the Secretary of Commerce and Police.....	121
General conditions.....	123
Corporations.....	123
Supervision—foreign corporations.....	123
Supervising railway expert.....	124
Construction.....	124
Earnings.....	124
Manila Railroad Co.....	125
Philippine Railway Co.....	126
Bureau of constabulary.....	126
Personnel.....	126
Strength.....	126
Assistants to other bureaus.....	127
Scouts.....	127
Constabulary school.....	127
Storage of arms.....	127
Municipal police.....	128
Buildings.....	128
Pension and retirement fund.....	128
Condition of order.....	129
Bureau of coast and geodetic survey.....	129
Bureau of labor.....	130
Bureau of navigation.....	131
Personnel.....	131
Commissioned and enlisted coast-guard service.....	131
Division of vessels.....	132
Inter-island transportation office.....	132
Marine railway and repair shop.....	132
Lighthouse division.....	133
Division of port works.....	133
Bureau of posts.....	134
Personnel.....	134
Postal division.....	134
Money-order division.....	135
Telegraph division.....	135
Revenues and expenditures.....	136
Postal savings bank.....	136
Bureau of public works.....	137
Personnel.....	137
Legislation.....	138
Statistical division.....	139
Provincial division.....	139
Valuation.....	139
Road prizes.....	140
Artesian wells.....	140
Building division.....	141
Division of engineering design.....	141
Automobiles.....	141
Irrigation.....	141
Consulting architect.....	142
Work performed.....	142
Buildings and plans completed.....	143
City of Manila.....	143
City of Bagulo.....	144
Report of the Secretary of Finance and Justice.....	145
Judiciary.....	147
Supreme Court.....	147
Court of first instance of Manila.....	148
Courts of first instance in the provinces.....	148
Court of land registration.....	149
Justice of the peace courts.....	150
Bureau of justice.....	151
Bureau of the treasury.....	152
Financial statement.....	152
Interest collected.....	153

Report of the Secretary of Finance and Justice—Continued.

Bureau of the treasury—Continued.

Banks and banking.....	153
Agricultural banks.....	153
Private banks.....	154
Banks in liquidation.....	155
Mutual benefit and benevolent societies.....	155
Bond issues.....	156
Gold standard fund.....	156
Circulation.....	157
Expenses of conducting the bureau.....	158
Bureau of customs.....	158
Imports.....	158
Exports.....	159
Balance of trade.....	160
Customs collections and expenditures.....	160
Foreign carrying trade.....	161
Coastwise trade.....	162
Immigration and emigration.....	162
Government piers.....	163
Bureau of internal revenue.....	163
Collections.....	163
Cost of collection.....	165
Distilled spirits, wines, and liquors.....	165
Tobacco products and matches.....	165
License taxes.....	167
Banks and bankers.....	167
Cedulas personales.....	167
Weights and measures.....	168
Opium.....	168

Report of the Secretary of Public Instruction.....

Bureau of education.....	171
Legislation.....	171
General statement.....	172
Textbooks.....	173
Industrial education.....	174
Schoolhouse construction.....	174
Normal school.....	175
Filipino students in the United States.....	176
English language.....	177
Change of directors.....	178
Private schools.....	178
University of the Philippines.....	180
College of agriculture.....	181
Veterinary college.....	181
College of engineering.....	181
College of philosophy, science, and letters.....	181
School of fine arts.....	182
Bureau of agriculture.....	182
Forage.....	185
Locusts.....	186
Division of plant industry.....	186
Agricultural Review.....	187
Bureau of supply.....	187
Division of cold storage.....	188
Bureau of prisons.....	189
Maintenance.....	190
Educational work.....	190
Improvements.....	190
Industrial division.....	191
Iwahig Penal Colony.....	191
Proposed law.....	191
Bureau of printing.....	192

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MANILA, *November 22, 1910.*

SIR: The Philippine Commission has the honor to submit its eleventh annual report covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

The Legislature on adjournment had voted, in accordance with the provision of the act of Congress, approved February 27, 1909, to change the date for future sessions to October 16 of each year, the ensuing session to be held on October 16, 1910.

As under the provision of this act, No. 1929, no legislative session was provided for the fiscal year 1910, the Governor-General convened an extraordinary session of the Legislature to be held in Baguio on March 28, to continue for 20 days, and to consider only such matters as were submitted to it by the Governor-General, as provided for by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902.

There were five subjects submitted in the original call: The organization and election of officers; the annual current expense appropriation for the ensuing year; the annual permanent improvement bill; the irrigation law, defining the rights for the use of water, rendered necessary by the irrigation construction now contemplated or going on; and a law providing for the enlistment of officers and men of the bureau of navigation. This was rendered necessary by the prevalence of strikes in the merchant marine and by the danger that the bureau of navigation, which controls the water police of the Archipelago, should be tied up by a strike at some time when public order demanded the service of the boats.

From time to time additional matters were submitted to the Legislature as follows:

Additional appropriation for the bureau of education for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

The transfer of the bureau of agriculture from the department of the interior to the department of public instruction.

The amendment of the Gabaldon Act, No. 1801, by provisions to expedite the construction of school buildings, and in regard to the use of such buildings after construction.

The appropriation of a sum not to exceed ₱50,000 for purposes of relief in cases of calamity.

The extension of time during which native lumber may be cut by people of the Philippine Islands for their own use without payment of the forestry tax.

The transfer of the education of trained nurses from the bureau of education to the bureau of health.

An amendment to the charter of Manila to give the city power to grant franchises for semipublic purposes.

The appropriation of ₱201,440 for the expenses of the University of the Philippines.

The designation of the tax rate for the city of Manila at 1½ per cent for the ensuing year.

The extension of powers to the provinces and the amendment of the provisional government act:

1. To empower the provincial boards to authorize the municipal councils in cities which are capitals to use wider discretion in regard to the salary rates for municipal officers than the proportions fixed by Act No. 1691.

2. To authorize the provincial boards to extend, for a limited period of time, the payment, without penalty, of the land tax.

3. To authorize the provincial boards to extend the time for payment, without penalty, of the personal cedula tax.

4. To make of more permanent effect resolutions adopted in accordance with Act No. 1652.

A provision for scholarships for school-teachers.

A provision for special classes for the instruction of teachers in Manila.

The amendment of the Postal Savings Bank Law to further increase the opportunity for investment by allowing the loan of money on new structures in the Manila port district.

The filing of railroad mortgages in order to expedite the same.

The improvement of Sibul Springs.

The granting of a franchise for the manufacture of gas and the selling of same in the city of Manila.

The expenditure of funds for the reservation of a park at Dapitan in memory of José Rizal.

An annual government exposition of Philippine products and the appropriation of a sum of money for that purpose.

The deportation of Chinese and power of the executive therefor.

The proper observation of the fiftieth anniversary of the birthday of José Rizal.

The amendment of Act No. 1393, creating the committee charged with the administration of the burnt area of Cebu, to expedite the registration of titles, etc.

The relief of delinquents in the payment of land and cedula taxes.

During the special session of the Legislature 79 proposed laws were introduced in both Houses, of which 6 were Commission bills and 73 Assembly bills. Of the 6 bills introduced in the Commission, 6 were passed by the Commission and sent to the Assembly, and 4 of these were passed by the latter House. Of the 73 bills introduced in the Assembly, 19 were passed by the Assembly and received by the Commission, and 16 of these were concurred in by the Commission, making a total of 20 laws passed by the Legislature during the 20 days of special session.

The only important measures which did not receive the sanction of the Legislature were:

The irrigation law.

An act remitting the penalties for the nonpayment of the land or cedula tax which have accrued prior to the year 1910.

An act to provide for an annual Philippine exposition and expending funds therefor, and for other purposes.

An act authorizing the city of Manila to grant certain franchises for rendering public services.

It will be noticed that of the 4 matters submitted at the time of the call of the Legislature, 3 were enacted into law during the session; and of the 22 afterwards submitted, 17 were enacted into law.

In its capacity as sole legislature of the Moro and other non-Christian provinces, the Commission enacted the following laws:

The annual appropriation bills for sundry expenses of the Moro and special provinces.

Permanent improvement bills for the same.

An act to incorporate the city of Baguio, and for other purposes.

Two acts making certain acts of the First and Second Philippine Legislature applicable to the territory of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros and other non-Christian tribes.

An act appropriating money for the reconstruction of a part of the Benguet road damaged in the typhoon of October, 1909.

An act to provide for the granting of an electric-light franchise and power-supply system in the city of Baguio.

An act legalizing, ratifying, and confirming all acts passed by the legislative council of the Moro Province and heretofore approved by the Philippine Commission amending or repealing or inconsistent with any act of the Philippine Commission.

An act providing the time at which all acts of the Philippine Commission shall take effect.

An act authorizing the Governor-General to grant a license for a franchise for an electric-light, power, and water-supply system in the municipality of Zamboanga.

Under and by virtue of special authority granted by the act of Congress of the United States approved August 5, 1909, entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," the Commission enacted the following law:

An act providing for the apportionment and disposition of internal revenue taxes collected in the Philippine Islands on and after August 6, 1909.

INSULAR FINANCES.

A statement of the financial condition of the insular government is contained in the report of the Governor-General accompanying this report.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

We are glad to be able to report that great improvement has been shown in the economic development of the islands in the matters of agriculture, industry, and commerce. The approval, on August 5 of last year, of the act of Congress known as the Payne bill, having the effect of giving free trade between the Philippine Islands and the United States, and of the so-called "Colton bill," which was approved at the same time, and which went into effect on October 6 of last year, changing the Philippine tariff, has already abundantly proved the wisdom of these measures, so long sought and so urgently requested by the administrations both here and in Washington.

It was reasonable to expect that the first result of these measures would be a very sharp reduction in the revenues of the government and that the stimulus to business resulting from the new opportunities would follow somewhat later, so that very sharp economy on the part of the government would be necessary. It was believed that agriculture would show the first encouragement from the enhanced prices to be obtained for its products by reason of the opening of the markets of the United States; that the lack of draft animals and the difficulty attendant upon the rapid development of agriculture, besides the lack of capital existing in the islands, would tend to make the agricultural development a somewhat sluggish one; and that following the agricultural improvement would come an increased purchasing power in the islands which would result in increased importations. It seemed reasonable to expect that two or three years would elapse before the Philippine Islands would begin to show a tangible and marked change for the better. The results, however, from the very first day of the new order of things have exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Instead of a falling off of the receipts from the customs, there has been an actual increase of collections of import duties on those articles imported into the Philippine Islands. The only reduction was from the loss of the customs collected in the United States on Philippine imports, which, under the old law, was paid into the insular treasury, and the result was a net loss of ₱1,429,000. This, however, is very much more than offset by the increase in the internal revenue, so that in place of an estimated loss of some ₱2,000,000 to ₱4,000,000 as a result of the new tariff, the government had an actual gain of ₱1,139,000 in its revenues for the fiscal year.

Anticipating the loss of customs, the Legislature passed Act No. 1940, to be put into effect by proclamation of the Governor-General if in his judgment it seemed necessary. This assessed an internal-revenue tax on all imported tobaccos and liquors, including those imported from the United States, under authority of section 5 of the act of Congress approved August 5, 1909, and this act was put into effect by executive order No. 64 of the Governor-General, dated August 7, 1909.

Act No. 1338, amending the internal-revenue act of 1904, provided that after January 1, 1906, an increased tax on liquor and cigarettes should go into effect. By successive acts, first by the Commission and later by the Legislature, the taking effect of this act has been postponed from year to year till January 1, 1910, when it went into effect.

It is worthy of comment that the increase in internal revenue accruing to the insular treasury of ₱2,320,000 has been received principally from other sources than this increased tax on spirits and tobacco, because this only went into effect on January 1, or after one-half of the fiscal year had elapsed. The factories also increased their production very largely during the last few weeks of the calendar year, and worked night and day in order to pay the lesser tax on as much of their product as possible. For more than two months after January 1 the rate of collections of internal revenue did not increase, owing principally to this cause. Since April, however, the increase has been very marked, and at the time of writing has averaged about ₱200,000 a month, which shows a sharp increase

in the internal revenue of the fiscal year 1911 over that noticeable for the time covered by this report.

The most notable thing about the trade relations seems to be that the imports from Europe and other countries than the United States showed a slight increase, instead of falling off, as was anticipated, while the increase of ₱12,164,594, or 130 per cent, in the value of imports from the United States is most gratifying. This gives us a fair reason to hope that the increased purchasing power of the people, as a result of the stimulus to production and trade arising from the new tariff with the United States and the better prices for our products, will enable the people to purchase enough more foreign goods to greatly increase the imports from the United States without cutting off very greatly the duty-paying imports from foreign countries, thus leaving us with a respectable revenue from customs. This, however, is at best a matter of estimate, and it would be unwise for the government to calculate on the customs receipts continuing at the present rate, even though there has been no falling off so far in the first four months of the present fiscal year.

The establishment of new trade connections is a matter that takes time. People call for what they are accustomed to, and it will be some years before the trade of the country will adjust itself to the new conditions. It is to be anticipated that American products and manufactures will substitute in some measure the ones to which the people are now accustomed by reason of long use, and this will only take place as the people get to know and call for new brands coming in under the new advantageous tariff.

In our last annual report the Commission expressed itself as believing that the value of the reduced tariff to the islands would justify a loss of revenues to the extent of ₱4,000,000 a year for the first few years. The beneficial results which have already accrued, even in the few months of operation, have demonstrated the fact that this belief was a conservative one; and in view of the further fact that we have this benefit without any reduction of revenue, the islands are most heartily to be congratulated.

IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

The first result of the new tariff was a very sharp increase in the prices of rice, copra, sugar, and tobacco, and the exports of the country have increased quite sharply in value, although the quantities exported have shown only a normal increase. The effect, however, has been a very great stimulus to agriculture all through the islands, and more land is now being cultivated than heretofore. The area put into sugar, for instance, has been increased very largely. In some provinces enough seed cane could not be found and the people cut up the growing cane instead of reducing it to sugar, in order to make seed for the next crop. In Occidental Negros the activity has been especially marked and the owners of large tracts of land have increased the acreage of land devoted to sugar to an amount estimated to be 52 per cent of the total area under cultivation. One of the more important owners of sugar haciendas in that province reported that he has purchased 500 carabao during the year, is proposing to double the acreage of sugar cultivation during the coming year, and the following year expects to put up a modern sugar mill. It is said that

most of the owners of sugar estates have paid off all their indebtedness. The customs reports of Iloilo and Cebú show that 5,617 head of draft animals have been imported during the year. Most of these were destined to the provinces of Iloilo and Negros.

The stimulus also has been felt in the tobacco provinces, which are mostly to be found in northern Luzon, particularly in the great Cagayan Valley of the North. The government is bending its attention toward inducing the people to use better methods of cultivating and curing tobacco in order to produce a more even and desirable crop.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

After nearly eight years of rather stagnant trade, there has been a turn for the better. The average amount of total trade has been ₱123,049,558.50 for the years 1902 to 1909, inclusive, beginning with ₱113,148,430 for the first year and ending with ₱117,677,880 for the last; the highest points reached being the year 1903, the year 1904, and the year 1908. This year the trade suddenly jumped to ₱153,897,554, or 25 per cent more than the average for the last eight years, and 16.4 per cent more than the best previous year in the history of American occupation. While the volume of trade in tons did not increase in as great a proportion, owing to the fact that the increased price of sugar and tobacco accounts for a considerable part of the increase of the exports, still the tonnage has shown a healthy increase. With the increased production everywhere noticeable now, following the new tariff relations, it is expected that there will be a considerable increase in the tonnage exported in the near future.

CONDITIONS AS TO PEACE AND ORDER.

The conditions as to peace and order have remained entirely satisfactory throughout the year. Gradually the constabulary are gathering in old offenders who had succeeded in remaining in hiding, and new offenders are caught immediately.

The most notable disturbances during the year have been in the island of Mindanao and in the Sulu archipelago. In the mountains between Misamis and Dapitan a tribe of savages known as Subanos had a sort of revival purporting to be of a religious character, in which several thousand people gathered. The constabulary who went in to preserve order and to make sure that the objects of the meeting were entirely peaceable, were attacked by the Subanos and had to retreat owing to the superior numbers against them. Additional forces were sent in and the Subanos were persuaded to return peaceably to their homes.

During May the Dutch cruiser *Serdang* arrived at the constabulary station at Bongao with a report that some of the Sulu Moros had raided a settlement in the Dutch Celebes. The outlaws were reported to be in hiding in one of the neighboring Sulu islands called Manuc Manca, and the constabulary proceeded in pursuit. A number of Moros enlisted as volunteers, and the island was carefully watched and preparations made to prevent the escape of the culprits, while regular troops were sent from Jolo to make a careful search in the dense undergrowth. Six of the outlaws were soon captured or surrendered, and the leader later killed by the people of the island. The

prompt and successful end of this piratical band no doubt prevented another long series of robberies similar to those committed by Jikiri. The Governor-General of the Netherlands-India has written to the Governor-General of the Philippines expressing his appreciation of the efforts and conduct of the constabulary.

In Luzon, since the close of the fiscal year, the constabulary succeeded in effecting the capture of an outlaw by the name of Felipe Salvador, mentioned in our last annual report as a fanatical agitator, the only one of importance in the large island of Luzon. He maintained an organization known as the "Santa Iglesia," or Holy Church, and had a number of followers, but had recently refrained from overt acts, either of robbery or belligerence against the government. His capture, however, eliminates one focus of unrest, and will encourage the people of the provinces affected—Pampanga, Bulacan, and Nueva Ecija—to engage more regularly in their peaceful vocations.

Since the end of the fiscal year also, and during the presence here of the Secretary of War, occurred an episode which should show conclusively the futility of any effort to cause the people of the Philippines to enter into armed revolt under the present conditions. The governor of Ilocos Norte, a man elected by very few votes over his nearest competitor, 1 of 16 candidates, was a man by the name of Mandac, who had been secretary of the Filipino Archbishop Aglipay, the head of the schism which broke away from the Roman Catholic Church. Mandac was convicted by the court of first instance of having caused the death of a prisoner by personal violence, having knocked the man down and stamped upon him, according to the findings of the court, from the effect of which the prisoner died on the ensuing day. He was summarily dismissed from office by the Governor-General, and condemned by the court to 14 years' imprisonment. While out on bail pending appeal to the supreme court he made himself obnoxious by interfering with the conduct of the acting governor who succeeded him, pending the appointment of a permanent one, by putting himself very much in evidence and by getting up demonstrations in his own favor on the occasion of the visit of the Governor-General to the province. The witnesses who testified against him received anonymous threatening letters, which led to the belief that he was a man who could not be trusted to be loose on bail. The attorney-general was accordingly instructed to ask the supreme court to increase the bail, but before this was done Mandac disappeared, and after an absence of something over a month, appeared in the province of Nueva Vizcaya at the head of a band of unfortunate dupes. He was dressed in the costume of a priest, and informed them that he was the reincarnation of padre Juan Villaverde, a celebrated Spanish priest, who had done a great deal for the benefit of the people of the province in the matter of road building and other public improvements. He raided Solano, a town of about 5,000 inhabitants in that province, where, probably with the collusion of the treasurer, he was given the funds of the town, amounting to about ₱345. But it so happened that Colonel Taylor, district director of constabulary, was in the provincial capital, Bayombong, at the time, and with his usual vigor he collected what few constabulary he could, armed and mustered in a few other trustworthy people in the neighborhood, and advanced upon Mandac and his followers, who fled to

the woods at the first sight of the Filipino soldiery. A Filipino lieutenant with a detachment of constabulary, composed of the savage tribe of Ifugaos, arrived on the scene very promptly and took part in the reestablishment of public order. Within 36 hours Mandac was brought in by the townspeople, who delivered him to the custody of the constabulary. He had made desperate resistance to being captured, but the matter ended there. There was only one person killed, a confederate of Mandac, who was killed in resisting arrest by the Ifugao constabulary. There was no general movement, and no evidence of sympathy with the movement, either from the native press or from the Filipinos in general, no sign of unrest in the Province of Ilocos Norte or the neighboring provinces, and the whole thing may be said to be a very salutary indication of the fact that the people in general are unwilling to undertake anything of this sort at this time.

Relations between the various religious bodies and the state have been entirely harmonious throughout the year.

JUSTICE.

Matters have progressed steadily in the administration of justice, the most important events in connection therewith having been the great number of changes in the judiciary and the appointment of new judges, not less than eight having been appointed during the year.

LAND REGISTRATION.

As presaged in our last annual report, the vacancies in the positions of judges of the court of land registration were filled, the court now being made up of five judges, with the Hon. Charles H. Smith as presiding judge. The others are two Americans and two Filipinos.

There are 2,300,000 parcels of property in the Archipelago. The court of land registration has succeeded, from its inception up to the beginning of the present fiscal year, a period of seven and five-twelfths years, in giving 3,902 titles. It is probable that during that time the number of parcels increased very largely, so that in place of reducing the total number of occupied parcels to which titles were wanting, there are now more than ever. Moreover, it is estimated that a considerable proportion of those now given were based on faulty measurements, so that the government is confronted with the probability of a good deal of trouble in settling the matter of the boundaries of land already registered.

It is, however, fair to say that the friar lands have now all been measured and the titles registered. The division of these lands is a matter of routine in the bureau of lands, and this will account for something like 40,000 parcels, which, including as it does many of the best lands of the islands, marks a distinctive advance in the matter of registration.

The government has devised a plan for facilitating the registration of lands which is at the present writing being tested in the province of Pangasinan. The bureau of lands surveys all the parcels of land claimed in the municipalities, establishing metes and bounds, and bringing a complete plan of all the land of the municipi-

pality to the court of land registration. The government, through the attorney-general, brings suit against the occupants of the land to vacate it, on the ground that they have no registered title, under the provisions of section 61 of Act No. 926 of the Philippine Commission. At the same time it is explained to the occupants that this measure is merely a device to assist them in getting titles to their land, that it is the government's desire to get the titles registered, that they should merely prove their rights under the law, and to assist them in doing this an attorney is detailed by the government to defend their cases free of charge. This will prevent their getting into the hands of unscrupulous attorneys, who will charge exorbitant fees, and gives them a feeling of confidence in the good faith with which the government is undertaking the suit. A judge of the court is in attendance during the process and will hear all of the cases at once and issue a decree at the end of the time, giving titles to all the land and apportioning the expense between the insular government and the municipality, the province, and the property owner. The government offers to the landholders easy payments, so that they may repay their share of the cost, which includes the surveys, in five equal annual installments. This brings the registration within the reach of everybody. The cost is infinitely less when done wholesale, as the surveys cost less, the traveling expenses are much less, the expenses of the judge, the advertising, and the defense are all less than when divided into many parts.

A test is now being made in the town of Asingan, province of Pangasinan, where there are 970 parcels of land which it is proposed to register in the course of one month. If it is demonstrated that additional legislation is necessary, the Legislature will be asked to provide it. If it is found that the existing legislation is sufficient for the purpose, this policy will be extended as rapidly as possible to other localities, and it is proposed to begin by getting all land under all proposed irrigation systems registered before the irrigation works are completed and the water turned on. This will greatly assist the government in the collection of payments for water used and the settlement of disputes in regard to the rights to water.

If this matter turns out as it is hoped it will, it is believed that as soon as the finances justify it the number of judges in the court of land registration should be at least doubled, so that the work may progress with still greater rapidity.

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The new general hospital has been brought so far toward completion that the first patients were received in September. The new medical school has also been completed and is now occupied.

TUBERCULOSIS.

On July 29, 1910, certain private parties, under the able leadership of Mrs. Martin Egan, organized an Anti-Tuberculosis Society, which has established an antituberculosis hospital outside of Manila and is endeavoring to extend its influence throughout the provinces. This movement meets with the hearty support and assistance of the government and the officers of the bureau of health.

MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

During March, 1910, there was held in Manila a meeting of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, at which some very important papers were read. Some of these proved that there is a relation between the dreaded disease of beriberi and the use of polished or hulled rice, the absence of a certain amount of phosphorus in the rice accounting for the presence of this disease in those with whom rice is the principal article of consumption. The government has ordered the use of the unpolished rice in all of its institutions, with the result that there has been a very noticeable decrease in this disease, particularly among the lepers in Culion.

LEPERS.

The total number of lepers at the colony at the end of the fiscal year was 1,681, and those estimated to be in confinement elsewhere in the islands or not yet gathered were 591 in number. The Moro Province is the only province which has not yet been practically cleared of lepers.

IWAHIG PENAL COLONY.

The success noted in our last annual report of the penal colony has continued, the number of colonists at the close of the fiscal year being 978. Order continues to be good. The colony is beginning to get more experience and something of tradition behind it. It is attracting attention as something new in penology. Arrangements are now being made for an Iwahig settlement bank and the Iwahig settlement currency, and progress has been made toward making the institution self-supporting. It is proposed to increase very largely the number of cattle and other marketable products of the colony. The plan is to plant 200,000 coconut trees. It is expected that the institution will ultimately be made to pay not only its own expenses, but something of the cost of the operation of the prison in Manila.

PRIAR LANDS.

In our last report the hope was held out that the friar lands were reaching a condition where they would cease to be a source of economic anxiety to the government. The advance toward this condition has been continuous throughout the year. The collections this last year have increased 38 per cent, and it is estimated that receipts for the ensuing year will be ₱900,000, or a further increase of 22 per cent. Collections for this fund have been made as follows:

Fiscal year.	Collections.
1906.....	₱98,661.30
1907.....	226,627.63
1908.....	280,915.74
1909.....	534,122.55
1910.....	736,652.09

The following table will show the progress in surveys, in leases, and in sales:

	Fiscal year.				
	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Number of estates surveyed.....	3	9	23	23	23
Number of estates placed upon the market.....	None.	3	5	12	16
Number of leases signed.....	18, 685	22, 229	20, 682	20, 963	21, 271
Number of sales made.....	None.	None.	446	5, 785	14, 990
Value of land offered for sale.....	None.	P201, 641. 92	P374, 862. 24	P3, 813, 504. 01	P7, 814, 345. 19
Estimated percentage of area of all friar lands held by the government unoccupied.....	83. 2	77. 4	73. 3	64. 9	29. 3
Estimated percentage of area of all friar lands held by the government leased.....	16. 8	22. 6	27. 4	29. 8	38. 7
Value of land sold.....	None.	None.	P66, 827. 53	P1, 517, 339. 57	P4, 970, 009. 38

Some of the unoccupied estates have been sold or options given in large blocks to individuals in amounts in excess of the amount authorized by law for the disposition of the public domain, in accordance with an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, which holds that these lands can not be held to be public domain. They are lands held in trust for the redemption of the bonds issued against them, and the government can not use them as it does other parts of the public domain; they are not open to settlement for homestead purposes; nor can the government grant the railroad right of way over them without exacting payment. As the Philippine treasury is liable for the principal and interest of these bonds, it is desirable that the earliest possible sale be made of all the tracts of land held by the government under the agreement to purchase the so-called "friar estates." As there are 43,000,000 acres of vacant land in the islands, there is not the slightest danger either that too large a proportion of the public lands will pass into the hands of single owners or that Filipinos will be prevented thereby from getting the rights which accrue under the homestead act. As a matter of fact, in spite of the vast acreage of vacant lands to-day available in the islands, there have been but 3,785 cases in which Filipinos have availed themselves of the privilege of homesteading.

LOCUSTS.

The government has made only a beginning in the matter of an organized defense against the inroads of locusts. In the province of Iloilo, where the organization has been most efficient, the results have been extremely gratifying. The very able and efficient governor of the province, Ruperto Montinola, has purchased several thousand iron sheets used for catching "loctones," as the young locusts are called before they have reached the stage when they can fly, which he keeps stored in convenient localities. Any local official who fails to give notice of the presence of locusts or who fails to exert his whole energy toward arousing the people to destroy them when they first make their appearance is promptly suspended from office for neglect of official duty. The constabulary has been called upon to help and has rendered efficient assistance, with the result that, by reason of

these efficient and enlightened measures on the part of the provincial governor, the crops of the province of Iloilo were saved this year from threatened destruction. The results of Governor Montinola's work have been communicated to all of the other provincial governors, and it is proposed to extend his methods to all of the provinces, holding all local officials strictly to account in the matter of their efficient application.

EDUCATION.

The work of the bureau of education is constantly increasing in importance. The number of children enrolled in the public schools is given as 427,165, while the average monthly attendance during the last school year was 337,307, an increase of 15,892 over that preceding. At the end of the year there were 36 high, 169 intermediate, and 4,295 primary schools, 26 of arts and trades, 3 of agriculture, 1 normal, and 1 commercial; there being employed in this work 9,007 teachers.

Progress has also been made in the line of higher education. The new university has opened colleges of agriculture, medicine and surgery, veterinary science, liberal arts, and civil engineering, and a school of fine arts.

VISIT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The government was fortunate in having as its guest the Hon. Jacob M. Dickinson, Secretary of War, accompanied by Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, who arrived in the islands on July 24 and stayed until the evening of September 2.

Mr. Dickinson made a very remarkable journey to Bontoc, covering the 79 miles from Tagudin to Bontoc on horseback and in sedan chair in two days, and, after but one day in the capital of the Mountain Province, returned in the same way in the same time, a remarkable exhibition of endurance.

At Bontoc the lieutenant-governors from the neighboring sub-provinces arrived to meet the Secretary and brought with them numbers of representative people of the tribes they govern. Thus there were gathered in Bontoc a large number of Kalingas, Ifugaos, and Igorots, with a few Tinguians. Many of these people had never before left the limits of their own subprovince and there had never been, in the history of the islands, such a gathering of savage peoples of different tribes in one place as was witnessed in Bontoc on the occasion of the visit of the Secretary of War.

The fact that the Secretary made this journey into a country which a few years ago was not safe to penetrate and did so without the necessity for any guard indicates the success which has been attained by the administration of the Mountain Province in the matter of civilizing its peoples.

After allotting a fair proportion of his time to the people of Manila, the Secretary visited the provinces of Tayabas, Albay, Samar, Cebu, Iloilo, and Capiz, and drove the last spike in the new railroad connecting the towns of Iloilo and Capiz, which was thrown open for the first time on the occasion of his visit. This marks a great advance in the history of the transportation development of the Philippine Islands.

The Secretary visited also the Moro Province, crossing Mindanao from Camp Overton to Malabang and visiting the towns of Cotabato, Zamboanga, the capital of the Moro Province, and the island of Jolo, and the town of Puerto Princesa, in the province of Palawan, where the penal colony was inspected.

No man has ever seen so much of the Philippine Islands or such a variety of localities and peoples in so short a time as did Secretary Dickinson in the course of his visit. In fact, until his arrival it would have been impossible for any party to have covered the same ground in the time taken, owing to the fact that some of the transportation facilities were only completed in time for his visit. The greetings of the Filipino people to the Secretary were marked by the utmost cordiality and good feeling. Although many orators did not fail to mention the aspirations of the Filipino people for independence, their language was marked with moderation and courtesy toward their distinguished visitor and respect for the national sovereignty.

CONSTABULARY.

The constabulary has continued its extremely efficient work in connection with the administration of the islands, but is sadly overworked and hampered by lack of force and funds in the proper performance of its duties.

It has been suggested that a great economy could be effected by a combination of the constabulary and the scouts into an insular organization, the combined body being such as to be more useful than are the scouts in time of peace, and which could form the nucleus of an insular army which could be called upon in time of war. The use now made of the scouts, except in the Moro Province, is reduced to a minimum under the present method of consolidating them into battalion posts, which minimizes their value to the civil authorities. The value of the scouts from a civil point of view varies directly with the number of posts in which they are stationed and the number of times that the different companies are moved about. The personal equation is of the greatest importance in the maintenance of peace in a section. A scout officer who gets the confidence and the good will of the natives of a locality becomes a positive force in the community.

If any consolidation is to be effected, one essential feature should be that the direction and the control of the officers should lie in time of peace wholly with the civil authorities; otherwise the constabulary, which is now the right hand of the Governor-General, would be removed from his executive control and the matter of the maintenance of public order, the suppression of crime, and the enforcement of the quarantine regulations and those provisions of law which provide for such matters as the fighting of locusts and the apprehension of cattle thieves, etc., would be difficult and the administration seriously crippled.

The Commission will heartily approve a plan by which the scouts and constabulary should be organized into one insular organization which might be somewhat less in numbers than the combined force of the two organizations, such service to have a semimilitary character, with the idea of getting the greatest efficiency in the performance of

the special duties devolving upon such a force in time of peace and yet allow all members of the organization to be placed from time to time in stations where their forces would be congregated in sufficient numbers to enable them to have a course of discipline and drill.

Such a force should be useful in time of war. The officers would know to perfection certain localities, with all the trails and peculiarities of the topography; and with a good knowledge of the local dialects and a personal acquaintance with the traits, characteristics, and trustworthiness of prominent natives, they would be able in time of invasion or insurrection to be the link between the people and the officers of the Army, and this force should prove to be the nucleus of a small insular army which would be a distinct asset.

The funds for this force should be available also for the formation and assistance of a reserve militia in case it were desired to use it, to which men who enlisted could very properly belong after the service of their enlistment, and which also could provide for the military instruction of the people, if wanted.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In their last annual report the Commission made 10 recommendations, one of which was acted on by Congress. This was the request of the Commission that a law be passed changing the terms for which Delegates to the Assembly hold office to two years succeeding October 1 instead of two years succeeding January 1, as was then provided. This was met by an act of Congress changing the term for which Delegates were elected to four years beginning with March 4. It is believed that this measure enacted by Congress was eminently wise; that the frequent elections resulted in political agitations and disturbances productive of no good result; and that too many changes in the legislative bodies were not desirable. The Governor-General, in his last annual message to the Legislature, has recommended that the terms of municipal and provincial officials be also changed to four years.

By reason of the amendment of section 66 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, the municipalities are only authorized to borrow money for the purposes of waterworks, sewer works, and school buildings. Under the provisions of this act a separate act of the Legislature is necessary to authorize each municipality to borrow. There are 707 municipalities in the islands, and the Legislature is only in session for three months of each year. The purpose for which money is usually asked is to assist in the construction of public markets, which are found to so increase the revenues of the municipalities as to repay the loans in from 3 to 10 years. It is believed to be highly desirable that the municipalities should be able to borrow of the postal savings bank money for these purposes. It is recommended that section 66 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, as amended by section 3 of the act of Congress approved February 6, 1905, be further amended to read as follows:

Section 66. That for the purpose of providing funds to construct sewers, drainage, electric-light plants, public markets, waterworks, and public-school buildings, the government of the Philippine Islands is authorized by appropriate legislative action to empower municipalities, when current taxation is inadequate for the purpose, and under such limitations, terms, and conditions as it may prescribe, to incur indebtedness, borrow money, and, to secure the

repayment thereof, issue promissory notes secured by mortgage upon public works to be constructed with the money borrowed, and issue and sell registered or coupon bonds in such amount, and payable at such times as may be prescribed.

Provided, That no notes or bonds shall be issued and sold at less than par value in gold coin of the United States; that the interest thereon shall not exceed five per centum per annum, and that the entire indebtedness of any municipality shall not at any time exceed five per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate in such municipality. Any obligation in excess of such limit shall be null and void.

The Commission desires to make the following recommendations:

First. That authority be granted for the sale by the government of the Philippine Islands of \$15,000,000 of public-works bonds on the same terms as the preceding ones.

The entire bonded indebtedness of the Philippine Islands is \$12,000,000, which distributed among a population estimated to be 8,000,000 gives a per capita debt of \$1.50 and a per capita interest payment of 6 cents.

It should be especially noted that \$7,000,000 of the \$12,000,000 bonds of the Philippines were issued to pay for the friar lands, 70 per cent of which are already sold. The proceeds of the sales will provide for the payment of the bonds at maturity, so that they will not be a charge on the resources of the islands.

No mention is made of the railroad companies' bonds, on which the government has guaranteed interest, as the government has not guaranteed the principal.

That this is a disproportionately small debt, which could be conservatively increased to several times its present size, may be seen from the following comparison with other countries:

Countries.	Per capita debt.	Per capita interest.
New Zealand.....	\$367.77	\$11.80
Uruguay.....	129.03	7.63
Argentina.....	89.46	4.85
Chile.....	51.34	2.04
Egypt.....	41.10	1.59
Brazil.....	31.29	1.54
Japan.....	26.15	1.55
Cuba.....	23.57	.74
Santo Domingo.....	22.11	1.97
Mexico.....	14.06	.87
United States.....	11.42	.24
Ceylon.....	6.54	.34
Philippine Islands.....	1.50	.06

Several of the countries above cited are no better equipped to withstand the burden of a public debt if the rate of wages paid to unskilled labor may be taken as a fair measure of earning capacity of the people, as the prevailing rate of wages in several of these countries, notably Egypt and Japan, is no higher than here.

It is believed that there should be expended from \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000 each year out of the proceeds from the sale of bonds of the government. The additional money asked for last year would have provided the government with funds for two or three years under some such limitation. The Commission, however, feels that the works outlined in the last annual report, namely, the improvement of roads, bridges, and ports, the construction of public buildings, irri-

gation works, and artesian wells are of sufficient importance to justify the request for authority to sell bonds for a reasonable amount each year for a considerable number of years. We now request that authority be given to us to sell \$15,000,000 worth of bonds, with the limitation that not more than \$2,500,000 thereof shall be sold in any one year. This will provide the government with funds, at the highest rate of expenditure, if the limit suggested is adopted, for the ensuing six years, and will not make it necessary for the Legislature to keep going to Congress and requesting further authority. It is understood that this request is merely for an authorization to the Philippine Legislature, and that no bonds could be sold or investment of funds ordered except as provided by act of the Legislature here.

Second. That Congress by appropriate legislation authorize the consolidation of the Philippine Scouts and Constabulary into a single homogeneous native force under control of the insular government, toward the maintenance of which the United States would pay a portion of the money now expended for maintenance of the scout organization.

The Commission also wishes to repeat the following further recommendations made last year, the arguments for which may be found in the last annual report of the Commission:

Third. That if Congress is willing to assist, so as to expedite the accomplishment of our ends in the Philippine Islands, an annual appropriation of \$2,000,000 be given, to be added to the present insular appropriation for education.

Fourth. That the law in regard to mining be amended in order to admit the filing of more than one mining claim upon a lode by the same individual or corporation to facilitate their taking up claims for placer mines or mines under the water, and to extend the time for development of coal claims to three years.

Fifth. That the amount of land which may be acquired, owned, and used for agricultural purposes in the Philippine Islands by any corporation be extended to 6,000 hectares.

Sixth. That the amount of land allowed to be taken up by any one person under the homestead law be increased from 16 to 50 hectares; that the amount that individuals may purchase from the government be increased to 500 hectares; and that the amount allowed to be sold or conveyed to corporations or associations of persons be increased from 1,024 hectares to 6,000 hectares.

Seventh. That provision be made for the government to give free titles under proper restrictions to people who have been in undisputed occupation of land for five years previous to the year 1912.

Eighth. That section 66 of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, as amended, be further amended so as to increase the kinds of public works which may be undertaken by municipalities, and to authorize the Philippine government by general legislation to empower municipalities to incur indebtedness for such purposes.

Ninth. That section 7, congressional act, July 1, 1902, be amended to provide that qualifications of electors in election of Assembly Delegates shall be the same as those now or hereafter required for municipal electors by Philippine laws, and that no person shall be eligible to election as Assembly Delegate unless he has the qualifications prescribed by law for municipal officers, is resident of his elec-

tion district, owes allegiance to the United States, and is 25 years of age.

Tenth. That Congress provide a means by which naturalization may be accomplished in the Philippine Islands, either by passing a naturalization law itself or authorizing the Philippine Legislature to deal with the matter.

Respectfully submitted.

W. CAMERON FORBES, *President.*

NEWTON W. GILBERT,

DEAN C. WORCESTER,

By W. CAMERON FORBES.

GREGORIO ARANETA,

RAFAEL PALMA,

JUAN SUMULONG,

FRANK A. BRANAGAN,

CHARLES B. ELLIOTT,

Members.

To the honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

MANILA, November 2, 1910.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present to the Philippine Commission the following report of the Governor-General. This report is for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, except as otherwise stated.

On November 11, 1909, the resignation of Governor-General Smith took effect, and the undersigned became Governor-General by appointment of President Taft. The formal inauguration was held on November 24. In the resignation of Governor-General Smith the Filipinos have lost a public servant who served first as a volunteer officer in the United States Army with the rank of brigadier general, then as provincial governor of Occidental Negros, collector of customs, judge of the supreme court, secretary of public instruction, Vice-Governor, and Governor-General, until worn by the intensity of his services he finally sought and received the relief which he had long desired. He has left his memory deep in the hearts of Filipinos, who had learned to love and trust him above all men in the islands.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

During the latter part of the fiscal year the occasion for certain important legislation having arisen, a special session of the Legislature was called to meet in Baguio on March 28 for a period of 20 days. It adjourned on April 19, having passed the more important measures for which it was convened, with the exception of an irrigation law, which is now before it at its regular session.

As the opening of the first regular session of the Second Philippine Legislature came at the same time as the writing of this report, I insert here in full the message of the Governor-General to the Legislature, which covers many of the points usually covered by the annual report of the Governor-General, and covers them in sufficient detail for the purposes of this report:

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO THE SECOND PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE.

MANILA, October 17, 1910.

GENTLEMEN: Upon the occasion of the opening of the first regular session of the Second Philippine Legislature, I have the honor to submit the customary message of the chief executive, containing a brief statement of existing conditions and my recommendations as to future legislation.

I am glad to be able to inform the Legislature that there now reigns a condition of utter tranquillity throughout the length and breadth of the Archipelago, a tranquillity that does not seem to be threatened with interruption of any sort, either from internal or external disturbances.

The people are devoting themselves more and more to the cultivation of the soil and the development of their resources and are giving practical evidence of their belief that the true and proper course for the Philippine people is devotion to its immediate needs, namely, the material development of the country.

Especial impetus has been given to this direction of the people's energies by the approval by the President of the United States of the act of Congress of August 5 of last year, known as the Payne bill, which extended to the people of the Philippine Islands the advantages of the market of the United States for their products. Although this law set a limit to the amount of tobacco and sugar admitted free of duty, yet the amounts now authorized are sufficient for the immediate needs of the country, and the result has been an unprecedented revival of the agriculture of the islands.

The first effect of the passage of this law was a sharp increase in the prices of tobacco and sugar, an increase which has enabled the people of the islands to greatly increase their production, and the owners of land to largely pay off their debts, to purchase greater numbers of carabao, and to raise the rate of wages which they pay to laborers on their farms. Certain sections of the islands are now comparatively prosperous.

The gloomy forebodings of many who believed that the insular finances were going to suffer too heavy a loss have not been borne out by facts.

The reduction in customs receipts amounted to only ₱1,429,000, which was more than offset by an increase in internal revenue of ₱2,320,000 and an increase in miscellaneous receipts of ₱348,000, leaving a net increase of ₱1,189,000 in the revenues over last year. These figures do not show collections that do not accrue to the insular treasury.

At the end of the first quarter of the present fiscal year the internal revenue accruing to the insular treasury has shown a gratifying increase over the collections for the same part of the preceding year of ₱620,000, and there has been as yet no falling off of customs receipts, but, on the contrary, a moderate increase of ₱150,519. It is, however, wise for us to assume that the maintenance of the present rate of customs collections is temporary only and not to be permanently depended upon. It can be explained by the fact that trade relations are slow in forming, and the inertia of existing business is likely to maintain trade in old channels, even though conditions are such as to favor a change and the flow of business through new channels which will open up and supersede the old ones.

EVIDENCES OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

The Payne bill also has had a surprising effect on the commercial and industrial activity of the islands. The increase in the percentage of internal-revenue taxes collected from merchants and manufacturers of 20 per cent indicates an increase of ₱78,000,000 in the gross volume of goods sold by merchants and manufacturers throughout the islands, exclusive of liquor and tobacco products and of exports. The increase of imports and exports amounts to about ₱38,000,000 for the last fiscal year, or an increase of 30 per cent over that of the preceding year, an unexpected feature of which was that the imports from Europe and countries other than the United States, instead of falling off, showed an actual increase of ₱6,370,000 in value. Trade with the United States increased from ₱29,895,000 to ₱59,055,000.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The surplus at the beginning of the fiscal year 1910 was ₱2,602,433. During the year bonds to the par value of ₱3,000,000 were sold, at a premium of ₱9,075.30, and the money was paid into the treasury and is now being expended upon public works, in accordance with Act No. 1954 of the last Legislature. On July 1, 1910, the surplus was ₱3,870,458.52. As ₱4,000,000 is the reserve which it is estimated should be held in the insular treasury against contingencies, it will be seen that the present figures are eminently satisfactory and prove that the treasury is in a safe financial condition. The estimate for the present fiscal year is as follows:

*Fiscal year 1911.***RESOURCES.**

Cash available for appropriation June 30, 1910.....	₱3, 870, 458. 52
Estimated revenue.....	₱25, 235, 000. 00
Receipts, etc.....	74, 000. 00
	25, 309, 000. 00
Total estimated resources.....	29, 179, 458. 52

LIABILITIES.

Fixed charges.....	₱2, 965, 181. 84
Permanent improvements:	
Continuing.....	₱1, 000, 000. 00
Fiscal year, 1911.....	3, 872, 730. 00
	4, 872, 730. 00
Current expenses:	
Continuing.....	891, 750. 00
Fiscal year, 1911.....	18, 859, 598. 00
	19, 251, 348. 00
Total liabilities.....	27, 089, 209. 84
Balance	2, 090, 248. 68

The estimated insular revenue is ₱25,235,000. Of this ₱8,500,000 is internal revenue, the increase estimated being ₱1,292,000. The estimate of the collector of customs is ₱16,000,000, an increase of ₱300,000. As both bureaus have collected half the estimated increase in the first quarter of the year, it is reasonable to believe that this estimate is conservative and will be considerably exceeded.

The total appropriations for current expenses for the present fiscal year were ₱19,251,000, and for fixed charges ₱2,965,000, of which ₱1,250,000 is the insular contribution toward the annual expenses of the city of Manila. The guaranty of interest on bonds issued by the railroads, and the provision for payment of interest on bonds issued by the railroads, and the provision for payment of interest and principal of the insular government bonds issued for permanent improvements, and the subsidy paid by the insular government to interisland steamers are the other important items classified as fixed charges.

The amount of insular appropriation called upon for payment of interest and sinking funds on the bonds issued for the purchase of the friar lands is rapidly diminishing, owing to the rapid disposition of these lands by sale and lease and the collections in the matter of rentals and of installments on the purchase price by the bureau of lands. The credit for this satisfactory state of affairs is due to the very efficient administration of that bureau.

The total appropriations for public works are ₱4,872,730, all of which are to be paid out of the current revenues of the present fiscal year. One million pesos of this amount is authorized by the continuing annual appropriation for irrigation and the construction of barrio schools. Act No. 1988, the permanent improvement bill passed by the Legislature in Baguio, provided that none of the appropriations authorized in the bill should be available for use until released by the Governor-General. Only ₱1,967,000 have been thus far released, as it is thought advisable to make sure that a possible falling off of customs will not make it necessary to postpone some of the needed permanent improvements. Of these appropriations the following amounts were passed by the Commission in its exclusive legislative capacity: ₱1,237,800 for current expenses; ₱415,000 for public works, this latter figure including the appropriations for the repair and maintenance of the Benguet road.

OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE PAYNE BILL.

In view of the fact that under the operation of free trade with the United States, it was expected that the internal revenue would become the principal source of revenue for the insular government and that the customs would take a relatively unimportant place, it was believed necessary that the proportion allotted to the provinces and municipalities should be changed so that there

should not be an embarrassing reduction of insular revenues and at the same time a very large increase in the revenues of the provinces and municipalities. To obviate this the Congress of the United States inserted in the Payne bill a clause to the effect that all internal revenue collected in the Philippine Islands should accrue to the insular treasury, to be distributed in accordance with future acts of the Legislature; but pending action by the Legislature, the Commission was given authority to distribute these funds. By this authority the Commission passed Act No. 1984, which provides that the provinces and municipalities shall get the same proportion of internal revenue collected by the insular government as they formerly received, with the proviso that in no case should it exceed the amount received by them in the fiscal year 1909. This excepts the collections from all local taxes and the cedula. The increase for 1910 in the internal revenues of provinces and municipalities was ₱208,786 over the collections of the fiscal year 1909.

It is not recommended that any change in the distribution of the internal revenue be made at the present time. Although the expected reduction of revenues has not taken place, and, on the contrary, there has been a marked increase in the insular revenues, it is wise to wait until conditions have readjusted themselves and the government knows what it may safely rely upon for its annual revenues before permanently fixing the new proportion of division between the insular government, the provinces, and municipalities. Moreover, a very considerable part of the insular money is now being expended in the provinces and for their benefit. This is especially true of money for public works, which is allotted directly to the road and bridge funds of the provinces, and for the construction of irrigation systems and artesian wells; the appropriations for the bureau of agriculture, which has stationed veterinarians in all the provinces; the Constabulary, which maintains order; the bureau of health, which has under contemplation the construction of new hospitals in the provinces; and the bureau of education.

The last Legislature passed Act No. 1940, amending the internal-revenue law of 1904 (No. 1189), as amended, and imposing additional taxes, the most important of which is a tax on imported wines and liquors. This law also made provision for the increase in the tax rates on distilled spirits and cigarettes provided for in Act No. 1338, amending the internal-revenue law of 1904 (No. 1189), which had been postponed from time to time by acts of the Commission and of the Legislature. The new internal-revenue law was passed in anticipation of the passage of the Payne bill, and section 7 provided that it should be put into effect by a proclamation of the Governor-General, it being understood that this was not to be done unless the Payne bill was passed by Congress. Immediately upon receipt of the news of the passage of the Payne bill, the proclamation was issued as of date August 7, 1909. The increase in the total collections of internal revenue, including collections for provinces and municipalities and the city of Manila, was ₱2,866,627, of which the sum of ₱1,787,946 was due to increase in tax rates and receipts from new sources, and the sum of ₱1,078,681 was due to increase in the output in the manufacture of taxable articles and increased commercial operations. This indicates a rapid improvement in business conditions, due largely to the establishment of free trade between the United States and these islands.

Another precaution taken by the First Philippine Legislature was the passage of Act No. 1902, which confers upon the Governor-General for three years the power to revert to the treasury any or all of the unexpended balances of any appropriation, and to use any balances left over after the end of any fiscal year, to be transferred to increase accounts of bureaus or offices needing additional money. The first power has been very sparingly used, only two reversions to the treasury having been made, and both of these were not made for the purpose of economy, but because the appropriations were no longer needed. The aggregate amount involved was less than ₱20,000. The following table shows the transfers made for the two last fiscal years:

Transfers between appropriation accounts by direction of the Governor-General, fiscal year 1909.

Executive bureau	₱4,946.02	
Transfer to bureau of civil service		₱4,946.02
Bureau of health	54,250.94	
Transfer to bureau of agriculture		54,250.94
Bureau of lands	40,668.97	
Transfer to weather bureau (wireless station)		20,640.96
Transfer to bureau of agriculture		12,000.00
Transfer to bureau of forestry		8,028.01
Bureau of justice	12,000.00	
Transfer to consulting architect		12,000.00
Bureau of customs	120,284.66	
Transfer to bureau of prisons (purchase of cattle)		11,000.00
Transfer to roads and bridges, Leyte Province		80,000.00
Transfer to bureau of public works		29,284.66
The judiciary	306,160.14	
Transfer to bureau of public works		60,715.34
Transfer to bureau of constabulary		15,000.00
Transfer to repairs public buildings		150,000.00
Transfer to constabulary barracks and quarters, Act No. 1688		5,444.80
Transfer to Philippine Assembly		75,000.00
	538,310.73	538,310.73

Transfers between appropriation accounts by direction of the Governor-General, fiscal year 1910.

The executive	₱49,701.58	
Transfer to executive bureau		₱46,084.76
Transfer to bureau of civil service		3,616.82
Bureau of health	55,512.96	
Transfer to bureau of science		3,156.80
Transfer to bureau of agriculture		45,845.89
Transfer to bureau of forestry		6,510.27
Bureau of posts	87,526.92	
Transfer to bureau of constabulary		10,850.45
Transfer to bureau of public works		76,676.47
Bureau of science	27,324.84	
Transfer to bureau of agriculture (veterinarians, inoculators, and serum cattle)		27,324.84
Bureau of justice	5,786.91	
Transfer to bureau of customs		5,786.91
Bureau of the treasury	30,000.00	
Transfer to bureau of prisons (purchase of cattle)		30,000.00
Bureau of labor	11,798.00	
Transfer to bureau of constabulary		11,798.00
The judiciary	101,513.31	
Transfer to bureau of agriculture (veterinarians, inoculators, and serum cattle)		75,216.13
Transfer to magney plants, Cebu		14,000.00
Transfer to bureau of education		12,297.18
Bureau of lands	58,459.53	
Transfer to bureau of agriculture (veterinarians, inoculators, and serum cattle)		58,459.53
	427,623.55	427,623.55

The aggregate amounts were ₱538,310.73 in 1909 and ₱427,623.55 in 1910. A very large proportion of this was to enable the bureaus to transfer from current expense to public works.

The public works undertaken with this money involve the construction of a wireless station for the weather bureau; work in connection with the improvement of the general hospital in Manila; increase of money for roads and bridges for assistance to the provinces; and the construction of Malacafian

and the Oriente Building, both of which were in such condition as to make them positively dangerous to occupy in case there should be an earthquake; and the construction of the government center and buildings in Baguio.

The only bureau to which a large transfer has been made for the purpose of increasing its current expenses has been the bureau of agriculture, to which the amount of ₱86,000 was transferred for the year 1909 and ₱206,845 for the year 1910. These sums were necessary in order to successfully fight the rinderpest, an effort which I am glad to say is meeting with success.

By virtue of the authority granted by section 4 of Acts No. 1955 and No. 1989, the secretaries of departments have transferred from current expense to permanent improvement the following sums:

1909.....	₱280, 673. 72
1910.....	1, 052, 229. 02

BAGUIO.

Until last year the Filipino people have reaped no advantage from the construction and maintenance of the Benguet road, owing to the fact that no facilities had been provided for the use of Baguio, once there. All modern and progressive tropical countries maintain a resort at an altitude which assures a cool climate, and that of Baguio is ideal. There is no doubt as to the benefit derived by Filipinos from an annual sojourn in the mountains, not only for those who are suffering from disease, but also those who are enjoying ordinary health.

Contracts have been signed with the Manila Railroad Company for the construction of a railroad line to Baguio, and favorable reports have been received from the engineers of the feasibility of constructing the railroad line in the near future. With this additional facility, the value of Baguio should be greatly enhanced to the Filipinos.

Its effect on people suffering from tuberculosis is most beneficial, and it is believed that as a tuberculosis resort alone it will ultimately justify every expense that has been put upon it.

It is my belief that the Legislature should seriously consider making Baguio the site for a university, with the object of giving the students the advantage of developing their bodies and minds under the favorable conditions which prevail in a temperate climate. I am not prepared to make any recommendations, however, for immediate legislation to this end.

The cost of the government buildings and improvements at Baguio has been taken from the revenues of 1909, ₱204,000; 1910, ₱304,000, including some ₱90,000 in equipment; and 1911, ₱160,000, which it is expected to expend in the course of the year.

These improvements, the larger part of which have been completed, include a system of government buildings, with office and residence facilities for a considerable proportion of the personnel of the government bureaus, exceeding 800; waterworks; sewers; the necessary roads, etc.

The development of the road system of the city of Baguio is paid from the funds pertaining to the city, a considerable part of which have been derived from a special assessment upon the real estate of the city, paid by the owners of lots.

The cost of the Benguet road was much greater last year than before and than it is hoped to be in the future, owing to the unprecedented typhoon of October, 1909, which destroyed work estimated to have cost ₱300,000.

HEALTH CONDITIONS.

Health conditions in the Archipelago are steadily improving. The policy of using the constabulary as a quarantine guard has assisted very greatly in the prevention of the spread of cholera where it has appeared, and at the present writing the islands are comparatively free of that disease. Other epidemic diseases are decreasing in extent, and the recent discoveries as to the cause of beriberi give promise that that disease will soon be very greatly decreased. Its prevalence here has been largely due to the use of polished rice as a principal article of diet, and it has been found that the use of unpolished rice will prevent its appearance where used, and result in the cure of people who were sick of that disease if supplied to them.

The segregation of lepers has had the effect of reducing the number of new cases from between 700 and 800 a year to an estimated number of 300 for the present year, or less than half. As leprosy sometimes takes many years to develop, it is probable that most of these cases were contracted before the segre-

gation of the lepers began and that there will be a marked decrease each year in the number of new lepers.

A society known as the Philippine Islands Anti-Tuberculosis Society has been recently started by private enterprise to wage a campaign against what is probably the most prevalent and dangerous disease to-day menacing the Philippine Islands. The figures of the economic loss to the islands from this disease alone are staggering. It is estimated that 400,000 Filipinos are afflicted with this disease and that 40,000 die every year. Economists estimating the value of human life to the islands would tell us that ₱20,000,000 a year is the economic loss due to the prevalence of this disease, a loss which is wholly preventable in the light of modern scientific and medical knowledge.

The society has the hearty approval and promise of cooperation of the government. Its plan is to establish tuberculosis camps in various places, where sufferers can get careful medical treatment, proper nourishment, and hygienic surroundings, and will be taught the proper method of caring for themselves, and of curing this disease.

It is believed that each of these camps will be a center of information which will disseminate the knowledge thus acquired. It is also intended to carry on a general campaign of education to teach the people the methods of life necessary to cure the disease and to prevent its appearance.

The work of this society will merit legislative assistance, and a reasonable appropriation to assist the society in its work is recommended.

The measures taken toward the suppression of rinderpest in the islands bid fair to wipe out this disease, although we are still far from safe, and reinfection of localities is constantly occurring.

It is now recommended that animals found afflicted with rinderpest be immediately killed, and their carcasses destroyed. The very fact of their being alive in the community is a menace. The attendants are likely to carry the disease on their feet and clothes; birds might carry it, and it is better that the chance of infection be eliminated. It is proposed that the bureau of agriculture be authorized to immediately kill any animal as soon as the disease is detected, giving from the insular treasury a reasonable compensation to the owner thereof. I approve this recommendation, and urge that a special appropriation of the sum of ₱75,000 be made to meet the expense incurred for this purpose during the remainder of the present fiscal year, and that in the appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year an allowance of ₱100,000 be included for this purpose.

Doctor Ward, a very competent veterinarian, has been secured, who is giving his whole attention to the matter of animal diseases. On June 1 an order was issued prohibiting the importation of any diseased cattle into the islands. It was later found that a shipment of cattle from Australia contained several cases of pleuro-pneumonia. This disease is more insidious than rinderpest, owing to the long time it takes for incubation after exposure, the consequent difficulty of tracing the cause of the infection, and the fact that it is more difficult to identify. It has caused great losses in England, the United States, Australia, and other countries, and its introduction in the Philippine Islands would be nothing less than a calamity.

But few cases had been brought in when the matter came to the attention of the government, and the bureau of agriculture ordered a 90 days' quarantine on importations of cattle from Australia, which has had the practical effect of totally excluding them. An expert veterinarian has been sent to Australia to study the whole problem and report.

It is noteworthy that in spite of this action of the government, the price of the cheaper grade of meat is considerably lower than it was before, said to be due in part to the fact that there was an oversupply of the meat on the market about that time, and also to the fact that people are learning to use frozen meat.

Although it is desirable that cattle should be imported from many countries, it is essential that the Philippine Islands should be protected from the introduction of any further contagious diseases.

The bureau of agriculture now estimates that ₱1,318,700 will be needed for next year. The last Legislature increased the appropriation for this bureau by ₱325,000 over the amount for the preceding year, and I should recommend a further increase in order to continue this work.

More than 20,000 draft animals have been imported into the islands in the past year, which indicates a cost value of over ₱2,000,000, and their productive value is worth many times their cost, so that it can be readily seen the islands can not afford to discourage the new upward movement by loss of the draft animals.

NEW LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

I have the honor to recommend the passage of a law regulating the use of water for private and public purposes, and the terms upon which water for the purpose of irrigation may be taken from the public streams and distributed among landowners. A bill intended to accomplish this purpose was presented at the first session of the Legislature and at the extraordinary session in Baguio, and both times failed of passage. A committee upon which three distinguished members of the Assembly have been working throughout the summer months is preparing a plan to meet those objections which arose in connection with the first two bills, and it is hoped that the bill will now meet the approval of the Legislature.

At the first session of the Legislature also there was offered a commercial shipping bill to define the status of seamen and creating the office of shipping commissioner. It is believed that this would be of great assistance to the shipping interests, and the passage of this bill is recommended.

It is not believed advisable that concessions or charters for public-service corporations should contain provision for the distribution of the percentage paid to the government in lieu of taxes between the insular, provincial, and municipal treasuries, as the proportions would be different in different charters and would not follow any regular rule. It is therefore recommended that a general law be enacted providing for such proportionment.

At the last regular session of the Legislature a bill was introduced authorizing the banks to keep the 20 per cent reserve required by section 125 of Act No. 1459 of the Philippine Commission, known as the corporation law, against only the current accounts and the fixed deposits coming due within 30 days. The passage of this Act would relieve the banks in a great measure, and afford sufficient security for the depositors. The banks at the present time give full security for all government deposits, and should not be required by law to keep a reserve of 20 per cent against such deposits so secured. I recommend that legislation be passed to remedy this injustice.

It is believed that were the penalty for stealing cattle to be increased, much of the cattle stealing now prevalent in the islands would cease. This has been the result in the Moro Province, where, by act of the Moro council, the penalty has been very greatly increased; and an amendment to existing legislation on the subject is recommended.

Manila is one of the few large cities in the world of great importance that has not a gas plant. It is understood that parties are ready to construct a gas plant in Manila provided a suitable franchise is granted to them by the Legislature. It is recommended that legislation be enacted to enable the granting of a properly guarded franchise, so drawn as to protect the interests of the people.

By recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the punishment imposed by the laws in force in the Philippine Islands for falsification of a public document is declared to be cruel and unusual. The penalty imposed by existing law for this crime is out of proportion to the magnitude of the crime and to penalties imposed for other similar crimes. It is recommended that an amendment be made to the penal code modifying the penalty in these cases, as the decision of the Supreme Court may have the result of liberating certain persons who ought to undergo punishment, and yet who can not be punished to the extreme now provided for in the law. This amendment of law is recommended by the code committee.

It has been suggested that the government should use its resources to assist the owners of sugar estates to combine so as to construct modern mills for the treatment of the sugar cane.

It is an established fact that the present mills recover only about a half of the recoverable sugar in the cane, and that the construction of modern mills would be extremely profitable to the Philippine people, as it would give them very much greater return for their labor.

It is believed that an experiment might be made in this direction, and it is recommended that the authorization be granted by law for the investment by the government of the accretions to the gold standard fund from interest and exchange, and that this money should be made available for the purchase of bonds of companies organized to construct and operate modern sugar mills.

The law should be carefully drawn to provide that all profits, after payment of a reasonable rate of interest on the capital invested, should be expended in the redemption of the bonds, and with other safeguards.

If such authority is granted it is proposed to ask the owners of groups of sugar estates to make propositions to the government, and to purchase the bonds of that company offering the best terms.

The accretions to the gold standard fund derived from the above-mentioned sources have reached a very substantial sum, which is now lying idle in the United States drawing a low rate of interest. It is believed that this money could be used advantageously in the Philippine Islands; and the passage of a law is recommended authorizing the investment of these funds in the same securities as are the sinking funds on government bonds. This would make them available for loans to provinces and municipalities.

Act No. 817 provides a means to fight locusts and gives the provincial governors the necessary authority to enforce the work on the part of the community, incurring certain expenses. The law, however, provides that these expenses shall be defrayed from the congressional relief fund, which has now been exhausted, a fact which renders the law ineffective. Locusts have appeared in several provinces and the necessary money has been advanced from the insular treasury to save the crops in one or two instances. Authorization for these advances is requested, and it is recommended that a fund be created that can be used in the future for such purposes.

The matter of control of labor is one of the serious problems which confront the Philippine Islands. In the First Legislature the Assembly passed a bill which was calculated to remedy the present difficulty, but which was not approved by the Commission, on the ground of doubt as to its constitutionality. It is hoped that some act can be framed which will penalize failure to fulfill the contract for the performance of labor for which money has been advanced, providing always that the terms have been just and reasonable.

The government, and incidentally the people of the Philippine Islands, are continually suffering loss of their good employees. Good men are hard to get and hold, as they are always sought for other positions, and the service which can attract the best class of men and hold them is the one which is going to prosper most. In the Tropics there is the additional risk of losing the health, and a great many valuable American employees have left the Philippine service because of the fact that they feared, after 12, 15, or 20 years of faithful service, that they would go back and find that they were unfitted for the kind of work which remained for them to do in the home land. The cost of living here is such that very few people are able to save much money from their salaries, and the result is that many men are willing to accept a position in the United States at a lower salary and with less responsible work. Could those who had given their lives to the service of the Philippine Islands be assured that a pension would be given to them on retirement, it would result in a marked economy in the matter of holding good men in the service, and in the long run would be beneficial to the islands and result in economies and saving and betterment of administration in excess of the cost of paying the pensions to those who availed themselves of the privilege. I therefore recommend that the Legislature pass an act providing for a reasonable pension which would be proportioned on the length of service and on the salary received.

There is no express provision of law prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude in the Philippine Islands. While the law provides certain methods of punishing the practice of slavery, as for example, the law for illegal detention, yet it does not seem right that an enlightened and modern country should have no way of punishing the purchase or sale of human flesh. It is recommended that this be remedied by appropriate legislation at the coming session.

The present justice of the peace laws are unsatisfactory. The emoluments are not sufficient to always attract the best men, or to hold all the good men obtained. The number of changes of justices of the peace is a serious matter, and menaces the efficient administration of justice in the lesser units and for the lesser offenses. The passage of a law remedying these defects is of great necessity, and this should be done as soon as finances will justify it.

Another crying evil in the administration of justice lies in the fact that witnesses are not paid for the time they are taken away from their work, which renders it not only a difficult matter to obtain justice, but also makes it a hardship on innocent persons, who are compelled to leave their work in order to see that justice is done. It is customary in all civilized countries to pay the fees of witnesses during the time they are engaged in a case. The only reason this has not been done before is on account of the expense. It will take an increased appropriation for the bureau of justice, but it is an expense which the Filipino people should take as soon as the finances will justify it.

On June 14, 1910, the President of the United States approved an act of Congress providing that the terms for Deputies and Resident Commissioners should be four years. It is recommended that the Legislature pass an act making the term for elective officers in the Philippine Islands conform to that provided for by act of Congress.

There are many amendments to existing legislation, which will be presented by the secretaries of the departments, with their reasons. These involve among others, sundry changes in regard to the mining, forestry, customs, internal revenue, sanitary, and land laws.

W. CAMERON FORBES,
Governor-General.

STRIKES.

The epidemic of strikes which swept the country and proved to be a menace to the commercial development of the city, owing to the additional uncertainty in regard to labor and conduct of business which it entailed, has ceased to be such a potent factor. The strikes, without exception, ended disastrously to both the interested parties—the laborer and the employer—and the officials of the unions who ordered the strikes are the only possible beneficiaries. It was natural that so bad a situation would find its own remedy. The work of Director Tinio, of the labor bureau, in the improvement of this situation and in the enlightenment of the people in regard to strikes and their ill effects is commendable. His work has been of great value to his people.

RAILROADS.

Since the close of the fiscal year the railroad from Iloilo to Capiz has been formally opened. This completes all important projected construction of the Philippine Railway Company, which has the construction of railways in the Visayan Islands. During the fiscal year the only bonds certified for that system were \$559,000. The reason for this small amount is that under the terms of the concession bonds could not be certified until continuous sections of railway had been completed, and accordingly all the work on the northern end of the Capiz line had to be carried by the railway company without the issue of bonds until the connecting line was built. Since the close of the fiscal year bonds to the amount of \$1,396,000 have been certified.

The Manila Railroad Company is now pushing its construction rapidly to the south. At the time of the present writing the line is open to Bay, La Laguna, is 9 kilometers beyond Lipa, in the province of Batangas, and the main line running south to Lucena, province of Tayabas, is extended 3.8 kilometers from the point of connection.

MANILA HOTEL.

A corporation organized for the purpose with Philippine and American capital has let a contract for the construction of a first-class modern hotel, estimated to cost approximately ₱1,000,000, to be completed in December, 1911. Construction has begun and is in active progress. This hotel will be of reenforced concrete, and will fill a most urgent need of the Philippine Islands.

It was found that the hotel could not be constructed within the original estimate and an additional ₱50,000 of stock was placed.

while the government entered into an agreement to take the additional ₱100,000 of bonds. This continues the same proportion between stock and bonds as fixed in the original agreement.

IRRIGATION.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were ₱1,308,805 available for irrigation from funds appropriated by Acts Nos. 1688, 1837, and 1854.

During the year 19 general provincial investigations were made as to the possibilities of irrigation in the different provinces.

Two hundred and sixteen projects have been reported on, and further investigations have been recommended on 68 of them. Final investigations, surveys, and plans were made for 12. Allotments were made by the secretary of commerce and police of ₱859,757.81 for 9 projects.

Construction has been started on 3 and 1 is now in operation in the province of Bataan at Pilar.

Under existing law the government irrigation projects are constructed by the bureau of public works and administered by the bureau of lands. The director of lands has been endeavoring to obtain contracts with landowners for the reimbursement of the cost of 2 projects.

Legislation which was considered necessary by the irrigation division and recommended by the irrigation committee was presented at the special session of the Legislature last May, but was not passed. During the summer the irrigation committee has gone over this legislation very carefully and a new bill has been presented for the consideration of the present Assembly.

DEPORTATION OF CHINESE.

Certain Chinamen resident in the Philippine Islands had organized themselves into societies known as "tongs," some of which seemed to be akin to societies known as "highbinders," which have infested San Francisco. Some of the members of these societies thought themselves above the law and finally became bold enough to be an actual menace to the peace and progress of the whole Chinese community. According to reports submitted by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and by the Chinese consul-general, the members of these "tongs" levied blackmail and did not hesitate to resort to crime in order to achieve their ends. Criminal prosecution usually resulted in acquittal, because the societies could produce an abundance of witnesses to prove an alibi for any of their men at any time. The better class of Chinese merchants were very much worked up over the situation and appealed to the government for protection, requesting deportation of the undesirable element.

On August 19, 12 of these men, designated by the Chinese consul-general, were, at his written request, delivered to him by the police of the city of Manila on board a launch and were taken to a steamer chartered by the Chinese community and carried to China, their papers having been taken up by the police and delivered to the Chinese consul-general. Some of them were men of property and means, had resided for some years in the Philippine Islands, and had

families here. The administration was freely criticized by the press for this action, and question as to its legality was raised. In the special session of the Legislature at Baguio an act was passed approving, ratifying, and confirming this action. Meantime six of the Chinamen found their way back into the islands and were released on a writ of habeas corpus by an American judge of Manila, who at the same time enjoined the Governor-General against redeporting these men. They brought suit against the Governor-General, the chief of police of the city of Manila, and the chief of the secret service of the city of Manila for damages for illegal deportation. The matter was settled on July 30, 1910, by a decision of the supreme court unanimously declaring that action could not lie against the Governor-General for his actions, dissolving the injunction against redeportation, and affirming the principle that the court could not interfere with the executive powers of the Governor-General. Three out of the five judges then present and voting declared the deportation to be in every way entirely legal and proper. Two American judges dissented from this opinion, but gave no reason for their dissent. A request for rehearing was filed, and the supreme court awaits the return of two judges, when it is believed that the matter will come up for further consideration with a full court of seven members present. Meantime no further steps have been taken pending the rehearing.

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE.

Conditions are improving in the Mountain Province, and the influence of the American Government is being extended every day a little farther into the hitherto inaccessible regions, bringing more and more people into peaceful occupations and lessening every day the depredations and intertribal fights of the past. The practice of head-hunting as a manner of settling quarrels or gaining prestige is lessening, and the use of the courts and appeals to the American lieutenant-governor are becoming more and more the method of settling disputes. One potent factor in this evolution toward peace lies in the construction of broad and fair trails with easy grades, which are being pressed throughout the mountains and into new territory. It is noticeable on these roads that public order seems to be well maintained and that crimes against travelers have been very few. The undersigned has made three trips during the past year into this country, each time by a different route, and has found that it is wholly unnecessary to take a guard or travel in company. On every occasion the people were well disposed and the reception was most cordial. These savages, numbering approximately 325,000 souls, and belonging to numerous different tribes, with different languages, different habits and customs, and often with differences of feature so that they are readily distinguishable, are an industrious lot and should prove to be a very progressive and productive community. The interior of Luzon is well adapted to coffee raising, it is believed that tea could be grown, and in some of the provinces there are promising mineral prospects, which, if opened up, should greatly develop the country. The people would make excellent miners. The men are also good fighters, make excellent constabulary soldiers for police duty, and are entirely trustworthy. The personal devotion of Commissioner Worcester to this service continues.

MORO PROVINCE.

I am glad to say that conditions are better in the Moro Province. I have several times personally inspected the province, on one occasion in company with the Secretary of War. Under the able direction of General Pershing conditions seem to be very much improved and the people are turning more and more to the arts of peace. In the Moro Province there are some 380,038 people, of whom 316,664 are Moros and 63,374 Christians. Of these, 259,270 live on the island of Mindanao, while 120,768 live on the island of Basilan and the Sulu Archipelago, these latter being almost entirely Moros. (Note: The foregoing figures were compiled from the census of 1903.)

There has been a tendency on the part of the Christian and civilized Filipinos in Zamboanga to agitate in favor of a government by Filipinos in the province, as they seem to like the idea of having a representative in the Assembly and having their own government. The arguments they present in support of this are to the effect that they are cultivated and educated, represent property owners and taxpayers, and feel that they are perfectly able to govern the Moros and themselves. The arguments presented thus far have contained no charges against the present administration of the Moro Province and have shown no particular in which the condition of the people could be bettered by acceding to their request. The Moro population, however, are very strongly opposed to such a procedure; in fact, they declare in very strong terms their objections, even going to the extent of stating that if such a move is contemplated they will take up arms. In view of the fact that the Filipinos requesting these concessions are a very small minority of the population; that the public order of the province would be undoubtedly menaced if such a move were to be made, and that none of the Filipinos living in this province have shown any particular aptitude that would justify the belief that they are especially fitted to take over the reins of government, there seems to be no good argument in favor of this position, but very strong reasons against acceding to these requests. This position has been very clearly taken by the undersigned on his various visits to Zamboanga and was supported by the Secretary of War on his recent visit to the Moro Province.

The extension of agricultural development noted in the last report is proceeding at an increased rate and the condition of public order is good. Owing to unfortunate conditions which prevailed in the district of Davao, due, it is believed, in part to unwise methods employed by a previous district governor, the wild people of the neighborhood, known as Manobos, have been brought into a condition of unrest, which manifested itself in a raid in October of the present year on the peaceful settlements along the gulf coast and resulted in the killing of an American planter, a Chinaman, a Spaniard, and some Filipinos. When those who have been guilty of participation in this affair have been properly punished it is believed that measures can be taken to regain the confidence of these people and avoid such results of similar grievances in the future. The other infractions on public order mentioned in the report of the Commission will not be repeated here.

CITY OF MANILA.

The government of the metropolis has been conducted without special incident. Much work has been done in the important matter of street widening and opening, and, while much more remains to be done, there is reason to feel proud of the results already obtained with the money available. The total income from all sources for the year was ₱4,824,394.25. The new sewer and water system is finished and is giving complete satisfaction; but one thing more remains to be done to make our water supply first-rate, and that is the discovery of some practicable method of eliminating amœbæ, the curse of all tropical surface waters. Work to this end is constantly going on and there is hope of ultimate success.

The health of the city has been remarkably good, and were it not for the great infant mortality our death rate would compare favorably with any American or European city. There have been a few cases of cholera, but the health officers have kept it from spreading and the city is at present free. There has been no plague and almost no smallpox. Two new sanitary barrios have been established and are proving effective in relieving insanitary, congested districts. Formerly it was the custom of the poor to pay a small rental to a landowner for the privilege of erecting and maintaining a house and to locate it on his land wherever fancy dictated and space permitted, with the result that there are large tracts wholly covered with the cheapest class of houses without a street, alley, sewer, or water pipe in the whole tract. It is manifestly impossible to keep such areas clean, and they are breeding places for all kinds of disease and epidemic. These are now being condemned and the inhabitants removed to the sanitary barrios, which are prepared beforehand with streets, alleys, and improvements, the houses being moved thereto, or erected thereon, without expense to the individual, who can thus live in a sanitary neighborhood without increased expense. The two already established are in the San Lazaro and Sampaloc districts. Another is now being laid out in Santa Ana.

One of the greatest of the municipal problems is the question of pavements. No entirely satisfactory material has yet been found for paving streets for heavy traffic, and the poor material hitherto available for macadam, which covers 147 out of our 153 kilometers of streets, has made it necessary to be constantly patching or repaving, at heavy expense and annoyance. During the year a new quarry of much more durable stone has been located and it is expected that better results will be obtained at less cost for maintenance and repairs.

Building operations during the year have shown a healthy increase both as to number and quality of the structures erected. There is a notable tendency toward the use of concrete in place of wood by individual builders, following the example set by the government. This makes for permanency and reduction of fire risk. Fire losses during the year have been heavy, owing to conflagrations in the business district. There were 102 fires, involving a loss of ₱1,215,980, as compared with 125 fires, with a loss of ₱342,452.45, for the preceding year. The fire department is maintained at a high degree of efficiency and is steadily acquiring new and improved apparatus.

Public order has not been seriously disturbed during the year. I have referred to the matter of strikes elsewhere and need here say no

more than that the police department has been well kept up and has been equal to all demands made upon it.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The director of civil service reports a decrease of 26 in the number of Americans and an increase of 242 in the number of Filipinos having a permanent status in the service. Five hundred and eight, or 19 per cent, of the Americans voluntarily resigned from the service during the year.

A comparison of the number of Americans and Filipinos having a permanent status in the service reveals the fact that in the year 1910, 2,633 Americans and 4,639 Filipinos were employed. The average salary paid Americans is ₱3,325, an increase of ₱100 over last year. The average salary paid Filipinos is ₱926, an increase of ₱12. The total average salary increase is a little less than ₱10. This means that the Filipinos are substituting the lower-priced Americans in the service. The number of Americans and Filipinos in the service for the last eight years, excepting 1906, the salaries of Americans and Filipinos, and the number and per cent of Americans and Filipinos in the classified service for the same time are shown by the following statements:

Table showing the numbers and percentages of Americans and Filipinos in the Philippine classified civil service on January 1 of the years given.

Years.	Total.	Americans.		Filipinos.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1903.....	3,630	1,806	44	2,024	56
1904.....	5,523	2,725	49	2,798	51
1905.....	6,351	2,798	44	3,553	56
1907 ^b	5,334	2,157	40	3,227	60
1908.....	5,437	2,024	37	3,433	63
1909.....	5,964	2,186	37	3,778	63
1910.....	6,101	2,155	35	3,946	65

^a Increase due to classification of teachers on September 1, 1903.

^b No data for 1906 available.

Comparison of the number of American and Filipino officers and employees having a permanent status in the service and the salaries paid on January 1 of the years given.

Years.	Officers and employees.			Salaries paid.			Average salaries.		
	Americans.	Filipinos.	Total.	Americans.	Filipinos.	Total.	Americans.	Filipinos.	Total.
1903.....	2,777	2,697	5,474	₱7,236,700	₱2,189,376	₱9,426,076	₱2,605.94	₱811.76	₱1,721.97
1904.....	3,228	3,377	6,605	8,663,720	2,932,834	11,596,554	2,693.92	868.48	1,755.72
1905.....	3,307	4,023	7,330	8,942,424	3,309,738	12,252,162	2,704.06	822.70	1,671.51
1907 ^a	2,616	3,902	6,518	7,869,242	3,234,494	11,103,736	3,008.12	828.93	1,703.55
1908.....	2,479	4,080	6,559	7,749,226	3,686,855	11,436,081	3,125.95	903.64	1,743.57
1909.....	2,659	4,397	7,056	8,576,962	4,018,988	12,595,950	3,225.63	914.03	1,785.14
1910.....	2,633	4,639	7,272	8,755,486	4,296,896	13,052,382	3,325.29	926.25	1,794.88

^a No data for 1906 are available.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the so-called filipinization of the service has progressed more during the past than in the two preceding years. This fact does not seem to satisfy the advocates of a more rapid filipinization of the service, as their eyes seem to be fixed upon the higher salaried positions and they let the fact of the steady increase in the percentage of Filipinos to Americans pass by unnoticed. It is necessary, however, to proceed on intelligent lines by gradual processes and to make changes only where it is clearly shown that no disadvantage to the service will ensue when a change is made. Two classes of disadvantage must be taken into consideration: One is the demoralization of the service where American employees are displaced, to the possible acceleration of the already alarmingly high rate at which the Americans are leaving the service; and the second is with reference to the capacity of the Filipino to properly fulfill the duties of the position. There are some classes of work in which Americans are necessary; for example, it is not believed advisable to reduce the number of American school-teachers; in fact it would give me the keenest pleasure were the finances such as to justify doubling the number of American teachers in the islands, as it is impossible to get Filipinos who can teach the English language as can Americans. It is not my purpose to filipinize the constabulary to any very great extent. I believe the maintenance of order had best be conducted by American officers. It is my belief that in the judiciary the proportion should be one-half Americans to one-half Filipinos. It is important that certain proportions of the officers in the attorney-general's and prosecuting attorney's offices, in the force of engineers, and in the executive positions in the bureaus should be Americans for a number of years to come. On the other hand, it is my belief that there are many positions in which the number of Filipinos in the service ought to be very largely increased. It is unfortunately true that in the matter of public works it is impossible to find Filipinos equipped to do the work of engineers. Few Filipinos have devoted themselves to the science of engineering, and it is impossible to find enough Filipinos equipped to take on these duties. In the matter of veterinarians not only has the government been unable to find them, but the Filipinos have not cooperated in the efforts of the government to educate them, it having been found that there are very few applicants for the veterinary school which the government undertook to establish. It is my belief that further training of Filipinos for positions as officers in the coast-guard service should be undertaken. I am heartily in favor of the establishment of a nautical school. There are many positions, however, where more Filipinos could be employed with distinct benefit to the service, and the attention of all responsible officers will be called to the fact that it is the desire of the administration that the percentage of Filipinos in the service be increased with greater rapidity.

It is hoped that some way will be found of pensioning employees so as to minimize the loss of American officials and the tendency for experienced men to leave the service.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The secretary of public instruction has made certain recommendations in regard to the extent of the use of the English language. I

am in accord with the views of the secretary, and it is my belief that the time is not far distant when a working knowledge of the English language should be a requisite to all employees in the government service, whether insular, provincial, or municipal, and that the conduct of the business of the provinces and municipalities should be carried on in English. It is believed that this rule once established would result in a great stimulus to the learning of the English language. From time to time enthusiastic Filipinos more familiar with some other tongue promulgate the theory that some other language than English should be the official language of the islands, on the ground, first, that Spanish is the tongue which educated and cultivated Filipinos now use for intercommunication, as, for example, in the Assembly and in the courts, or else they propose the formation of a Filipino language to be formed from the different dialects now prevalent in the islands and which in itself would be more akin to the native dialects of the Filipinos, and therefore more easily learned than is the English language. It is improbable that a new dialect could be devised in which there could be literature which could be understood by any other people in the world and which would be a valuable asset to the Filipino people. Their difficulty now is that they have too many languages rather than too few, and the addition of one more would serve no useful purpose.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

No important changes have taken place in this office during the year. Its work has shown the usual steady increase, though the office force remains practically unchanged numerically. Much needed room has been obtained by the erection of a 2-story reinforced concrete addition to the ayuntamiento, which provides space for the records division and security for the government archives. The report of the executive secretary, forwarded herewith, shows the work of the bureau in necessary detail.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

All provincial governments organized under Act No. 83, 31 in number, are directly under the administrative control of the executive bureau, and detailed information will be found in the report of the executive secretary. The filipinization of this service has gone steadily forward. All the provincial officers are now Filipinos, with the exception of 22 American treasurers. In the other permanent offices there are 959 Filipinos and 14 Americans, a total of 1,069 regular officials and employees over which the executive bureau has administrative control, 62 of which are elective and 1,007 appointive, 1,033 being Filipinos and 36 Americans.

Very gratifying enthusiasm has been displayed throughout all the provinces in the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, practically all available resources, after payment of administrative expenses, having been devoted to that purpose. The demand for roads has necessarily hindered the construction of permanent public buildings, but it is believed that the prosperity which will follow the road improvement will enable this work eventually to be prose-

cuted faster than if the money were now diverted from the roads. Concrete provincial buildings were completed in Cagayan and Tarlac, and concrete jails in Pampanga and Tarlac, and provincial buildings are in process of construction or reconstruction in Agusan, Ambos Camarines, Iloilo, Isabela, and Surigao.

Artesian wells have been bored in many new places, with marked results in the improvement of the health of the people served. An act of the Legislature appropriated ₱300,000 for this purpose and allotments are usually made by requiring the province or municipality to pay one-third the cost of a well, the government paying two-thirds.

During the special session in Baguio an act was passed permitting the provincial boards, after approval by the Governor-General, to extend without penalty the period for the collection of the land tax. This was done in 20 provinces. No remissions of land tax were granted during the year. This tax, unknown in its American form, was extremely unpopular at first, but the people seem gradually to be getting used to it, and complaints against it are diminishing in intensity and frequency.

Respectfully submitted.

W. CAMERON FORBES,
Governor-General.

To the PHILIPPINE COMMISSION,
Manila, P. I.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

53394°—WAR 1910—VOL 4—6

41

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 15, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the executive bureau for the year ended June 30, 1910.

LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE SECOND PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE, SPECIAL SESSION, AFFECTING THE EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

By Act No. 1988, the public works appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1910, there were appropriated ₱20,000 for an addition to the Ayuntamiento Building occupied by this bureau. It is proposed to build a reenforced concrete structure across the rear end of the lot, connecting the two wings and completing the rectangle in which to place the records division and the archives safe from fire, thus obtaining much needed space for offices. A very substantial building is already started, and it is intended that all the contemplated improvements will be completed before the next meeting of the Legislature.

EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS.

On April 28 a cablegram was received from the Bureau of Insular Affairs requesting the arrest and detention of a forger and embezzler who had fled from Omaha. The man, who was promptly arrested in Manila, waived extradition, and was sent to the United States under guard on the United States Army transport which sailed from Manila May 14.

During the early part of the fiscal year a request was received from the governor of Guam for the extradition of a Filipino who was wanted for trial in Guam on a charge of bigamy. Investigation, however, resulted in the discovery that no statutory provision has been made for extradition between the Philippine Islands and Guam, and, as a consequence, the extradition was not consummated.

PARDONS.

On July 1, 1909, some 429 petitions for pardon remained on hand for determination. During the year 765 new petitions were received, and on June 30, 1910, 145 cases were under investigation or awaiting the decision of the Governor-General.

The following figures show in detail the disposition made of petitions pending at the opening of the fiscal year and those received during the year:

Petitions received.....	765
Full pardons granted.....	9
Remissions of unserved portions of sentences.....	245
Commutations of sentences.....	370
Paroles issued.....	2
Reprieves issued.....	2
Denials.....	725
Deaths of prisoners before final action on petitions.....	5
Expirations of sentences before final action on petitions.....	16
Petitions filed without submission to the Governor-General.....	70
Petitions referred to municipal board of Manila (violations of ordinances).....	5
Cases referred to the committee on pardons by direction of the Governor-General.....	5
Petitions pending decision, investigation completed.....	20
Cases under investigation.....	125
Commutations of sentences revoked by the Governor-General.....	8

COMMITTEE ON PARDONS.

Cases considered.....	41
Old cases, pending.....	98

(All from the province of Samar, except one.)

It will be seen that the number of cases reported as disposed of is larger than the petitions received and those pending at the close of the previous year. The difference is due to the fact that the cases disposed of include prisoners who did not present applications for pardon, such as those recommended for consideration by the pardon committee, those who were granted commutations of sentence on condition that they work at Baguio, those pardoned by the Governor-General during his inspection tours to the various provinces, and co-defendants of prisoners who filed formal petitions.

The committee on pardons, mentioned in previous reports, has nearly completed the work with which it was originally charged, i. e., that of investigating the cases of prisoners convicted prior to May 1, 1906, of bandolerismo (brigandage), sedition, and insurrection. However, in order that all prisoners of this class might be treated alike, the committee has decided, with the approval of the Governor-General, to investigate the cases of all prisoners convicted of crimes of this class now serving sentence in penal institutions of the islands. This will increase the work of the committee by about 370 cases.

PASSPORTS.

There were issued by this office 153 passports to citizens of the United States, 85 to citizens of the Philippine Islands, and 1 to a citizen of the United States and Hawaii, a total of 239, as compared with 178 for the year before.

CABLEGRAMS.

The total number of cablegrams sent and received, 753, was somewhat smaller than for the preceding year. From the 419 cables sent and 384 received a total of 6,722 excerpts were furnished other bureaus and individuals. This number of excerpts was about 10 per cent greater than during the year before. The cost to the bureau of this service was ₱8,564.61.

TRANSPORTATION.

The transportation contracts with trans-Pacific companies, and the agreement covering transportation of employees to the United States via the Suez Canal, mentioned in my last report, continue in force.

Transportation to the United States was secured for 714 persons, 612 adults and 102 children. Of these, 273 adults and 42 children traveled by commercial liners, the others by Army transports. Transportation on Army transports was also secured for 30 adults to Nagasaki, for 3 adults and 2 children to Honolulu, and for 4 adults and 1 child from Nagasaki to San Francisco.

Included in the number of persons furnished transportation by transport were 48 indigent American citizens and 36 conditionally pardoned American prisoners.

CONTRACTS FOR GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING.

As stated in my report for 1908, contracts were made with four Manila newspapers for government advertising, two in English and two in Spanish. One of these contracts was canceled on October 14, 1909, the three others continuing in force.

ELECTIONS.

General elections for delegates to the Philippine Assembly, provincial governors, and third members of provincial boards, and municipal presidents, vice-presidents, and councilors were held on November 2, 1909.

The registration was 208,845, or 103,879 more than that of the elections of July, 1907 (almost double), and 37,203 more than that of November, 1907 (21.67 per cent). The proportion of registered voters to population is 3.03 per cent. The number of votes cast was 192,975, or 92.40 per cent of the registration. The proportion of votes cast to population is 2.81 per cent.

Elections were held in 31 regularly organized provinces, for all the offices above mentioned; in 3 specially organized provinces, for Delegates to the Philippine Assembly; and in the city of Manila, for 2 assemblymen and 2 members of the municipal board.

Eighteen Delegates were reelected and 19 failed of reelection. Nineteen governors ran for reelection, 5 of whom were successful. Six of 10 third members who desired reelection, won. Eight protests against provincial governors and three against third members were filed in the courts. There were three protests against provincial officials considered by the Governor-General. All of these protests were dismissed, except in one case where the court declared the protestant elected. The following table gives the data in detail:

Data of general elections in November, 1909, for delegates to the Philippine Assembly, and provincial and municipal offices.

Provinces.	Number of persons registered.	Number of votes cast.	Number of votes obtained by political parties or factions.				Number of contested elections.	Number of candidates whose elections have been contested in court.	Number of protests dismissed.	Number of elections annulled by court.	Number of officers affected by the annulment of the election.	Recounts ordered and result thereof.	Number of protests which court decided candidates filed.	Number of charges filed with court for alleged election frauds.	Remarks.
			Progressista.	Nacionalista.	Laguero.	Independent.	Unknown.								
Albay.....	8,446	7,608	623	3,502		2,155	904	8	9	7	3		1	2	
Ambohim Camarines.....	6,706	6,580	338	3,272		1,333	1,322	6	6	3	3				
Antique.....	2,378	2,263	756	1,607		135	469	1	1	1					
Bataan.....	1,359	1,221		1,003		122	43								
Batavia.....	1,350	1,243		325		325									
Batangas.....	7,481	7,367	537	5,037		449	497	6	6	4		2			
Bohol.....	2,893	2,680		2,687			265	3	3	3					
Bulacan.....	6,502	6,060		8,340			265	6	6	6					
Cagayan.....	6,626	6,446		3,344		2,260	618	2	2	1	1	1	1		
Capiz.....	6,667	6,411	2,318	3,463	8	125	164	11	46	10			1	2	1 protest against provincial governor, dismissed.
Cavite.....	8,587	7,637		2,123		886	2,941	2	2	1	1	1	1		
Cebu.....	10,803	9,804	161	8,908		2,738	738	8	13	5	2	1	1		
Ilocos Norte.....	5,380	5,227	592	1,736		2,664		9	10	8	1			136	1 protest against provincial governor and third member; dismissed.
Ilocos Sur.....	7,075	6,925	2,554	1,695		266	1,040	2	2	1	1	1	1		
Iloilo.....	19,887	13,978	6,268	5,600			1,014	3	4	3					1 protest against provincial governor, dismissed.
Isabela.....	3,416	3,385	1,353	1,231			143	5	20	4	1	1			Do.
La Laguna.....	6,821	6,348	1,631	3,048			1,411	6	9	4					
La Union.....	8,771	8,683	1,718	1,006			1,106	3	6	3					
Leyte.....	8,135	8,241	243	6,002	238	189	679	9	10	2	2	1	1	5	
Manila.....	6,739	6,091	963	1,864	2,330			1	1	1					
Mindoro.....	2,200	2,200		1,870			351	1							
Misamis.....	2,828	2,828		1,877			351	1							
Nueva Ecija.....	4,304	4,082	1,435	2,221		124	168	4	4	1	1	1		8	Do.
Occidental Negros.....	6,528	6,315	2,456	1,657			706	4	5	2				8	1 protest against provincial governor. Pro- testant declared elected by court.
Oriental Negros.....	2,757	2,480	1,727	344		610	100								
Palawan.....	2,179	2,348													
Pampanga.....	5,623	5,623	1,486	2,296		418		6	8	6					1 protest against provincial governor and third member; dismissed.

[illegible]

APPOINTMENTS.

The Governor-General made 773 appointments and designations, 481 of whom were justices and auxiliary justices of the peace. Seventeen provincial officers resigned to become candidates for Delegates and for other provincial officers. Fifty-one justices and auxiliary justices of the peace also resigned for electoral reasons. The following table gives these details in full:

	Appointments by Governor-General and the Commission.	Appointments canceled by Commission.	Appointments and designations by Governor-General only.	Declinations.	Resignations.	Reliefs.	Removals.	Deaths.
Insular officers, including judges.....	67	1	20	—	6	3	—	—
Provincial officers.....	28	2	24	3	a 22	—	—	2
City of Manila.....	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
City of Baguio.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal officers.....	—	—	136	—	—	—	36	28
Justices of the peace.....	200	—	—	4	b 148	—	21	9
Auxiliary justices of the peace.....	282	—	—	17	c 213	—	8	3
Total.....	588	3	187	24	399	3	65	42

a Seventeen provincial officers resigned to become candidates for Delegates to the Assembly and for other provincial offices.

b Sixteen justices of the peace resigned to become candidates for municipal offices; two for Delegates.

c Thirty-five auxiliary justices of the peace resigned to become candidates for municipal offices.

REMOVALS.

One provincial governor was suspended upon charges of maltreating prisoners in his custody. He was convicted of this in court, and at the end of the fiscal year he was still under suspension, pending removal by the Governor-General and the Philippine Commission.

There were charges against 338 municipal officials and justices and auxiliary justices of the peace, 262 of whom were found guilty. After investigations, 53 of these were removed and 24 were removed and disqualified from holding any public office. The following table shows in detail the number of officers tried, those found guilty or not guilty, etc.:

Disposition, etc.	Presi- dents.	Vice presi- dents.	Secre- taries.	Treas- urers.	Coun- cillors.	Jus- tices of the peace.	Aux- iliary justices of the peace.	Chiefs of police.	Ser- geants.	Cor- porals.	Police- men.	Muni- cipal clerks.	Total.	Grand total.
Cases tried:														
Officers suspended pending final decision.....	49	11	2	3	64	18	7	5	3	4	6	1	173	
Officers not suspended pending final decision.....	18	3	2	4	102	22	7	1	1	1	4		168	
Total.....	67	14	4	7	166	40	14	6	4	5	10	1	338	338
Action taken:														
Found guilty—														
Removed and disqualified from holding public office.	4	2		4	3	7	4						24	
Removed.....	6	2		1	14	14	4	2	3	2	5		56	
Resignation required or accepted.....	2				1	6	3						12	
Warned or reprimanded or disciplined or suspended.	26	6	1	1	110	9	2	3	1	3	2		164	
No punishment owing to expiration of term.....	3				5						1		9	
Total.....	41	10	1	6	133	36	13	5	4	5	8		262	262
Found not guilty—														
Reinstated or continued in office.....	12	2	1	1	18	4	1					1	40	
Not reinstated owing to expiration of term.....														
Charges dismissed.....	8		1		6						2		17	
Total.....	20	2	2	1	24	4	1					2	57	57
Filed without action by the Governor-General.	6	2	1		9			1					19	
Total number of cases disposed of.....	61	12	3	7	157	40	14	5	4	5	10	1	319	
Grand total.....	67	14	4	7	166	40	14	6	4	5	10	1	338	338

	Neglect of duties.	Abuse of official position.	Ignorance and incapacity.	Bad habits.	Extortion.	Larceny and bandolerismo.	Malversation and breaches of trust.	Bribery and kindred crimes.	Forgery and falsification.	False arrest.	Crimes of violence.	Violation of law (sedition, etc.), executive orders and municipal ordinances.	Slander, disrespect, and use of bad language.	Interference in religious affairs.	Total.	Grand total.
Guilt:																
Presidents.....	20	14	1	6			1	1	1	3	4	10	2	1	63	
Vice-presidents.....	2	1		1				1	1		1	3	2		12	
Secretaries.....	1														1	
Treasurers.....				2			2								10	
Councilors.....	127	7		3		1	3	1	1		5	13	9		170	
Justices of the peace.....	13	30	5	4	2		7	1		3	1	2	1		69	
Auxiliary justices of the peace.....	1	6	3	3			1			1					15	
Chiefs of police.....	3	1		3											6	
Sergeants.....	3			1											4	
Corporals.....	5														5	
Police-men.....	6								1		1				8	
Total.....	181	59	9	22	4	1	14	4	3	7	13	31	14	1	363	363
Not guilty:																
Presidents.....	15	17		2	2	1	3		7	4	3	10	3	1	68	
Vice-presidents.....	1								2		1				4	
Secretaries.....	1								2						4	
Treasurers.....															2	
Councilors.....	5	16	1				2		11		4	1	6		51	
Justices of the peace.....	4	7	1	3			3			1	1	1	1		22	
Auxiliary justices of the peace.....		3								1					4	
Chiefs of police.....																
Sergeants.....	1	1													2	
Corporals.....																
Police-men.....	2								1						2	
Municipal clerks.....															1	
Total.....	29	44	2	2	5	1	8		23	6	9	21	9	1	160	160

[illegible]

The foregoing table shows the nature and result of the 563 charges brought against the 338 officers referred to in the next preceding table. The total of the two tables do not coincide for the reason that an officer is frequently charged in the same case with several different offenses, found guilty of some, and acquitted of others. Neglect of duty is still the most general offense, there being 214 of such charges. Abuse of official position follows, with 109, and violations of the election law, etc., occupy the third place, with 67.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 64 cases pending before the provincial boards, 56 before the courts of first instance, and 59 in this office.

NEW LEGISLATION AFFECTING PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

With the exception of Act No. 1963, which provides for the incorporation of the city of Baguio, in the subprovince of Benguet, Mountain Province, and places administrative control of the city directly under the Governor-General, no legislation has been enacted during the past fiscal year affecting the organization or government of provinces and municipalities.

Act No. 1979 increases the powers of provincial boards by authorizing them, with the approval of the Governor-General, to extend the time within which the cedula and land taxes may be paid without penalty in their respective provinces for a period not exceeding three months in any year, whenever, in the judgment of the board, the public interests so require. Notwithstanding the fact that the law provided a period of four months within which the cedula tax might be paid without penalty and three months within which the land tax might be paid without penalty, experience during past years has proved that a method of deviation from absolutely fixed rules in respect to these taxes, which are imposed directly on people whose source of income is from the soil, is not only highly desirable, but absolutely necessary in many cases, owing to the disastrous effects of heavy storms and floods, heavy invasions of locusts, and other calamities just prior to harvest time, for which they are not responsible, and which at times completely destroy crops in certain localities. It is impossible for the Legislature to be always at hand to grant relief or extensions of time in these special cases. This act also provides that provincial boards may provide by resolution, in their discretion, for the increased cedula tax authorized by Act No. 1652, and that said resolution shall remain in force until repealed by resolution, which shall not be held valid unless approved by the Governor-General. This provision is believed to be of distinct advantage to the provinces in many ways over the former method of having to provide by resolution for this increased tax each year, especially with regard to road and bridge construction and other permanent public improvements. By this increased cedula tax in all of the regularly organized provinces an average of 25 centavos per capita of civilized population accrued to the road and bridge fund, in addition to ₱1,200,000 which were appropriated from insular funds by the Legislature, by Act No. 1954, to be distributed to those provinces which provide for the increased tax and the additional 10 per cent of internal revenue which by law accrues to the road and bridge

fund of said provinces. The only other revenue accruing to the road and bridge fund is one-eighth of 1 per cent on the assessed valuation of all taxable real property in the provinces, the total amount of which is very much smaller than the amounts derived from the increased cedula tax alone. More than 75 per cent of the revenue that might be available in a province for road and bridge construction and maintenance could be lost simply by reason of a provincial board failing to pass the necessary resolution each year. As a consequence, no construction could be undertaken, the estimated cost of which exceeded the estimated available revenue for one year. Even the maintenance of existing well-constructed roads and bridges could not be depended on with certainty. It is believed that this provision of Act No. 1979 will effectually remove difficulties of this nature which have been experienced in the past.

By Act No. 1988, there were appropriated by the Legislature ₱1,500,000 to be allotted during the fiscal year 1911 by the secretary of commerce and police for road and bridge construction and maintenance in those provinces which imposed the increased cedula tax, including also the provinces of Batanes, Mindoro, and Palawan, which insures a steady advancement along these lines throughout the islands. The act further provides for a continuing annual appropriation of ₱500,000 so long as the resolutions of all the provincial boards, adopted under Act No. 1652, shall continue the increased cedula tax.

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Of the 31 regularly organized provinces and the specially governed province of Batanes, which comes under the direct administrative control of this office, the filipinization of the service has been advanced as rapidly as possible without resort to the discharging of Americans with long, faithful, and satisfactory service records. On January 1, 1910, all of the provinces above mentioned had Filipino governors and third members, these offices being elective, except in the province of Batanes. There were 22 Americans and 10 Filipinos serving as treasurers, these offices being appointive. Of the other appointive officers and employees holding regular appointment in these provinces, exclusive of judicial and health officers and those employed on construction work, who do not come under the direct jurisdiction of this office, there were 959 Filipinos and only 14 Americans, or a total of 1,069 regular officials and employees over whom this office exercises direct administrative control, 62 of whom are elective and 1,007 appointive, 1,033 of the total being Filipinos and 36 being Americans.

Much enthusiasm has been shown throughout all the provinces during the year in the construction of roads and bridges and in the maintenance of existing roads and bridges, practically all available resources, after payment of current administrative expenses, being appropriated for these purposes. Very little has been done in the construction of much-needed public buildings, owing largely to increasing demands made by the people for good roads and bridges. Reinforced concrete provincial buildings were completed in the provinces of Cagayan and Tarlac and reinforced concrete jails in the provinces of Pampanga and Tarlac.

Provincial buildings are in process of construction or reconstruction in the provinces of Agusan, Ambos Camarines, Iloilo, Isabela, and Surgiao.

Act No. 1988 appropriated ₱300,000, to be allotted in the discretion of the secretary of commerce and police for the drilling of artesian wells and the obtaining of water by other means, including the cost of new equipment and pumping plants, when necessary.

The allotments from this fund, as a rule, have been made on condition that the provinces and municipalities pay one-third of the cost of drilling the wells, the insular government paying two-thirds.

The artesian-well territory is being gradually extended, and the beneficent effects and resultant decrease in stomach and bowel complaint give eloquent testimony to the wisdom of the appropriation.

All of the regularly organized provinces provided, by resolution, for the collection of the ₱2 cedula for the calendar year 1910, the additional peso being applied exclusively to the construction and repair of provincial roads and bridges. The provincial governments received during the fiscal year for road and bridge work from this source alone ₱1,676,326.70.

The present system of provincial and municipal sanitation leaves much to be desired, in that much time and attention of this office are devoted to the adjustment of questions which naturally arise between the local and insular authorities as to jurisdiction, expenditures, etc.; and desired results are not obtained. It can not be said that the fault lies with the bureau of health, which exercises general supervisory control over all municipal health measures, but is due to a combination of circumstances resulting from two branches of the government, which may, and do, in many instances, have widely different views as to proper health and sanitary measures adaptable to the locality. This is especially true where contagious disease is not actually present in a locality. It is almost impossible to convince the average municipal council of the necessity for appropriations of money, and rigid and constant enforcement of health and sanitary ordinances when the locality is free from epidemic. While the bureau of health has, through its district health officers, control over appointments of presidents of municipal boards of health and necessary sanitary inspectors, it has to depend on the municipal councils, which have the sole power to appropriate money, for the payment of the salaries and other expenses of its local officers. The municipalities are limited by law to a certain percentage of their revenues for salaries, and in their efforts to keep within these limits often resort to cutting down appropriations for proper sanitary measures and health protection and even to abolishing positions altogether, to the great detriment of the general scheme of the bureau of health. These cases have generally been capable of adjustment when brought to the attention of this office, but in remote municipalities from one to six months have elapsed before final satisfactory adjustment could be made. Such delays are dangerous. Neither does a case of this kind once settled appear to have a permanent effect on municipalities, as a change in officials often means a change in policy irrespective of precedents that may have been established. There are two cases still pending where municipalities have absolutely refused to appropriate the amounts necessary to pay the salaries of the president of the local board of health, not for reasons of economy but because

the council does not approve of the appointments made by the director of health. The two cases cited, however, may be considered extreme and not general, but it is believed that these numerous and vexatious questions of jurisdiction and finance could be entirely eradicated and sanitation much improved throughout the islands if a greater degree of insular control obtained.

Since my last report the railway line in Panay has been completed between Capiz and Iloilo and a large territory preeminently adapted to the raising of rice has been brought into close contact with the markets and centers of consumption.

The administrative review of the minutes of provincial boards and through them those of municipal councils has continued and the results in promptly correcting illegal legislation and inducing the repeal of that which seemed unwise and inadvisable has made for increased efficiency throughout the service.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

In view of the inauguration of the new system of accounting in the provinces by the insular auditor, complete data are not now available as to provincial receipts and disbursements. The matter, will, I understand, be treated in detail in the insular auditor's report.

Interest-bearing deposits by provinces in commercial banks have somewhat increased, the amount on June 30, 1910, being ₱3,089,500, as compared with ₱2,925,500 on June 30, 1909, interest accruing to the provinces concerned being ₱102,348.10.

The average balance of deposits is such that it is believed the question might be considered with propriety of securing legislation enabling the loan of a reasonable amount of this money to provinces and municipalities for much needed public works under proper guarantees as to repayment.

Under the provisions of Act No. 1979, the Governor-General, upon the request of the provincial boards, extended the period for the collections of the 1910 land tax, without penalty, to August 31, 1910, in the provinces of Albay, Ambos Camarines, Antique, Bataan, Batangas, Bohol, Capiz, Cavite, Cebu, Ilocos Sur, Iloilo, Leyte, Misamis, Nueva Ecija, Oriental Negros, Pangasinan, Sorsogon, Surigao, Tarlac, and Tayabas.

No action was taken by the provincial boards of Agusan, Bulacan, Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, Isabela, La Laguna, La Union, Mountain Province, Rizal, and Zambales.

The provincial boards of Occidental Negros, Pampanga, and Samar passed resolutions declining to accept an extension.

No remissions of land tax either in whole or in part were granted during the year.

The present municipal fiscal year is January 1 to December 31, while that of the provinces is July 1 to June 30. The question of making the provincial year coterminous with the municipal has been the subject of some correspondence between this office and that of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and it is hoped that the change may be authorized.

The most urgent reason for making the provincial fiscal year January 1 to December 31 is the greater statistical value the annual reports will have.

The land tax, which is one of the greatest single sources of revenue accruing to the provincial general fund, is payable within a period of three months during the calendar year, to be fixed in case of each province by the Governor-General upon recommendation of the provincial board. Of the 33 provinces in which land tax is collected, the regular period for payment in 30 is March, April, and May. In the remaining 3 it is July, August, and September. Thus it will be seen, for instance, that the land tax for 1910 will be paid in some provinces before June 30 and in others after June 30, and, furthermore, that the tax paid in one province in one year before June 30 may be paid in the same province in a succeeding year after June 30.

It is plainly obvious, therefore, that statistics based upon a year terminating June 30 can not show the amount of land tax collected for any one tax year and that a comparison of the collections for one fiscal year terminating June 30 can not be of great value, as, owing to extensions of time for payment, one fiscal year may show a collection ridiculously small and the succeeding fiscal year a collection abnormally large, due altogether to the fact that an extension of time for payment has thrown the period for collection out of one fiscal year into the next, which shows not only the collection for the preceding year but also the current one.

If the year reported upon was a year terminating December 31 all trouble in this respect would be avoided, as, whatever the period of time fixed for payment of the tax, it would surely fall within the calendar year and thus a statement for the year terminating December 31, 1910, would show the land tax collected for 1910 and not for parts of two different years, as would a statement for the year ending June 30, 1910. The figures would thus become valuable not only as showing the actual annual amount of this tax but also for the purposes of comparing one year with another. As an illustration, the annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, does not show the full land tax collected for the tax year 1910, but only a portion of it, the remainder to appear in the report for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1911.

These same remarks also apply to cedula and other taxes.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The municipal fiscal year is the calendar year, and under the above heading this report covers the period January 1 to December 31, 1909. The total receipts from all sources accruing to municipal governments throughout the islands during the year ended December 31, 1909, exclusive of the city of Manila, were ₱6,205,997.46, of which ₱6,073,565.84 was revenue and ₱132,431.62 was from loans, gifts, and other sources not revenue. The balance of ₱191,644.88, shown in the totals of the auditor's report, are bookkeeping entries required to effect transfers from one fund account to another, and if not eliminated in this report would show an inflated total of receipts.

This amount was distributed as follows:

	General fund.	School fund.	Cemetery fund.	Total.
Revenues.....	₱4,556,337.96	₱1,504,149.68	₱13,078.20	₱6,073,565.84
Sources not revenue.....	33,293.97	99,137.65		132,431.62
Total.....	4,589,631.93	1,603,287.33	13,078.20	6,205,997.46

On January 1, 1909, there were balances on hand as follows: General funds, ₱1,258,091.32; school funds, ₱1,021,852.53; and cemetery funds, ₱30,508.60, making a total available for expenditure for the fiscal year 1909 of ₱5,847,723.25 in the general fund, ₱2,625,139.86 in the school fund and ₱43,586.80 in the cemetery fund, or a grand total available for municipal expenditures of ₱8,516,449.91.

The average rate of taxation for municipal governments for 1909, the highest for any year since American occupation, was ₱0.795 per capita, based on the census of 1903.

Although the actual revenues were ₱584,429.70 in excess of the revenues for the preceding fiscal year and considerably in excess of the revenues accruing for any previous year, they are entirely inadequate for the proper conduct of municipal affairs. Indeed, were it not for liberal direct appropriations and allotments made by the Legislature and the extremely liberal policy of the insular government in undertaking projects of permanent road and bridge construction and the sinking of artesian wells and the payment of the greater part of teachers' salaries from insular funds, the wonderful advancement along these lines would have an entirely different aspect.

There was expended from municipal general funds during the year ₱1,167,793.96 for salaries of officials, including fees paid to justices of the peace; ₱648,870.53 for salaries and wages of employees, exclusive of those engaged on public works; ₱868,451.32 for salaries of police; ₱794,580.46 for construction and maintenance of public works, and ₱787,176.75 for miscellaneous administrative purposes. There was transferred to the municipal school fund ₱177,613.10 and to the city of Baguio ₱6,185.04, and ₱46,258.92 was repaid on loans. The total expenditures and transfers to other funds were ₱4,510,788.21, leaving a balance of ₱1,350,966.82 on hand December 31, 1909.

The expenditures from the municipal school fund were ₱1,124,603.18 for salaries of teachers, janitors, etc.; ₱306,045.97 for construction and maintenance of school buildings, and ₱165,113.29 for supplies and incidentals pertaining to school work, making a total expenditure of ₱1,595,762.44, and leaving a balance on hand December 31, 1909, of ₱1,226,990.52.

Under the provisions of Act No. 1458, as amended, proceeds realized from the sale of cemetery lots in a municipal burial ground or cemetery are required to be deposited in the municipal treasury and may be expended only for the purpose of keeping in order, improving, and embellishing said cemetery.

The collections from this source during the year were ₱13,078.20 and the expenditures ₱11,217.41, leaving a balance unexpended of ₱1,860.79, which, added to the balance of ₱30,508.60 carried forward from the previous year, make a total of ₱32,369.39.

The balances in both the general and school funds on December 31, 1909, were large, but are explained by the fact that, as the bulk of the municipal taxes accrue and are paid in May of each year, the amount really represents the reserve necessary to carry on the work of the municipalities for the first four months of the new year and until the taxes for that year can be collected.

Of the ₱4,510,788.21 general fund expenditures during the year, 61 per cent was paid out for salaries, 18 per cent for public works and improvements, 6 per cent for office furniture and supplies, 10 per cent for street lighting and cleaning, rents, and other miscellaneous and incidental expenses of administration, and 1 per cent for repayment of loans, while 4 per cent was transferred to school funds. As stated in the annual report for last year, salaries continue to be the largest item of expense, but the following facts should be given due weight when considering the statistics from which these data are obtained. The rate of municipal taxation is ridiculously low, and the salaries of municipal officials and employees are even more so, compared with the constant attention to official duties required of them. It appears, then, that the only reasonable solution would be at the proper time to provide for more local taxation, thus leaving a wider margin for municipal public works. This is not deemed advisable at this time, as the policy now being pursued is to have all public works possible under the direct control of the bureau of public works, which maintains a standard type of road and bridge construction and a corps of expert engineers to prosecute this work systematically throughout the islands, the experimental stage of road and bridge construction adapted to the country having passed. Individual municipal governments have not and can not maintain such a corps of experts, nor have they as yet gained sufficient experience in such work to enable them to successfully expend large sums annually for these purposes without the aid of persons of experience. Every kilometer of road or bridge constructed from funds of the insular or provincial governments outside the city of Manila is within the jurisdiction of some municipal government, and although no revenues obtained from local municipal taxation are expended on them and they are known as insular or provincial projects, they are, for all practical purposes, local public improvements from which the people of the municipality receive almost the entire direct benefit. Considering these points, the difference between the percentage of municipal revenues expended for salaries and that for public improvements is not so striking.

LOANS TO PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES.

Loans to provinces and municipalities have continued and have enabled the immediate construction of bridges, municipal markets, and public buildings that would otherwise have been long delayed, if not impossible.

On June 30, 1910, the outstanding loans to provincial governments amounted to ₱631,000 and to municipal governments, ₱239,000, a total of ₱870,000.

CREATION OF NEW MUNICIPALITIES.

There were during the fiscal year 24 municipalities created by separation from other municipalities and 1 was abolished by annexation to another.

NATIONALITY OF OFFICIAL PERSONNEL: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

The following table shows the nationalities of provincial officials in office on June 30, 1910, and the number of provinces and the percentage of total of American and Filipino provincial officers:

Provincial officers.

	Ameri- cans.	Filipinos.	Total.
Governors.....	6	32	38
Lieutenant-governors.....	6	7	13
Treasurers.....	22	5	27
Secretaries.....	1	.....	1
Secretary-treasurers.....	2	1	3
Supervisors.....	1	.....	1
Third member, provincial boards.....	.....	31	31
Fiscals.....	1	25	26
Total.....	39	101	140

Provinces organized under Act No. 83..... 32

Provinces organized otherwise..... 6

Total number of provinces..... 38

Percentage of total.

Americans..... 27.86

Filipinos..... 72.14

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

The number of municipalities, townships, and settlements on June 30, 1910, and of municipal and township officers, and the percentage of the total of American and Filipino municipal and township officials are shown in the following table:

Municipal and township officers.

	Ameri- cans.	Filipinos.	Total.
Presidents.....	5	784	789
Vice-presidents.....	3	786	789
Secretaries.....	.....	636	636
Treasurers.....	.....	636	636
Secretary-treasurers.....	1	152	153
Councillors.....	15	6,921	6,936
Justices of the peace.....	16	691	707
Auxiliary justices of the peace.....	2	635	637
Notaries public, appointed by the courts, including Manila.....	60	1,176	1,236
Total.....	102	12,417	12,519

Municipalities..... 707

Townships..... 82

Settlements..... 228

Total..... 1,017

Percentage of total.

Americans..... 0.81

Filipinos..... 99.19

The following table is a comparative statement of the percentage of the total of American and Filipino provincial and municipal officers, from 1903 to 1910:

Years.	Provincial officers.					Municipal and township officers, including justices and notaries public.				
	Americans.		Filipinos.		Total number.	Americans.		Filipinos.		Total number.
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	
1903.....	86	26.54	238	73.46	324	24	0.17	14,102	99.83	14,126
1904.....	87	37.82	143	62.18	230	44	.39	11,289	99.61	11,333
1905.....	80	24.00	246	75.40	326	58	.50	10,725	99.50	10,783
1906.....	60	24.69	183	75.31	243	68	.63	10,774	99.37	10,842
1907.....	50	34.25	96	65.75	146	88	.77	11,350	99.23	11,438
1908.....	49	32.66	101	67.34	150	82	.69	11,780	99.31	11,862
1909.....	47	31.54	102	68.46	149	81	.66	12,275	99.34	12,356
1910.....	39	27.86	101	72.14	140	102	.81	12,417	99.19	12,519

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

The arrangement mentioned in my last report covering the publication of the English and Spanish editions of the Official Gazette continues.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The number of acts passed by the Philippine Legislature and Philippine Commission was smaller than for the preceding year, causing a considerable decrease in the number of documents distributed. A total of 625,361 printed documents were received from Washington and the bureau of printing in Manila, and 537,823 were distributed. The number of documents on hand at the close of the year was 1,301,264.

DIVISION OF LEGISLATIVE RECORDS.

The annual report of the secretary of the Commission, who is by law chief of this division, contains full information of the work of the Legislature.

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, AND TRADE-MARKS.

This division continues under the immediate supervision of the second assistant executive secretary and its importance is constantly increasing. During the year the work of examining and systematizing the old Spanish state records stored in other government buildings was begun. Much information regarding land titles has been gained, which is of great value to the various offices that deal with real estate questions and to the courts. When it is considered that each of the smaller provinces has not less than 50 government buildings and the larger at least 100 within its boundaries and that it is now doubtful to which division or branch of the government the vast majority of them properly belong, the importance of this work becomes apparent. Another important function of this division is the registration of cattle brands, of which 30,000 were recorded during the year.

The registration of patents, copyrights, and trade-marks showed a gratifying increase for the year, while 74 new stock corporations and 29 nonstock associations filed articles of incorporation and 19 foreign corporations obtained license to operate in the Philippine Islands. This is nearly double the number of the year before and is a gratifying index to increased business activity.

The total pay-roll expense of the division was ₱21,863.30, including all the salary of the second assistant executive secretary, and its receipts ₱11,973.80, an increase of ₱2,000 or 20 per cent over the last year.

TRANSLATING DIVISION.

The amount of translation made into English, Spanish, French, German, and other European languages and local dialects was considerably smaller than during the year before, amounting to only 12,152 folios. In view of the decrease in the work in this division four of its regular employees, with salaries amounting to ₱8,960 per annum, have been allowed to resign or transfer to other bureaus and these vacancies have not been filled.

The number of newspapers received and reviewed was 3,823.

Interpreters have been furnished by the division to assist at meetings of the joint legislative committee, committee on geographical names, irrigation committee, and for interviews by members of the Commission and heads of executive departments. On several occasions, also, interpreters have been furnished the courts.

RECORDS DIVISION.

The number of written communications received in this division for record was 144,807, an increase of more than 10 per cent over the preceding year. The overtime performed by this division amounted to 11,186 hours. The briefing and indexing in this work required 473,232 cards.

Due to the decreased number of publications sent out, there were mailed by the mailing section only a total of 670,472 communications and documents, 485,471 less than for the year before.

TOUR OF DUTY IN BAGUIO.

On March 12-13, 1910, the greater portion of the personnel was moved to Baguio. A large, comfortable edifice, known as the administration building, served as an office building for the Governor-General, heads of executive departments, commissioners, and the executive bureau. During the special session of the Legislature, which was held at Baguio, this building also afforded room for the meetings of the Philippine Assembly and for offices of the assembly committees.

The bureau remained at Baguio until June 9-10. It is believed that the change was of great value to the employees, most of whom gained in weight and energy.

As this was the first time that any large number of employees from this bureau had been sent to Baguio, the result was highly satisfactory, and it is intended next year to transfer practically the entire force to Baguio, a plan being in contemplation for the transfer

and satisfactory handling of all the necessary bureau records while there.

The fact itself of being stationed at Baguio reduces the work of the bureau remarkably. Being the principal point of contact between the government and the people, we are constantly approached by persons with complaints, petitions, or requests for information, each one of which takes time to handle. When the bureau is in Manila it is easily accessible; in Baguio not nearly so much so. The result is that people do not approach us there except with matters of considerable importance. Minor troubles are held to be brought up on our return, and, like minor ailments of the human body, they cure themselves before the doctor's office is reached. The reduction is nearly 30 per cent of the work of the bureau.

BUREAU PERSONNEL.

There have been no changes in position of the officials of the bureau. Among the employees there were 36 appointments, including reinstatements and transfers, and 44 separations by resignations, transfer, or removal. There was a net decrease of 8 in the number of officials and employees, which consisted on June 30 of 32 Americans and 112 Filipinos. Of this number 28 are temporary employees. There has been a decrease of 3 American and 5 Filipino employees.

The monthly salary pay roll was on July 1, 1909, ₱22,932.89, and on June 30, 1910, ₱22,465.47.

Every effort consistent with safety has been made to reduce the amount of paper work performed by the bureau. But, as will be seen by reference to the figures under the heading "records division," the work is constantly increasing.

In order to meet such increase a large amount of overtime has been required of the bureau force, which has responded promptly and uncomplainingly at all times to the many extraordinary demands made upon it.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS CARY WELCH,
Acting Executive Secretary.

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL,
Manila, P. I.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.



LIEUT. E. Y. MILLER, U. S. ARMY, LATE GOVERNOR OF PALAWAN, AND SON OF DATTO BATA-RASA.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Manila, P. I., October 31, 1910.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present the ninth annual report of the department of the interior, which, unless otherwise expressly stated, covers the year ended June 30, 1910.

WORK FOR THE NONCHRISTIAN TRIBES.

THE DEATH OF GOV. E. Y. MILLER.

The special provincial service and the work for the non-Christian inhabitants of Palawan have suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Lieut. E. Y. Miller, United States Army, governor of the province of Palawan, who, while in the discharge of his duty, was drowned in the Aborlan River on May 27, 1910. He had served as governor of Palawan nearly five years. This province includes some 358 islands, of which the main one is 240 miles in length. It is covered through the greater part of its extent with virgin forest, is without roads, and almost without trails. It is inhabited by Negritos, Tagbanuas, and Moros, in addition to its limited Christian population. The Moros are, for the most part, renegades from Jolo, Tawi Tawi, Cagayan de Jolo, and Borneo, who have offended against Moro law, and have in the past shown themselves to be especially treacherous and dangerous.

Governor Miller was a man of tireless energy and indomitable courage. His heart was in his work. That portion of it which was carried on among the Moros was not infrequently conducted at imminent peril to his life, but he pushed it through to a successful issue, establishing an extraordinary personal influence over these people, many of whom undoubtedly entertained for him a feeling of genuine regard. At the time of his death he was very actively prosecuting measures for the improvement of the condition of the Tagbanuas.

He was equally happy in his dealings with the considerable Christian population of the Cuyos and Calamianes Islands, which form a part of Palawan. Among the Christian Filipinos he enforced, both by precept and example, the lesson that hard, honest work is honorable.

Governor Miller's place can not be really filled until some other man has acquired knowledge which is attainable only through long years of experience. His death seems most untimely, yet his friends can rest assured that had he foreseen the end from the beginning

he would never have faltered in his work, but would have preferred to face certain death with a record of important results achieved, rather than to have been assured of a long and useless life. If his work is continued, as it will be, it will not have been done in vain. May its results ever stand as a monument to his sound judgment, his steady courage, his dogged perseverance, and his rugged integrity.

VISITS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND SECRETARY OF WAR TO THE MOUNTAIN PROVINCE.

The Governor-General has three times visited the wild man's territory in northern Luzon during the year, having made a trip with Governor Pack from Baguio through Benguet and Lepanto to Bontoc and return; having then accompanied me on my long annual inspection trip through Nueva Vizcaya, Ifugao, Bontoc, and Kalinga, and having finally conducted the Secretary of War from Tagudin through Amburayan and Lepanto to Bontoc and back to the coast. The visits of the Governor-General and of the Secretary of War and his party, and the appreciation which those officials showed of the work which has been accomplished, will inevitably result in much good. They served greatly to encourage Governor William F. Pack and his subordinates, whose work has been carried on in the face of many discomforts, not a few serious dangers, and all the drawbacks incident to extreme isolation. Knowledge gained on the spot by these visiting officials can not but be of practical value to them in the discharge of their duties relative to the government of the territory visited and in their understanding of what is being done there.

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR.

The work for the control and advancement of the wild tribes of northern Luzon, northern Mindanao, and Palawan has progressed steadily during the year. The only serious interruption was that due to the death of Governor Miller, and the state of public order among the several tribes has left comparatively little to desire.

THE SITUATION IN IFUGAO AND KALINGA.

No heads have been taken during the year among the 117,000 Ifugaos, and very few among the Igorots or the Kalingas. Governmental control has been rapidly extended over the Kalinga settlements, although Lieutenant-Governor Hale has been repeatedly warned that if he attempted to go to certain settlements his head would be taken. In such cases he has visited the obstreperous settlements at the earliest possible opportunity, often taking no other escort than a few of his own Kalinga policemen. In several instances spears have actually been thrown at him, but he has displayed admirable courage in dealing with the troublesome situations thus created and has succeeded in establishing friendly relations with such settlements and in gaining a reasonable degree of control over their inhabitants.

THE SITUATION IN APAYAO.

As stated in previous reports, the situation in Apayao is an especially difficult one, owing to the fact that head-hunting is intimately connected with certain religious beliefs of the wild Tinguians who inhabit this subprovince. Lieut. Gov. Blas Villamor, with the effective assistance of the constabulary, has succeeded in considerably extending governmental control over the settlements of Apayao and in apprehending a number of murderers who had taken part in head-hunting expeditions. There still remains a considerable area where effective government control has not been established, although it is now possible to enter even this region and to apprehend people who have been guilty of especially atrocious crimes without encountering active opposition.

THE SITUATION IN THE ILONGOT COUNTRY.

The Ilongots of Nueva Vizcaya are the most troublesome and untrustworthy of all the tribes of northern Luzon. There are probably not more than five or six thousand of them in all, but they inhabit a vast region, much of which is very mountainous, and almost all of which is covered with virgin forest. Many of them give signs of a large admixture of Negrito blood, and have, to a considerable degree, the wandering habits of the people of the latter tribe, so that their settlements are often of a very temporary nature. These facts combine to make the Ilongots excessively difficult to get at. Governor Bryant has displayed great energy in getting into touch with them, and has made on foot long journeys, involving many hardships, through their country. Lieut. Wilfrid Turnbull, of the Philippine constabulary, spent a long time among them in the vicinity of the place where Dr. William Jones was murdered by them last year. An assistant to Governor Bryant has been appointed for work among Ilongots in the vicinity of Baler. A good horse trail has been constructed to Campote, and a government "exchange," or shop, has been established at that place, where an industrial school already existed. Some progress has been made in persuading the Ilongots to come in and form larger settlements, and an effort is projected to persuade them to extend their cultivation of the soil, with a view both to increasing their food supply and to rendering their settlements more stable. They will be less likely to change residence so frequently when they have once established plantings of cacao, coffee, and coconuts. While there has doubtless been warfare between isolated settlements of Ilongots which has never come to the knowledge of the authorities, not a single case of attack by them upon Americans or Christian Filipinos has been reported during the year, and the inhabitants of the most remote and isolated settlements are getting over the fear which they displayed when first visited by representatives of the government.

THE SITUATION IN PALAWAN.

In Palawan the establishment of an industrial school at Aborlan, and the action of a Tagbanua chief of high rank in transferring his residence to that place and in persuading his people to do likewise,

are resulting in the building up of an important center for effective work for the benefit of the people of this tribe, while the appointment of an assistant to the provincial governor, with headquarters at Sir John Brook's Point, and the establishment of a scout garrison at that place, have made it possible to begin to protect the Tagbanuas inhabiting the interior of southern Palawan from the neighboring renegade Moros, who have heretofore enslaved many of them, and have either robbed the others of their products outright or compelled them to sell at ridiculously low prices.

The Moro population of this island is chiefly composed of renegades who have been driven out of Jolo, Tawi Tawi, Cagayan de Jolo, North Borneo, and the islands which lie between North Borneo and Balabac by their own people because of offenses against Moro law. They are regarded as criminals even by the Moros themselves, because of infractions of the rules and customs of their own tribe. With few and insignificant exceptions, they do not practice agriculture, but depend for a livelihood on fishing, thieving, and such products as they can obtain by oppressing the Tagbanuas. This criminal population has been steadily growing, especially on the west coast of the southern third of Palawan, where the settlements are, for the most part, some distance inland on small and shallow rivers, so that access to them is difficult. Under existing provisions of law, the provincial governor may, with the approval of the secretary of the interior, require members of non-Christian tribes to take up their residences at places designated by him, if such a course is deemed to be in the interest of public order. Shortly before his death, Governor Miller recommended the transfer of the people of some of the worst of these settlements to sites on the east coast of Palawan in the territory controlled by Datto Bata-rasa.

Governor Miller had a very strong personal influence over the unruly Moro population, both on account of the kindness and justice with which he always treated them, and because of the courage and energy which he displayed on the few occasions when they offered armed resistance to his authority. It was feared that his death, just at the time when he was carrying out active measures to bring them under more effective control, would lead to untoward results, and I, therefore, myself proceeded to their territory as promptly as possible, accompanied by Mr. John H. Evans, the newly appointed acting governor, and an escort of 30 scouts, commanded by Capt. D. J. Moynihan.

Datto Pula, whose people, including his own brother, had committed atrocious murders, and had, in consequence of their disorderly conduct been ordered to take up their residence under Datto Bata-rasa, failed to obey the order until four days prior to my arrival, and promptly after my departure returned to his old haunts. He has been apprehended, and is now in jail at Puerto Princesa awaiting trial.

I found that the people of Dalahican, on the island of Pandanan, had committed five brutal murders within a short time, and that the place had become a resort of pirates and smugglers. Most of the men concerned in the murders were arrested, and the remaining inhabitants were compelled to move to a new site in Datto Bata-rasa's territory.

Datto Tamay, at Culasian Bay, has always been a bad character. Some of his people, in 1904, murdered the sentinels guarding a boat which contained a large number of rifles belonging to the members of the scout company then stationed in Palawan, and got away with the firearms, with which they subsequently twice fought Governor Miller and detachments of scouts. They were badly whipped, and most of the guns were recaptured. Tamay behaved well for a while, but latterly had become insolent, and had twice assumed a very threatening attitude when Governor Miller visited him without an armed escort. As a result, Governor Miller had ordered him to transfer his residence to the east coast. I was not aware of this fact at the time we landed at Culasian Bay, but on account of Tamay's previous bad record took ashore 25 scout soldiers commanded by Captain Moynihan. We were met by a delegation of Moros who professed friendship, but upon our discovering that they had concealed weapons close at hand, a number of them, including men concealed in neighboring houses, attempted to attack the guard, who promptly fired, killing four and wounding others. A successful effort was made to hold 11 individuals until the firing was over. They were then placed at liberty, instructed to tell Datto Tamay exactly what had happened, and to convey to him instructions to proceed to Datto Bata-rasa's residence at Bonobono and explain the conduct of his people. He was further advised that if he did not obey I would send to get him.

I greatly regretted this incident. In my 15 years of experience with the wild tribes of these islands I have never fired a shot, nor had any member of one of my parties or its escort ever previously done so. Indeed, it is my custom to travel without escort. The occurrence was, however, unavoidable, and, on the whole, perhaps not unfortunate, as it opened the way for the taking of energetic measures to end the evil deeds of Datto Tamay and his men, and for the bringing of them under effective government control.

At Iran Bay, three large Moro smuggling boats from north Borneo were seized and their contents confiscated.

Persuaded by Datto Bata-rasa, Datto Tamay promised to come in as directed, but when on his way was met by Dattos Itom and Pula, who made promises of assistance in fighting the Americans and persuaded him to turn back.

One hundred scouts were consequently sent to Culasian, 50 of them crossing the island from the east, and the other 50 going by sea. They had strict orders to refrain from firing when there was danger of killing women or children, unless absolutely compelled to do so in self-defense, and to be especially careful not to hurt any Tagbanuas, as the Moros had frightened the people of this tribe with tales of the atrocious abuses which the soldiers would be sure to commit. Meanwhile, the three Moro chiefs had quarreled among themselves, and Datto Pula had been apprehended.

The officers and men of the scout expedition showed admirable self control, repeatedly refraining from firing on account of the risk of hitting women and children, whom the Moros used to protect themselves in their flight. With practically no bloodshed the expedition accomplished all that was expected of it, capturing or completely scattering the forces of the recalcitrant dattos.

THE SITUATION IN MINDORO.

In Mindoro work during the year has been largely confined to the reorganization of the Christian settlements, and to a determined effort to put them into good sanitary condition, which, I am glad to report, has resulted most successfully. Cholera appeared in the province, and, as it happened, in the very settlement in which the people had passively resisted our efforts in their behalf, and had been slow in cleaning up their town. This fact was not lost upon them, or upon their neighbors, and served to emphasize the warning I had previously given them that cholera would be likely to attack them if they did not clean up. The excellent condition of the neighboring towns rendered it easy to prevent the spread of the disease, which was kept strictly confined to Naujan.

It is an interesting fact that prior to the inauguration of this sanitary campaign a settlement populated exclusively by wild people of the Mangyan tribe was the cleanest, best drained, and most sanitary place in the province.

During the coming year I shall endeavor to secure the taking of active steps toward the establishment of friendly and helpful relations with the wild Mangyans of the interior of Mindoro, who are still practically unknown. Although they are a very primitive people they are peaceful, and the chief difficulty which must be overcome in connection with efforts for their advancement will, it is believed, be the one involved in establishing lines of communication into their territory.

THE SITUATION IN BUTUAN.

The province of Agusan is composed of two subprovinces, Butuan and Bukidnon. The subprovince of Butuan includes the greater part of the Agusan River valley. Much of its territory is low-lying and heavily forested, and it is traversed by a wonderful series of waterways. It has a small Christian population, but the bulk of its inhabitants are divided between three tribes—the Negritos, the Manobos, and the Mandayas. The Mandayas are most numerous along the upper river in territory which really belongs to the Moro Province. Until within a very short time that province had not been able to occupy it, much less to establish effective control over it. Recently a small garrison has been established, but great difficulty is experienced in supplying it.

Now, that we have discovered a launch channel through the extensive submerged area formed a few years since by a severe earthquake, this territory, if added to the subprovince of Butuan, would have direct water communication with the capital down the Agusan River. Indeed, practically all of its communication with the outside world is now necessarily had along the Agusan River down which must be shipped its products. I have personally visited the region and the governor of the Moro Province has promised to do so. We shall then confer and be prepared to make final recommendation to the Commission relative to the allotment of this territory between the Moro Province and Agusan.

Governor Frederick Johnson and the men under him have labored tirelessly during the year. The province is now operating two large launches on the river, and has established government "exchanges"

at a number of important points. The result has been tremendously to stimulate commercial development, especially on the Upper Agusan and its side branches. The effect on public order has been most fortunate. People who are busy growing and stripping hemp have little time for murder and head-taking. It is a significant fact that the nature of the transportation business on this river has undergone a complete change. Formerly it consisted largely in carrying vino (a strong alcoholic drink) upstream. Now it consists in carrying rice, canned goods, kerosene, and cotton goods upstream and hemp downstream.

In the trackless forest of Butuan there still remain a few small settlements of wild people which have never been visited by a white man, but their number is steadily diminishing. Isolated houses, surrounded by cultivated fields, may now commonly be seen along the river banks in country where a few years since the people did not dare to live outside their villages for fear of their enemies.

In this subprovince the consummation sought is being gradually but steadily attained. If the well-disposed will but settle along the rivers, it will be a relatively easy matter to protect them from the lawless.

Physical conditions in the subprovince of Bukidnon are radically different from those which exist in Butuan. Much of its territory is in the form of almost level table-lands, sloping very gradually from 900 to 3,000 feet above sea level, and deeply eroded by numerous streams. In many instances the plains are almost treeless. It is an ideal cattle region. Its streams are boisterous and are not navigable for craft of any sort. Its population is made up almost exclusively of members of the Bukidnon tribe, although there are a few Manobos and a very few Christian Filipinos. Nowhere in the Philippines has the civilization of a non-Christian people progressed so rapidly under American rule as here. The settlements are models of cleanliness, and the state of public order has continued most satisfactory, in spite of the efforts of evil-minded persons in the neighboring province of Misamis to disturb it. There have been several incursions of marauding Moro bands from the southwest, but they have been promptly checked by the effective work of the Philippine constabulary.

At the time of my last report, the work of the constabulary in this subprovince was unsatisfactory, this condition being doubtless due to the personal attitude of an officer who has since resigned. It has now completely changed.

It is probably true that in no part of the Philippine Islands were members of the non-Christian tribes so robbed and oppressed as were the Bukidnon people, prior to the establishment of a special government for their protection. They are comparatively industrious, and bring down to the coast hemp, cacao, and coffee in considerable quantities. Formerly they also brought out a good deal of gutta-percha. These products they were compelled to sell to the Christian Filipinos at prices fixed by the latter, to whom this arrangement was most advantageous. It was to be anticipated that measures which resulted in freeing the people whom they had so long oppressed would meet with their most bitter and determined opposition. This expectation has been fully realized. During a period of more than two years I dealt very gently with those who sought to destroy the

government of the subprovince or to render it ineffective, but their persistent efforts in this direction ultimately had the effect of bringing Lieutenant-Governor Frederick Lewis, who was the special object of their malevolence, to the verge of a physical breakdown, and in several instances caused the sudden and otherwise unexplainable migration to the neighboring mountains of hitherto quiet and peaceful residents of settlements. Although these people were ultimately practically all persuaded to return to their homes, their extraordinary action in temporarily leaving them caused uneasiness and even excitement among those who remained behind. Believing that this condition should not longer be allowed to continue, I proceeded to the capital of the province of Misamis and held a conference with some of the persons believed to be immediately responsible for it, and with the officials whose duty it was to end it. In the course of this conference I frankly informed those present that if there were not a prompt cessation of hostilities I should personally interest myself in active measures looking to the arrest and trial of those who were continuing seditious secret agitation. The result has been an apparent marked falling off in efforts to destroy the usefulness of this subprovincial government, and to involve in criminal and civil litigation Lieutenant-Governor Frederick Lewis, who has risked his life and sacrificed his health in behalf of his people, accomplishing results which have very rarely been equaled, and so far as my observation and knowledge go have never been surpassed under similar conditions.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Road, trail, and bridge construction has been very actively pushed during the year both in Nueva Vizcaya and in the Mountain Province. In Nueva Vizcaya a good start has been made toward opening up the Ilongot country, into the heart of which trails will be pushed as actively as possible. In the Mountain Province there now exist some 730 miles of excellent low-grade horse trail. Narrow-tread carts are being run from Tagudin, on the coast, to Cervantes, the capital of the subprovince of Lepanto, and in a short time will be running into Bontoc, the capital of the Mountain Province. A new low-grade trail from Cervantes to Bontoc has been completed with the exception of two bridges. A line has been staked and cleared for a similar trail from Bontoc to connect with the Ifugao trail on the top of the Mount Polis range, and a considerable amount of construction work has already been done.

In the subprovince of Ifugao there were 20,000 road laborers available for 10 days' work each during the year. Old trails have been widened and improved, and there has been a large amount of new construction, including the opening up of a trail into the heart of the hitherto almost inaccessible Silipan district, and the completion of half of the work on a new trail through the equally inaccessible Asin region to Bugias in the subprovince of Benguet. The main line north through the Mountain Province has been pushed to a point more than three miles beyond Tabuc, in the subprovince of Kalinga, and during the present year should be extended well into the subprovince of Apayao. It is within the range of possibility that two years more may see a through route for horseback travel completed



CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, THE GOVERNOR OF THE MOUNTAIN PROVINCE, THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE SUBPROVINCE OF IFUGAO, AND THE HEADMEN OF THE DISTRICT OF QUIANGAN.

from Twin Peaks, in southern Benguet, to Claveria, at the extreme northern end of Luzon. Very great damage was done to trails throughout the Mountain Province by the destructive typhoon of October, 1909, and as repair of existing trails necessarily takes precedence over construction work, it was not possible to build as much new trail as had been planned. It is hoped, however, that some 300 miles can be completed in the Mountain Province during the fiscal year 1911.

Nothing has as yet been done in the way of trail construction in Apayao, and as soon as practicable efforts must be centered upon the opening up of a line of travel through this subprovince. Until this has been accomplished very rapid progress in civilizing its unruly inhabitants can hardly be anticipated.

In Mindoro road work has been pushed as rapidly as the very limited funds of the province would permit. No trail work has as yet been undertaken and efforts have been confined to the construction of good, permanent roads and bridges extending along the coast from the capital of the province.

In the subprovince of Bukidnon the people have cooperated actively with the lieutenant-governor in his efforts to improve their means of communication, with the result that a very large amount of road, trail, and bridge work has been done at extraordinarily low cost. In the subprovince of Agusan, work on the Cabadbaran-Butuan road, which is opening up a very rich agricultural region, has progressed slowly, and a new trail has been constructed from La Paz to Segunto and thence to Waloe, the first two settlements named being on the Adgauap River, and the last on the Umayam River. The effectiveness of the constabulary garrison at Waloe has been thus greatly increased.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE.

In my opinion the next important step we should take in stimulating the development of the hill tribes of northern Luzon is to develop trade among them as actively as possible.

In the past it has been necessary for the wild men to make long and tedious journeys to the coast towns in order to purchase the salt, cloth, steel, and other necessary articles which they themselves did not produce. The sudden change in climate involved in a rapid descent to the lowlands often made them ill. They were apt to drink too much strong liquor and to suffer in consequence, and were often badly imposed upon and made to pay many times what the articles, which they had purchased, were really worth.

With a view to remedying these conditions government "exchanges" have been started at Bontoc, Banaue, and Lubuagan in the Mountain Province, and at Campote, in Nueva Vizcaya. An effort is made to keep these stores supplied with the things the people in their vicinity most need. Sales are made at Manila prices plus 20 per cent and the cost of transportation. The 20 per cent is intended to cover dead stock and loss or injury to goods on the trail, and slowly to increase the capital of the exchanges.

The exchanges also buy basket-work, wood carvings, weapons, and articles of dress which can readily be sold as curios, paying a good price for them in cash. The vendor is left free in each case to keep

his money or to spend it, as he prefers. The wild men have been greatly pleased with this arrangement and the volume of trade is already considerable.

Thus far the exchanges have necessarily been operated under the immediate direction of lieutenant governors, and as these officers are obliged to be away from their home stations much of the time, the sales of the exchanges have at times been considerably hampered.

However, the Bontoc and Banaue exchanges have been quite successful.

It is evident that the proper development of the business of these exchanges and the establishment of new ones at points where they may be most useful necessitates the employment of a competent man who will visit the places in question, will familiarize himself with local needs, will study the Manila market and learn how to buy to the best advantage, will provide means of transportation, so that the exchanges can be kept constantly well supplied with goods, and will arrange for the sale in Manila of articles bought from the wild people.

I have indicated to the provincial board of the Mountain Province my desire that township and settlement funds be appropriated to pay the salary of such an employee.

In Agusan, under the capable supervision of Gov. Frederick Johnson, the exchanges, which in this instance are known collectively as "the Manobo stores," have already reached quite an advanced stage of development, and the result has been most satisfactory.

In Palawan an exchange has been started for the benefit of the Tagbanuas and Moros living near Sir John Brooks Point. It has been in operation but a short time. The present indications are that it will do a considerable business in the near future.

CONTROL OF THE NONCHRISTIAN TRIBES.

The demand of certain persons that the Filipinos, by which term I mean to designate the civilized and Christianized native inhabitants of these islands, be given control of the non-Christian tribes has been made so publicly and so persistently as practically to force its consideration at this time. During the visit of the Secretary of War it was voiced at Zamboanga. Later, at a public banquet in Manila where political speeches were made, it was strongly insisted upon by a gentleman representing one of the great Filipino political parties.

REASONS FOR ITS PRESENT DISCUSSION.

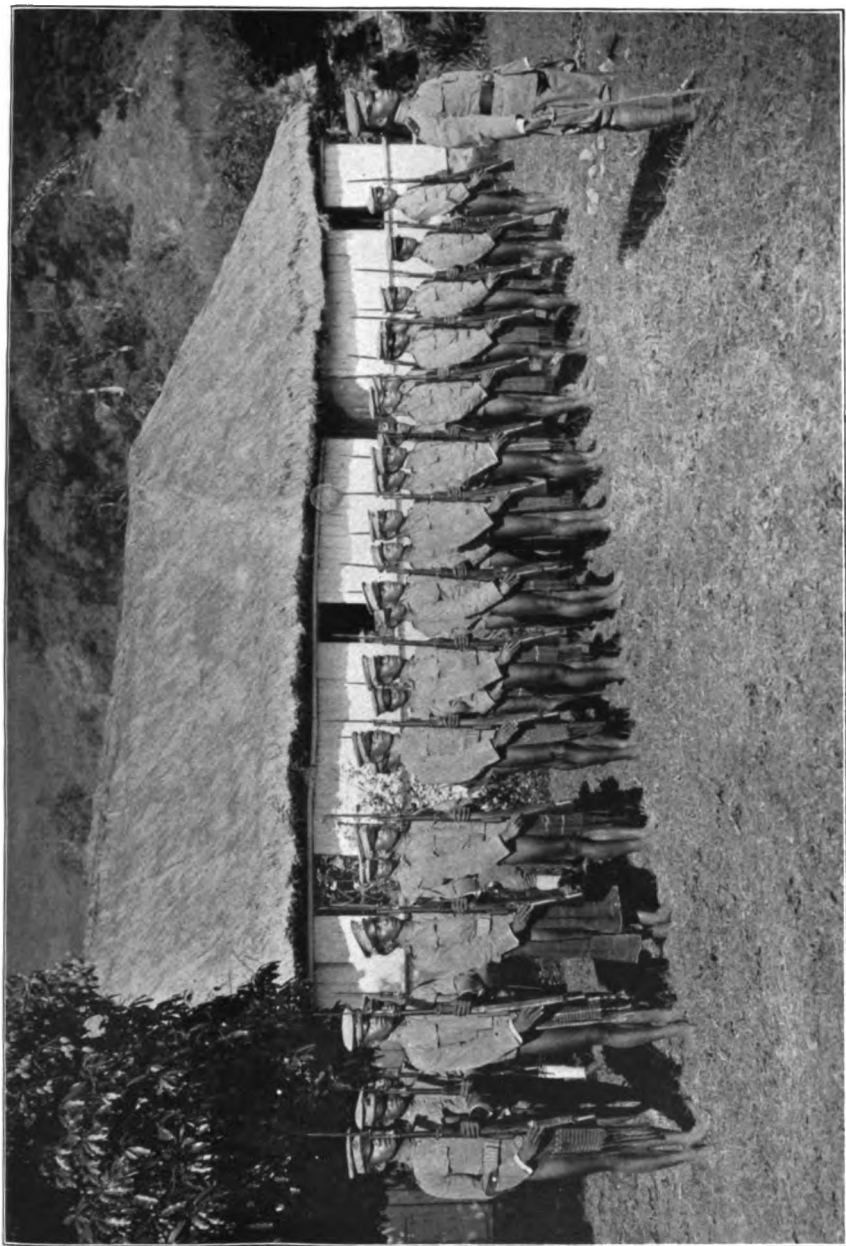
The temperate discussion of this demand, therefore, seems to me both opportune and necessary, especially as I myself have frequently been charged with, and criticized for, views concerning it which I have never expressed and do not entertain.

THE NATURE OF THE QUESTION INVOLVED.

At the outset it should be clearly understood that the question involved is not one of the fitness of the Filipinos to govern themselves, but is one of their ability and fitness to dominate, justly control, and wisely guide along the pathway of civilization alien peoples, some of whom are warlike.



BENGUET IGOROT GIRLS WEAVING.



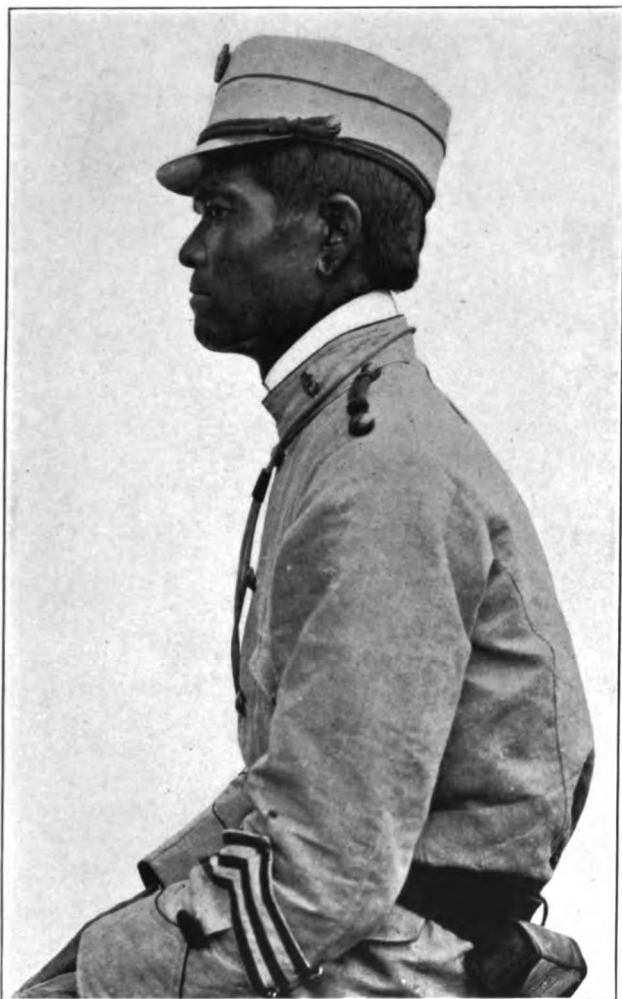
BONTOC IGOROT CONSTABULARY SOLDIERS.



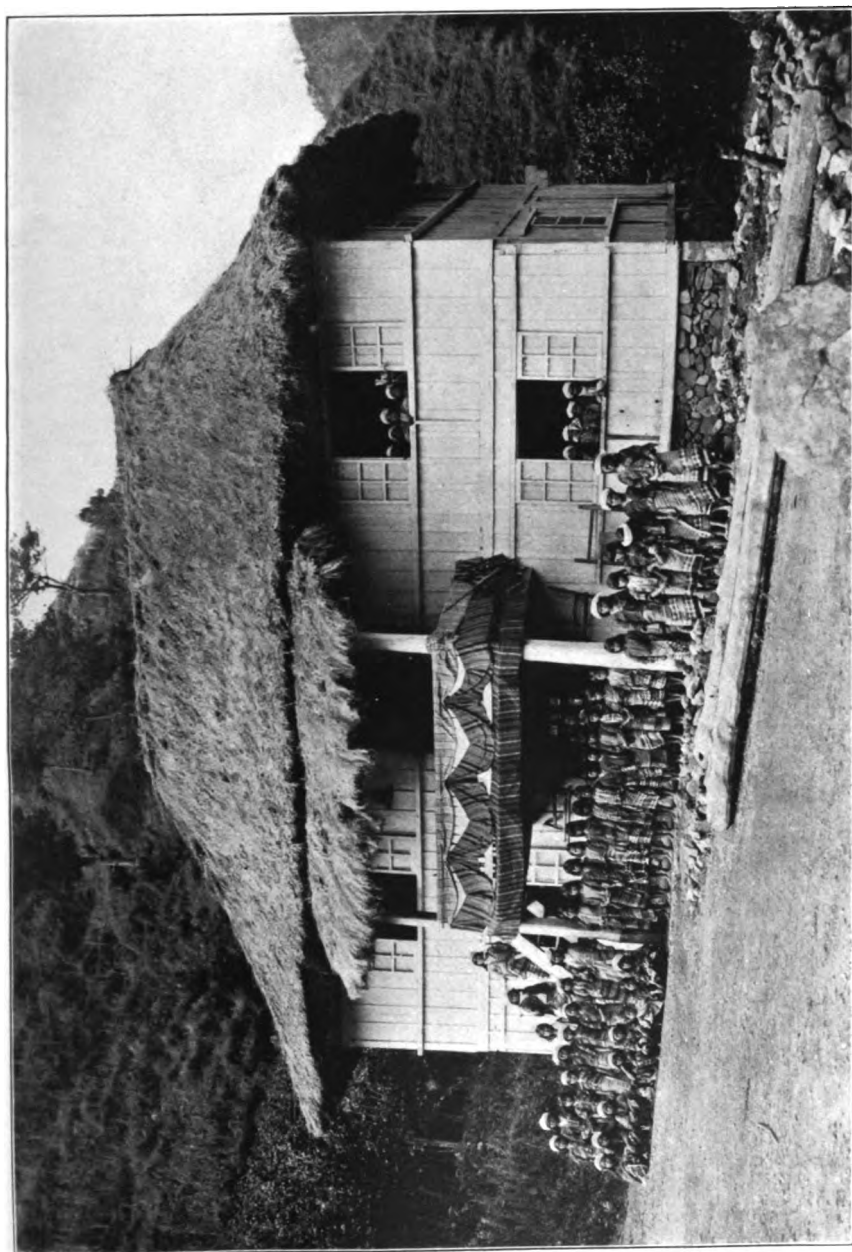
**EVOLUTION OF A BONTOC IGOROT CONSTABULARY SOLDIER—1901,
WHEN HE WAS A HEAD-HUNTING SAVAGE.**



EVOLUTION OF A BONTOC IGOROT CONSTABULARY SOLDIER—1902, AFTER
HE HAD BEEN FOR A YEAR IN CONTACT WITH AMERICANS.



EVOLUTION OF A BONTOC IGOROT CONSTABULARY SOLDIER—1903,
WHEN HE WAS A WELL DISCIPLINED AND COMPETENT SERGEANT
OF A COMPANY OF PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY MADE UP OF HIS
FELLOW TRIBESMEN.



SCHOOLHOUSE BUILT BY BENGUET IGOROTS AT KABAYAN.

THE FILIPINOS AND THE NONCHRISTIANS DISTINCT PEOPLES.

It is true that the Filipino, the Igorot, and the Moro are of common racial origin, but so are the Anglo-Saxon peoples, and there exists between the Filipinos on the one side and the Igorots and the Moros on the other, far greater difference than those which distinguish the Germans, the English, and the Americans. Indeed, the width of the gap between the Filipino, whose Malayan blood has been profoundly modified by intermarriage with people of other races, and who has attained to a degree of civilization far above that ever reached by any other Malayan people, and the wild man of the Luzon mountains, with his pure blood, his magnificent physical development, and his primitive customs and instincts, is very great and is exceeded only by that between the Filipino and the Negrito, who stands close to the bottom of the human series.

The Moro is not only of a much later and far purer Malayan origin than the Filipino, but he is as well a Mohammedan, with all that fact implies.

THE FILIPINOS HAVE NO JUST CLAIM TO OWNERSHIP OF THE TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY THE WILD MEN.

So far as we know, the Negrito was the original inhabitant of the Philippine Islands, and he, therefore, has the only territorial rights in the Archipelago based on title acquired by other means than conquest or purchase. The wild man of the hills is the descendant of the Malay invaders, who drove the Negritos before them. His ancestors were, in turn, driven before the Moros, who were the latest and most warlike invaders to enter the Archipelago prior to the advent of the Spanish. The Filipino of to-day is the descendant of primitive peoples who were being conquered by the Moros at the time of the Spanish invasion, and of foreigners of various races who have intermarried with his ancestors. He has absolutely no equitable claim to the territory of the Moros, or to that of the wild hill tribes, which he has never inhabited or even temporarily occupied.

In asking that this territory and its people be turned over to him by the Americans he is presumably actuated purely by high motives and a desire to promote the social development and the material prosperity of the people concerned; but in making this claim, and at the same time denying the right of the Americans to control him and his territory with a view to promoting the same desirable ends, he places himself in a somewhat anomalous logical position.

ARE THE FILIPINOS ABLE AND FIT TO CONTROL THE NONCHRISTIAN TRIBES?

Having discussed the question of right, it remains for me to discuss the question of expediency. The present social development of the Filipinos bears eloquent testimony not only to their capacity for such development, but to the efficacy of the measures adopted to promote it by Spanish missionary priests and Government officials. Whatever may have been the shortcomings of Spanish colonial administration, the hard fact remains that in these islands it resulted in bringing the Filipinos to a stage of social development far above that to which

any other people of Malayan origin has attained. No one familiar with the facts can deny that this development has progressed rapidly under American rule. Whether it will continue until they are able successfully to assume complete control of their country and its affairs is a question as to which there are at present wide differences of opinion among friendly and impartial observers. So far as I am aware, there is no divergence of opinion among such observers as to their present fitness to assume control of the hill tribes and the Moros.

THE FILIPINOS IGNORANT OF THE HILL TRIBES.

With rare exceptions, the Filipinos are profoundly ignorant of the wild men and their ways. They seem to have failed to grasp the fact that the non-Christians, who have been contemptuously referred to in the Filipino press as a "few thousand savages asking only to be let alone," number approximately a million and constitute a full eighth of the population of the Archipelago. I assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that Lieut. Gov. Blas Villamor of Apayao is the only living Filipino who can to-day give a reasonably accurate and comprehensive account of the non-Christian tribes of northern Luzon, and he knows nothing of those inhabiting other parts of the Philippines.

MUTUAL DISTRUST AND HATRED FORM AN INSURMOUNTABLE BARRIER BETWEEN FILIPINOS AND NONCHRISTIANS.

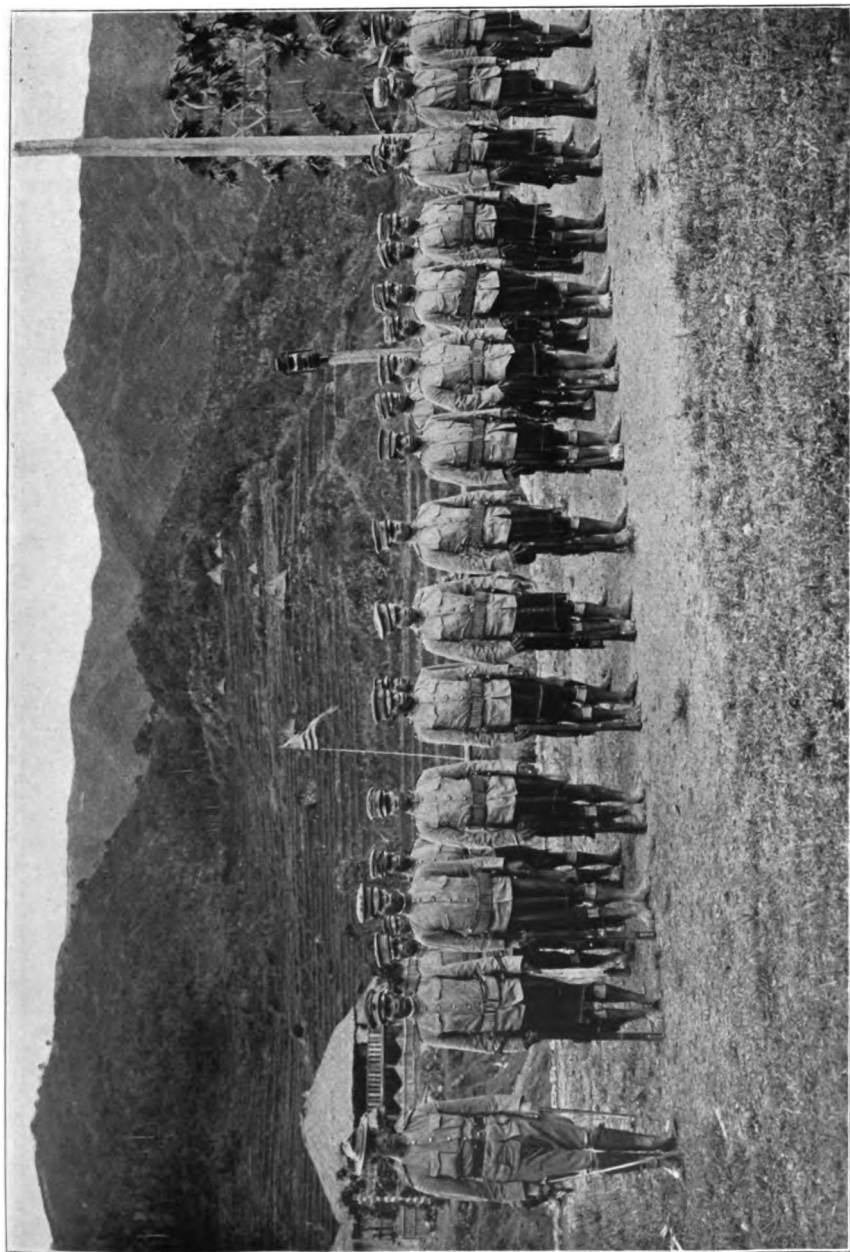
The average hill man hates the Filipinos on account of the abuses which his people have suffered at their hands, and despises them because of their inferior physical development and their comparatively peaceful disposition, while the average Filipino who has ever come in close contact with wild men despises them on account of their low social development and, in the case of the more warlike tribes, fears them because of their past record for taking sudden and bloody vengeance for real or fancied wrongs.

It is impossible to avoid plain speaking if this question is to be intelligently discussed, and the hard fact is that, wherever the Filipinos have come in close contact with the non-Christian inhabitants, the latter have almost invariably suffered at their hands grave wrongs which the more warlike tribes, at least, have been quick to avenge. Thus a wall of prejudice and hatred has been built up between the Filipinos and the non-Christian tribes. It is a noteworthy fact that hostile feeling toward the Filipinos is strong even among people like the Tinguians, who, barring their religious beliefs, are in many ways as highly civilized as are their Ilocano neighbors.

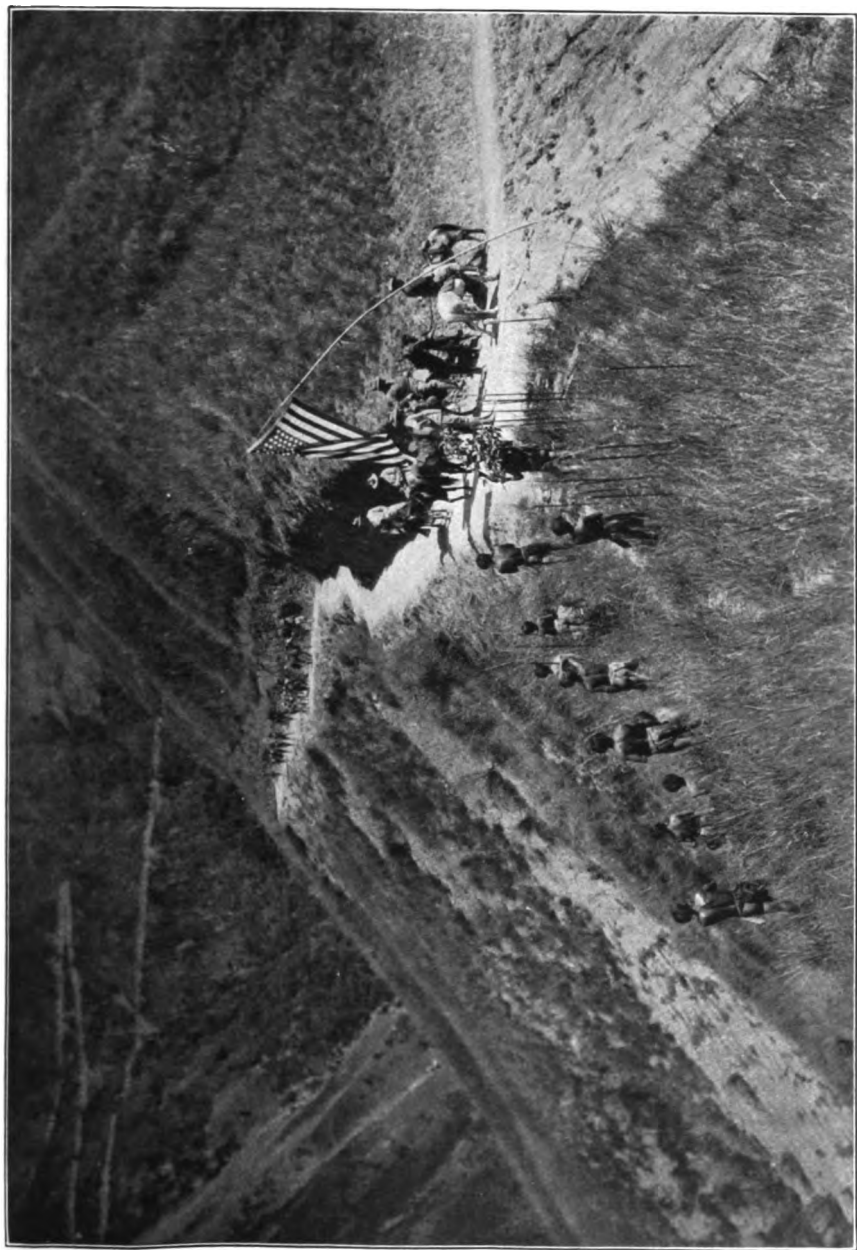
REASONS FOR THE SUCCESS OF AMERICAN RULE OF NONCHRISTIANS.

The success of American rule over the non-Christian tribes of the Philippines is chiefly due to the friendly feeling which has been brought about.

The wild man has now learned for the first time that he has rights entitled to a respect other than that which he can enforce with his lance and his headaxe. He has found justice in the courts. His property and his life have been made safe, and the American gover-



IFUGAO CONSTABULARY SOLDIERS IN COMMAND OF LIEUT. W. E. DOSSER.



TYPICAL MOUNTAIN TRAIL.

A "reception committee" of Ifugaos with an American flag coming out to meet the Secretary of the Interior.

nor, who punishes him sternly when he kills, is his friend and protector so long as he behaves himself. He learns to like that American. Because of his manliness and courage when his friendship is once won, the American learns to like him, and finds compensation for the loneliness, the hardships, and the dangers of his isolated life in the friendliness and appreciation shown by those for whose advancement he is striving.

THE OPPORTUNITY ALREADY AFFORDED THE FILIPINOS TO GOVERN NON-CHRISTIANS AND THE RESULTS OBTAINED.

Finally, it should be clearly borne in mind that the Filipinos have been given an excellent opportunity to demonstrate practically their interest in the non-Christians, and their ability wisely to direct the affairs of primitive peoples. While the inhabitants of the Mountain Province, Nueva Vizcaya, Agusan, and the Moro Province are not now subject to control by them, and the inhabitants of Mindoro and Palawan are subject to their control only through the Philippine Legislature, there are non-Christian inhabitants in the provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, North Ilocos, South Ilocos, Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, Zambales, Tarlac, Pampanga, Bulacan, Bataan, Rizal, Tayabas, Albay, Iloilo, Capiz, Antique, Negros Oriental, Negros Occidental, and Surigao. All of these provinces are regularly organized, with Filipino governors, and with provincial boards controlled by Filipinos, if not exclusively composed of them. Furthermore, the territory now comprised in the province of Agusan, with its large non-Christian population, was, until August 20, 1907, divided between Surigao and Misamis, while the Ilongot country ultimately transferred to Nueva Vizcaya belonged to Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, Tayabas, and Isabela until August 18, 1908.

At the outset, these governors and provincial boards exercised over their non-Christian constituents precisely the same control they had over Filipinos. To the best of my knowledge and belief, not one single important measure looking to the betterment of the condition of these non-Christian inhabitants was ever inaugurated by a Filipino during this period. Indeed, the fact that no expense would be voluntarily incurred for them became so evident as to render necessary the passage on December 16, 1905, of Act No. 1425, entitled, "An Act amending act numbered eleven hundred and eighty-nine, entitled 'the internal revenue law of nineteen hundred and four,' as amended, by providing a method of apportioning internal revenue collections to townships and provinces organized under 'the special provincial government act' and to all townships and settlements of non-Christian tribes, except those of the Moro Province." This act set aside a portion of the public revenues for the exclusive benefit of the non-Christians. But even this in itself led to no practical result. It has proved to be the old story of leading a horse to the water but being unable to make him drink. A statement prepared by the insular auditor at my request under date of October 22, 1910, shows that only 9 of the 20 provinces for each of which a township and settlement fund was thus established have ever expended a cent of it. I can not check up this statement, as 17 out of 20 provinces have failed to furnish the information which I requested on the subject. In nearly every instance the township and

settlement fund has been allowed to accumulate in the provincial treasury, and the action, if any, taken relative thereto by the local authorities has been limited to efforts to secure permission to expend it for purposes other than those for which it had been set aside by law.

After Apayao was established as a subprovince of Cagayan and the duty of providing funds for the maintenance of its government was explicitly imposed upon the provincial board of that province, the governor stated to me that in his opinion it would be useless to make the necessary expenditure, and that it would be better to kill all the savages in Apayao! As they number some 52,000, this method of settling their affairs would have been open to practical difficulties, apart from any humanitarian considerations!

By Act No. 1397, passed September 14, 1905, the provincial officers and provincial boards of provinces regularly organized under the provincial government act were authorized to exercise, subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior, the powers conferred on similar officers and boards in the special government provinces by the township government act. While the passage of this legislation conferred upon the secretary of the interior the power above mentioned, and thus enabled him to prevent the adoption of harmful measures, it did not confer upon him any right to intervene in the affairs of these provinces and to cause the initiation of measures calculated to promote the interests of their non-Christian inhabitants.

Up to the present time, there has been a lamentable lack of initiative on the part of the officers of the provinces concerned.

Surigao has never expended a centavo of its township and settlement funds or taken any action whatsoever looking to the advancement of its wild people. The conditions which grew up while the Agusan valley formed a part of this province were shocking.

Misamis now has no non-Christian inhabitants, but prior to the time when that portion of its territory occupied by the Bukidnons was cut off it had not expended one centavo of the comparatively large sum specifically set aside for their benefit. No one of its governors had so much as visited the main Bukidnon territory, which can readily be reached from the capital in a day on horseback.

Western Negros has done absolutely nothing.

Eastern Negros has practically confined its efforts to the construction of one piece of road, wanted quite as much for the convenience of its Christian inhabitants as for that of its non-Christians.

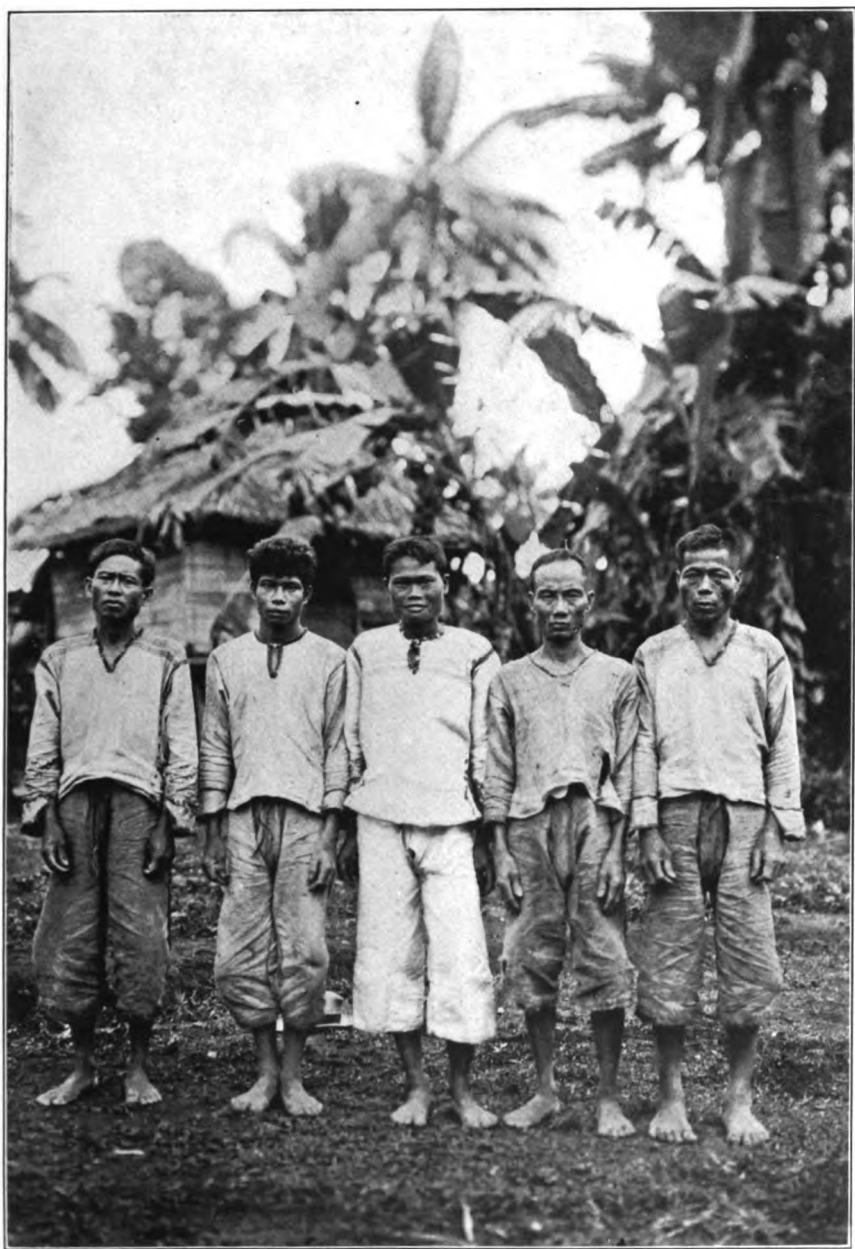
Capiz has done nothing.

Iloilo has done nothing of its own initiative, but has recently acceded to my suggestion that it make its non-Christian inhabitants' funds available for trail construction.

Antique has taken some steps for the organization of the settlements of its non-Christians, and has requested authorization to compel some of the more unruly individuals to take up their abode at fixed places, but has spent no part of the funds set aside for its non-Christians.

Albay has done nothing.

Ambos Camarines, thanks to the interest of active school officers, has appropriated its township and settlement funds for school work, and has even sought to secure authority to spend some of its pro-



A GROUP OF TYPICAL MANOBO MEN.



GROUP OF TYPICAL MANOBO WOMEN.

vincial funds for school work among non-Christians. This latter event is, I think, unprecedented. So far as I am aware, no other province has ever proposed to spend, for the benefit of non-Christians, any portion of its funds not tied up by law in such a way that their expenditure was expressly limited to such purpose.

In *Tayabas* the Hon. Manuel Quezon, then governor, displayed an active interest in the establishment of governmental control over the Ilongots in the northern part of that province. Had he continued as governor I believe that important results might have been looked for, but since the termination of his term of office no action has been taken by the officials of that province, except the appropriation of ₱1,000 to aid in the construction of a trail to the Ilongot country. This last result was brought about through Señor Quezon's personal influence.

In *Rizal* I have learned, indirectly, through complaint of the people concerned, that the governor has established a settlement for some of the so-called "Remontados" and has instructed their headmen to come to the provincial capital at regular intervals to visit him. This action, which required my approval to be valid, has never officially been brought to my attention and a courteous letter of inquiry directed to the governor by me has never elicited any response. Nothing has been expended.

Bulacan has done nothing and has not expended a cent.

Pampanga has done nothing except spend ₱69.55.

Tarlac has expended ₱243.97.

In *Zambales* nothing was done until the time of the present governor, who has displayed a lively interest in a school for Negritos. ₱398.70 have been expended.

In *Pangasinan* several Negrito settlements have been organized.

In *Bataan* practically nothing has been done save the appointment of a few settlement officials. No funds have been expended.

In *Cagayan* it proved impossible properly to conduct the affairs of the subprovince of Apayao on account of the apathy of the provincial officials, who did not even provide for the regular payment of the salary of the lieutenant governor. Apayao was accordingly transferred to the Mountain Province. Cagayan has done absolutely nothing for the wild men inhabiting the Pacific coast range in the eastern part of its territory.

In *Isabela* nothing was done prior to the appointment of an American, Mr. George Curry, as governor. Governor Curry promptly inaugurated effective measures for bringing under governmental control the Ifugaos and Ilongots then inhabiting regions within the province, and this work was actively continued by his Filipino successor, Col. Blas Villamor, who was subsequently appointed lieutenant governor of Apayao at my request. After the termination of Governor Villamor's term of office in Isabela the work lagged, and as a result the territory occupied by the Ifugaos and that occupied by the Ilongots was cut off and added to Nueva Vizcaya. Isabela has done nothing for the wild men remaining in the eastern cordillera of the province.

In *North Ilocos* more intelligent interest has been taken in the affairs of the non-Christian inhabitants than in almost any other

regularly organized province, and the settlements of the pacific and comparatively highly civilized Tinguian inhabitants are under good control, although little has been accomplished toward opening up lines of communication with them. ₱1,382.87 have been expended.

South Ilocos must be considered the banner province. Señor Juan Ortega, lieutenant governor of the subprovince of Abra, was appointed on account of his supposed ability and inclination to safeguard the interests of the numerous and quite highly civilized Tinguians who inhabit this subprovince, and the neighboring territory in south Ilocos proper. Señor Ortega has proved to be an intelligent and just lieutenant governor. He has displayed a commendable interest in promoting the welfare of the Tinguians, and the provincial board has seconded his efforts. Trail construction has begun, and ₱20,391.59 have been expended.

In *La Union* such serious abuses were perpetrated on the non-Christian inhabitants that it became necessary to cut the territory they inhabited off from that province and to divide it between the subprovinces of Amburayan and Benguet.

The above statements are postulated on the theory that provincial governors and provincial boards have reported their action to the secretary of the interior for approval, as required by law. It should furthermore be remembered that the wild tribes with which the officers of the provinces above enumerated have to deal are, for the most part, comparatively pacific and docile people.

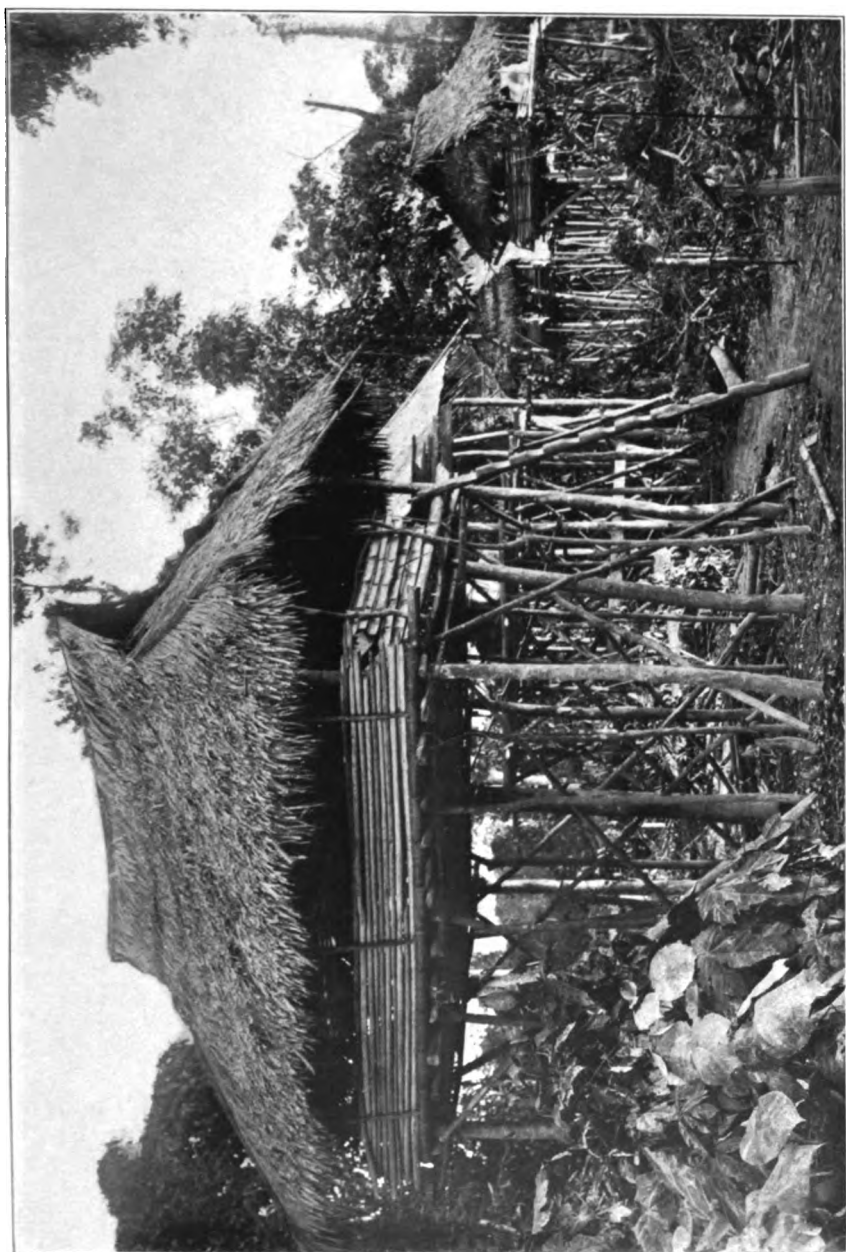
As stated, it eventually proved necessary to withdraw the warlike inhabitants of Apayao from the control of Cagayan. It was further necessary to cut from Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, Tayabas, and Isabela the territory inhabited by the Ilongots and add it to Nueva Vizcaya. Some of the Negritos on the east coast of northern Luzon, and some of the hill people in Capiz, Antique, Iloilo, and eastern and western Negros are fighters, but nothing has been accomplished in nine years by Filipino provincial officials in any regularly organized province toward bringing warlike tribes under control or opening up their territory by constructing trails.

THE PRACTICAL RESULTS OF AMERICAN RULE OF NONCHRISTIANS.

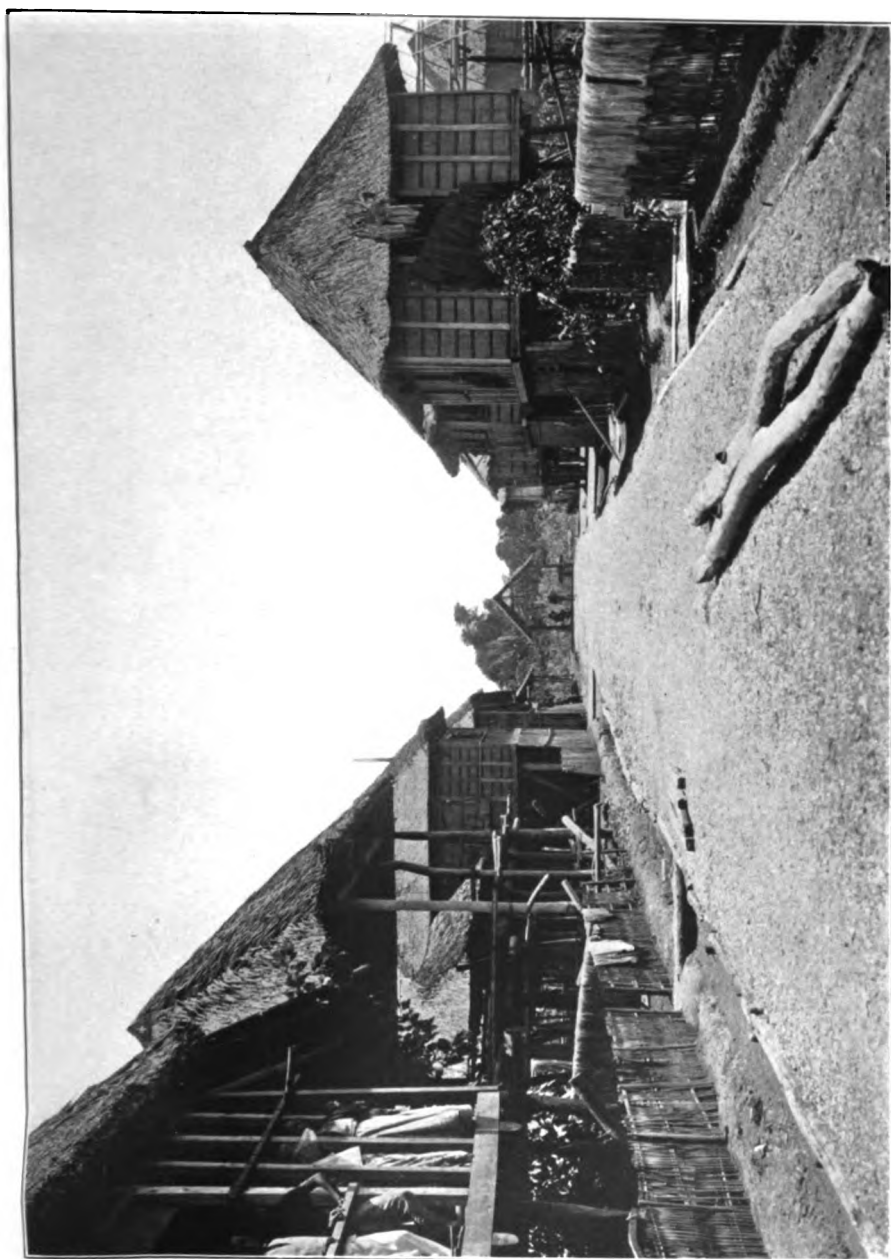
Contrast with this record of inaction and lack of interest the record of the special government provinces and the Moro Province, where dwell really formidable tribes which have until recently engaged in piracy, head-hunting, and murder. Here very extensive lines of communication have been opened up by the building of roads and trails and the clearing of rivers. A good state of public order has been established. Head-hunting, slavery, and piracy are now very rare. The liquor traffic has been almost completely suppressed. Life and property have been rendered comparatively safe, and in much of the territory entirely so. In many instances the wild men are being successfully used to police their own country. Agriculture is being developed. Unspeakably filthy towns have been made clean and sanitary. The people are learning to abandon human sacrifices and animal sacrifices and to come to the doctor when injured or ill. Numerous schools have been established and are in successful opera-



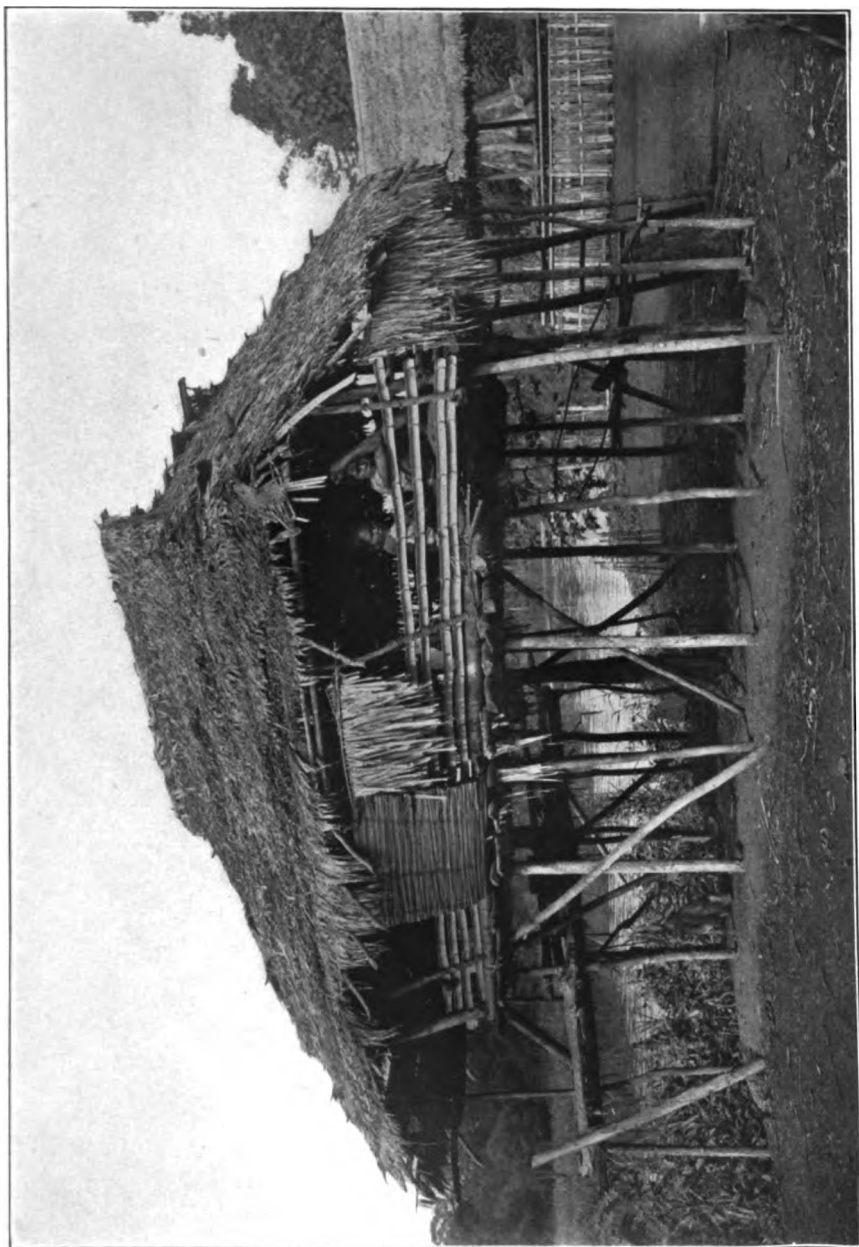
DATTO BADAO AND HIS WIFE.



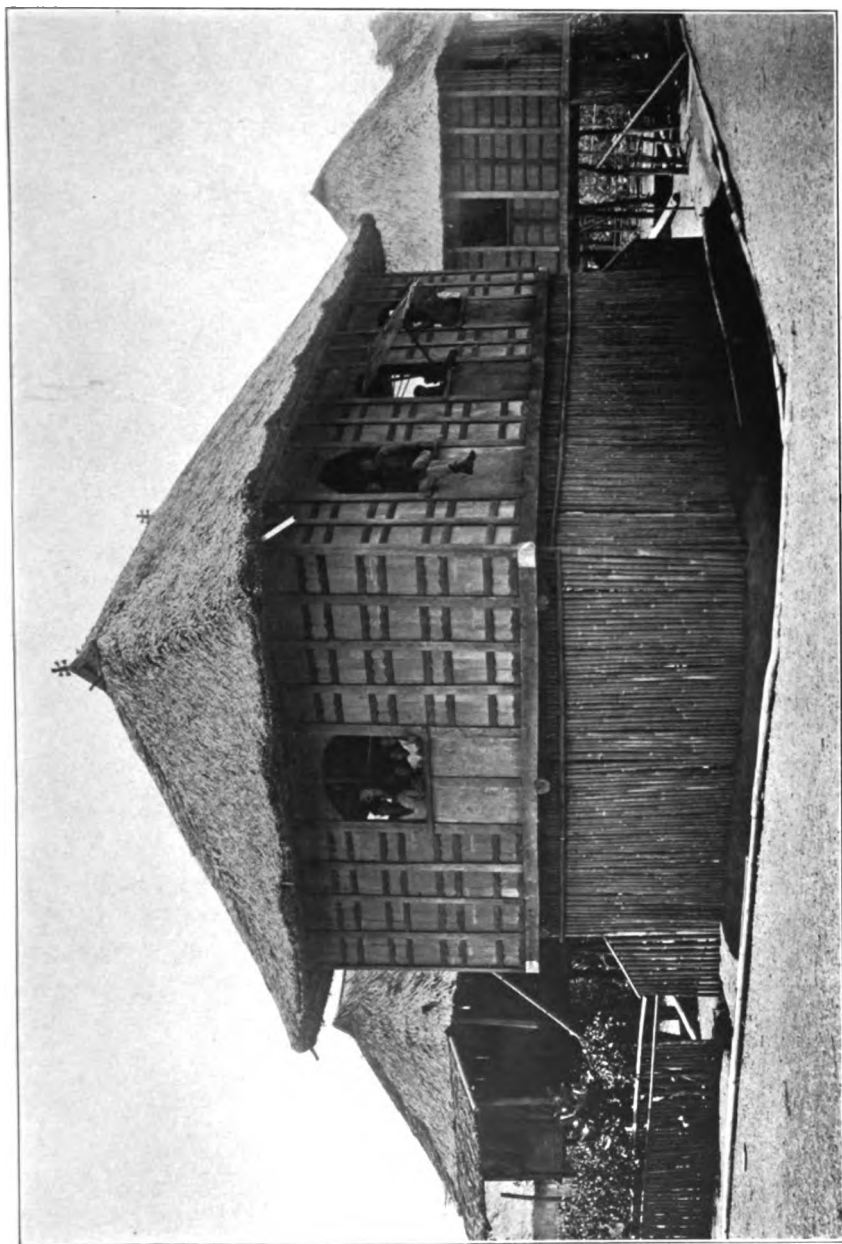
STREET IN AN OLD-STYLE MANOBO TOWN.



STREET IN ONE OF THE NEW MANOBO TOWNS WHICH HAS BEEN DRAINED SO AS TO ELIMINATE MOSQUITOES.



MANOBO HOUSE, OLD STYLE.



MANOBO HOUSE, NEW STYLE.



GOOD-NATURED MANDAYAN SAVAGES ON THE UPPER AGUSAN RIVER IN MINDANAO



A MANDAYAN WARRIOR.



YOUNG MANDAYAN WOMAN, WITH TOBACCO QUID BETWEEN THE TEETH CARRIED TO STAIN THE
TEETH BLACK.

tion. The old sharply drawn tribal lines are disappearing. Bontoc Igorots, Ifugaos, and Kalingas now visit each other's territory. At the same time that all of this has been accomplished, the good will of the people themselves has been secured. They are outspoken in their appreciation of what has been done for them, and in their expression of the wish that American rule should continue. They would be horror-stricken at the thought of being turned over to Filipino control.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE WARLIKE TRIBES.

So far as concerns the warlike tribes, the work for their advancement thus far accomplished would promptly be lost, for they would instantly offer armed resistance to Filipino control, and the old haphazard intermittent warfare, profitless and worse than profitless for both peoples, would be resumed.

In making these statements it is far from my thought to disparage Filipino soldiers, who, when well disciplined and well led, have so often given a splendid account of themselves; but if any proof were needed that something more than brave soldiers must be employed if people like the hill tribes of northern Luzon are to be subdued and civilized, such proof has been afforded by the efforts of Japan to establish her control over identically similar peoples in Formosa. The soldiers of Japan have earned an unsurpassed reputation for bravery and efficiency, yet the hillmen of Formosa continue to elude and defy them. The same thing would happen in Ifugao were the Filipinos to attempt to establish by force of arms control over the warlike inhabitants who are born riflemen, living in a mountainous country which is full of strongholds impregnable if determinedly held; and by no other means than force of arms could Filipino control be established over the Ifugaos.

THE PROBABLE RESULT OF FILIPINO CONTROL OF THE MORE PEACEFUL NONCHRISTIAN TRIBES.

I say in all kindness, but with deep conviction, that there is no reason for believing that Filipino control of the more pacific non-Christian tribes would not promptly result in the reestablishment of the old system of oppression which Americans have found it necessary to combat from the day when military rule was first established in these islands until now. I speak whereof I know when I say that the people of these tribes have been warned, over and over again, by those interested in reestablishing the old regime that American control in the Philippines will be only temporary, and that, when the government is turned over to the Filipinos, the tribesmen will be punished for their present "insubordination" and failure tamely to submit to injustice and oppression, as many of them formerly did.

ATTITUDE OF CERTAIN PERSONS TOWARD LEGISLATION PROHIBITING THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS TO NONCHRISTIANS.

It is but a few years since many of the non-Christian tribes were in grave danger of becoming besotted with "vino," a deadly alcoholic drink sold to them by Filipinos and others, on which they became so

violently intoxicated that they sometimes died. In consequence of this condition of affairs, Act No. 1639, entitled "An Act to prohibit the sale, gift, or other disposal of any intoxicating liquor, other than the so-called native wines and liquors, to any member of a non-Christian tribe within the meaning of act numbered thirteen hundred and ninety-seven, and to prohibit the use of such liquor by any member of such a tribe," was passed. Some months later, and immediately after the passage of the act separating the territory of the Bukidnon people from the Province of Misamis, I visited the capital of the latter province, and within 30 minutes of the time of my arrival there found that "vino" was being freely sold to Bukidnon people, and that this sale was going on openly within a few rods of the provincial government building. The shopkeepers who were conducting it plead ignorance of the law. I asked the provincial governor what he had done to make its provisions known to those concerned, and he informed me that he had sent word to the Bukidnon people in the mountains that they must not buy or use the prohibited drinks. I asked him if he had informed the local dealers in his own town that they must not sell vino to the Bukidnons, and he replied that it had not occurred to him to do so.

It is seldom, indeed, that I make an inspection trip without being entreated by Filipinos tacitly to sanction, if not to advocate, the repeal of this act, which interferes with a formerly lucrative business.

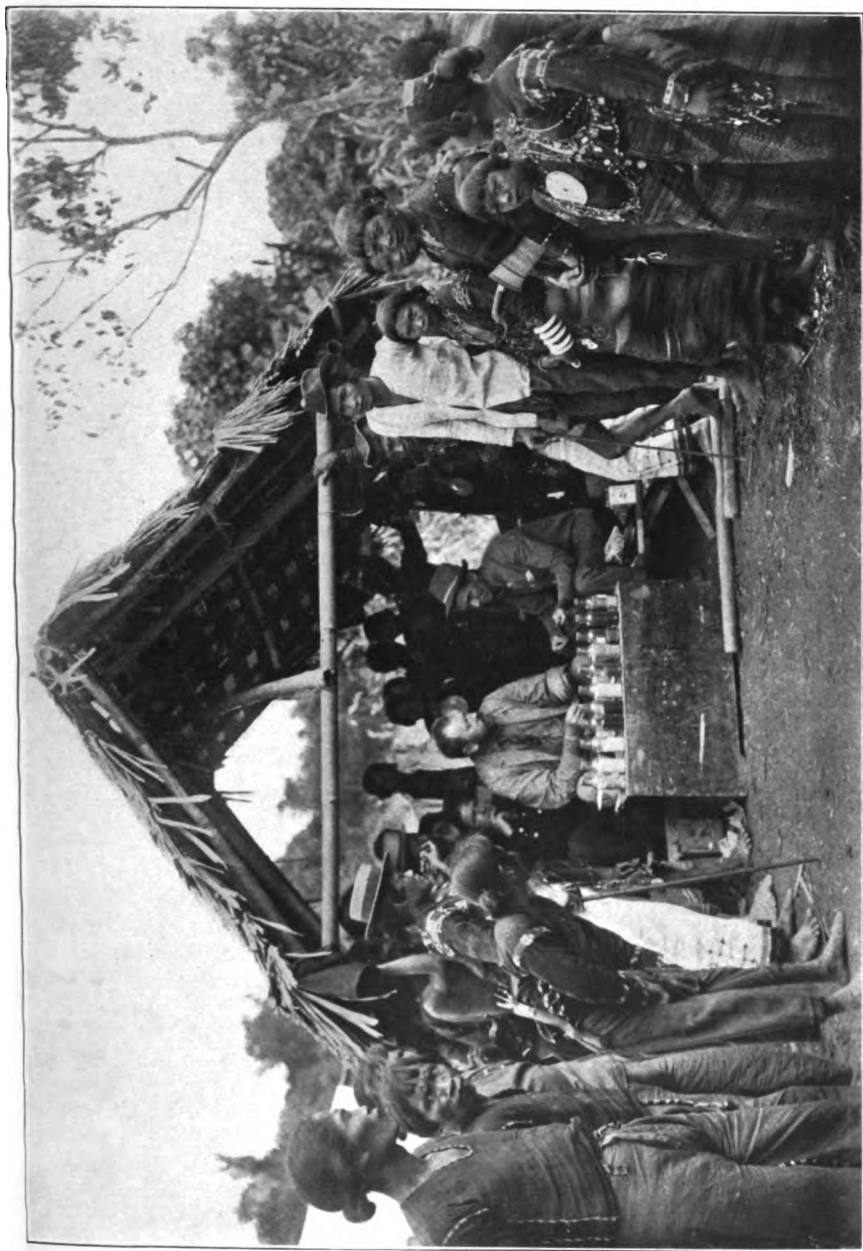
VALUABLE SERVICE RENDERED BY FILIPINOS IN CONNECTION WITH WORK FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF NONCHRISTIAN TRIBES.

It would be unjust for me to fail to mention here, as I have often done elsewhere, the valuable services which Lieutenant-Governor Blas Villamor, Lieutenant Maximo Meimban of the Philippine constabulary, and former Lieutenant Manuel Fortich, now assistant to the governor of Agusan, have rendered in connection with the work for the non-Christian tribes.

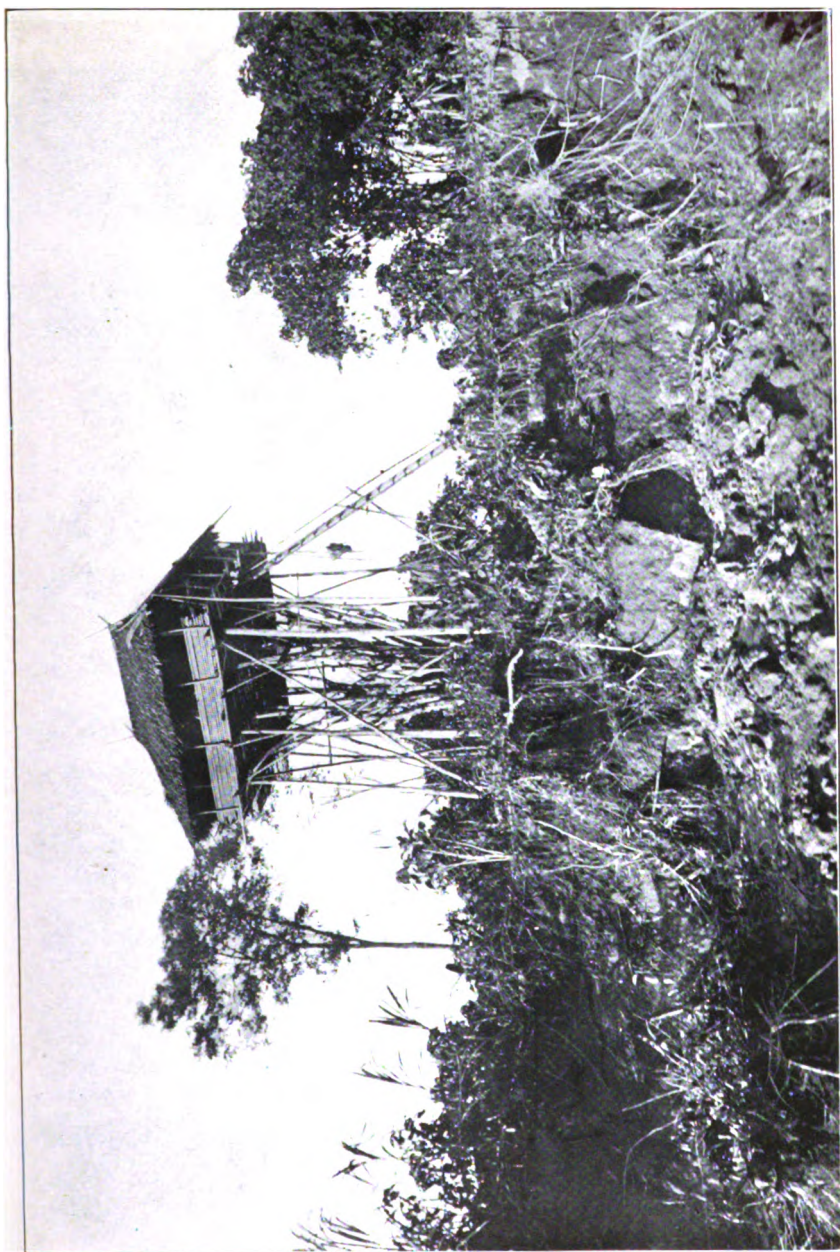
CONCLUSION.

In view of the facts stated, I am of the opinion that to turn the control of the non-Christian tribes over to the Filipinos would speedily result in disaster. As the Filipinos have no just claim to the territory which the non-Christians occupy, I see no reason for pursuing such a course.

It has been my highest ambition as Secretary of the Interior for the Philippine Islands to bring the work for the non-Christian inhabitants to such a point that the practicability of civilizing them might be conclusively demonstrated, and that the importance of doing it might be so fully established that the work could not be dropped. The progress already made by the Bukidnons and the Igorots of Benguet indicates that the day may come when these and similar non-Christian tribes can safely be allowed to manage their own affairs, if protected from interference from without. Whether or not it will be possible, in the reasonably near future, to relinquish full control over such people as the Moros, Ifugaos, Kalingas, Bontoc Igorots, and the wild Tinguians of Apayao remains to be seen, but to



MAKING FRIENDS WITH THE MANDAYANS BY DISTRIBUTING BEADS.



A MANDAYAN HOUSE.

turn these or any non-Christian tribes over to Filipino control at this time would inevitably mean the speedy loss of many of the important results already achieved.

In quieting the fears of members of the more pacific tribes who have been assured by Filipinos that American control would be only temporary, and threatened with future punishment when it should terminate, I have repeatedly assured these simple people of my conviction that the American Government, having once undertaken their protection, would not desert them, and I earnestly hope that such a deplorable course may never be seriously contemplated.

TRANSFER OF THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

By Act No. 1972 of the Philippine Legislature, passed during the special session of that body at Baguio, the bureau of agriculture was transferred to the executive control of the secretary of public instruction. My attitude in this matter is explained with sufficient clearness in the following letter:

BAGUIO, March 30, 1910.

The honorable the GOVERNOR-GENERAL,

Baguio, Benguet, P. I.

SIR: You will recollect that at the time the Commission was called upon, subsequent to the passage of Act No. 1407, to make recommendation relative to the reorganization of the executive departments and the redistribution of the bureaus of the insular government to such departments, you and I dissented on certain points from the opinion of the majority of the members of the Commission, and our minority opinion, to the effect that the agricultural interests of this country and the relationship of the bureau of agriculture to these interests were so important that this bureau ought to be made the principal bureau of a new executive department, was cabled to Washington. Our recommendation did not meet with the approval of the Washington authorities at that time.

At a later date, however, when the subject of the reorganization of the departments again arose, there was a unanimous expression of opinion by the secretaries of departments as to the changes which ought to be made. They included the transfer of the bureau of agriculture to the department of public instruction.

While, as you are aware, there are apparently insuperable obstacles to the immediate carrying out of the proposed general scheme of reorganization, this particular transfer is one of the features of it which has been approved by the Washington authorities. The Philippine Legislature is vested with authority to make the change. I am of the opinion that it should be made, in the interest of a more equitable distribution of the work of the executive departments and of the increased efficiency which will naturally result from such distribution, and that it should be made now, when the exigencies of the general campaign which has recently been inaugurated against rinderpest demand the expenditure, in inspection work in the provinces and in other ways, of an amount of time which I can not give if I perform properly the other duties imposed on me by law.

I inclose herewith a draft of a proposed act providing for the transfer of the bureau of agriculture to the department of public instruction and request that, if you feel that you can properly do so, you submit it to the Philippine Legislature during the present special session, recommending favorable action upon it.

Very respectfully,

DEAN C. WORCESTER,

Secretary of the Interior.

This letter was forwarded to the Legislature by the Governor-General with a favorable indorsement, and the passage of the necessary act ensued.

BUREAU OF HEALTH.

The bureau of health is in effect the medical department of the Philippine government. With the exception of the marine quarantine, which is maintained by the United States Marine-Hospital and Quarantine Service, and of the instruction of students, all of the medical, surgical, and sanitary work of the government is performed by it, or under its general supervision and control.

LOW DEATH RATE AMONG GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

While complete and fairly reliable vital statistics are not yet available for the Philippines as a whole, the facts relative to government employees are definitely known. The death rate among them for the year has been but 5.82 per thousand.

A practical result of the improved conditions which have been brought about, and of the dissemination of information regarding them, is that many insurance companies now write insurance for residents of these islands on the same terms they would give in the United States, thus recognizing the undoubted fact that the expectancy of life here among those who would ordinarily take out life insurance is as good as in the Temperate Zones.

PHILIPPINE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

At the time the director of health closed his annual report work upon the main buildings for the Philippine General Hospital had not advanced sufficiently to make it possible to occupy them, nor did it seem probable that they could be occupied in the immediate future. Definite instructions from the Governor-General resulted in greatly expediting this work, and on September 1 the main buildings were thrown open for inspection by the general public. On the following day the patients in the civil hospital were transferred to one of the pavilions, which was fully equipped and ready to receive them. At this time the offices in the administration building were ready for use, as was one of the operating rooms in the surgical pavilion. The kitchen also was in operation, steam, hot water, and electricity having been laid on from the engine room of the bureau of science building. A second pavilion is now ready for occupancy, and the three remaining pavilions will be opened as rapidly as equipment can be put in place and steam and hot water supplied. All of the equipment for the kitchen, the wards, the operating pavilion, and the offices of this great institution is now on hand. The equipment of the cold-storage plant, some machinery to be used in connection with the kitchen, and the elevator remain to be installed, and the water supply must be increased before the institution can run at its full capacity. The walls of the nurses' home and of the free dispensary and out-clinic building are completed, but long delay in receipt from the United States of structural materials for the roof has greatly retarded the completion of the work. When these buildings are finished and the hospital is in full operation it will compare favorably with any similar institution to be found in the Tropics. The equipment is of an especially satisfactory character.

The economy which will result in caring for patients in properly constructed and equipped buildings is shown by the fact that upon the transfer to the general hospital of the patients in the civil hospital it was possible to reduce the number of employees necessary to attend them from 70 to 40.

The Philippine General Hospital is a division of the bureau of health, and the director of health is authorized to employ there the services of any medical officer of the government, with the approval of the secretary of the department concerned, or with the approval of the board of control of the Philippine Medical School, as the case may be. Under this arrangement it has been possible to provide a very exceptionally able staff, and the medical and surgical care thus made available for government officers and employees is of an exceptionally high order. All physicians and surgeons are at liberty to take their patients to the hospital. The scale of charges is very moderate.

The buildings face the new boulevard known as Taft Avenue and adjoin the laboratory building of the bureau of science on Calle Herran. This building in turn adjoins the splendid new building of the Philippine Normal School. We thus have these three great and closely inter-related institutions adequately housed and located side by side. This is an ideal arrangement. The government is now equipped to give young men and young women the best of theoretical and practical instruction in medicine and surgery; to train them as nurses and hospital attendants; to carry out the most important researches relative to the causes and prevention of disease, and to afford to those suffering from disease or from injuries the most skillful medical and surgical attendance.

CIVIL HOSPITAL DIVISION.

The work performed by the civil hospital division has been of the high order heretofore maintained, and the death rate has continued extraordinarily low. Full details of the work will be found in the report of the director of health, and I shall not attempt to summarize them. There is, however, one subject connected with the administration of this institution to which attention should perhaps be called. Sick people are apt to be querulous. Nurses who perform long hours of nerve-racking work in the Tropics, and who are closely associated with each other when on duty, have been known to quarrel. An economical administration of so large a government institution as the civil hospital is not always easy to maintain. Some time since there arose a serious dissension among the nurses which threatened to interfere with the usefulness of the institution. I had for a long time been satisfied that the expense of operating it was excessive, but had been unable to find the leak. I decided that the termination of dissension among the nurses and the restoration of proper discipline among them were imperatively necessary, and that the cause or causes of the excessive cost of operating the hospital could best be determined from the inside. A definite policy was agreed upon between the director of health and myself, and Miss Mabel E. McCalmont, who had been serving as supervising nurse, was made superintendent of the hospital to the end that it might be carried out. She

objected to the assignment on account of the disagreeable nature of the work, which was likely to involve her in much unpleasantness and unpopularity, but was ultimately convinced that it was her duty to undertake it. She performed it in a highly efficient manner. The leaks which had long remained undiscovered were found and stopped. The cost of running the institution was promptly reduced ₱2,000 per month, while the character of the food served and the service given was at the same time materially improved.

A determined effort was made to enforce discipline among the nurses, most of whom were faithful, efficient, and hard-working employees who were entirely willing to conform to any reasonable rules relative to their work. Unfortunately, there were among them a few individuals whose resignations it proved necessary to accept, while in one instance a nurse was removed. As was anticipated, attacks upon the administration of the civil hospital resulted. In this manner, Miss A. M. Freeman, a former nurse of the hospital, who had left the service, was particularly active. Under an assumed name, she addressed to me a letter viciously attacking the civil hospital. In it she represented herself to be a government employee from Washington who was visiting the Philippines for the purpose of making investigations into the conduct of the government, and who had secured admission into the hospital as a patient in order to watch its operations.

Her conduct in this matter has not heretofore been made public, but as she has continued to fill columns in one of the daily newspapers of Manila with complaints against the hospital and charges against its officers and employees, has written to nursing journals in the United States, and has repeatedly attempted to dissuade nurses from coming to these islands, I think it proper now to state the facts.

Miss McCalmont was not unnaturally made the center of attack, and during the absence from the city of the director of health and myself, the assistant director of health appointed a board to examine into the merits of a dissension between her and a nurse whom she had recommended for dismissal. Persons not subject to the jurisdiction of the director of health were irregularly appointed on this board, which began to hold hearings and allowed lawyers to appear before it. Upon my return I decided that there never had existed any necessity for its appointment, as the investigation of the charges and countercharges which had been made was a matter of ordinary administrative detail, which should have been attended to by the chief of the bureau and the secretary of the department concerned. After going fully into the record of the case the Governor-General concurred in this decision and stated his conclusions in the following announcement to the public press:

After examination of all matters pertaining to the hospital investigation, the Governor-General has found that the appointment of a board to conduct the investigation was irregular; that the matter was one that was purely administrative, there being no matters which could not properly be looked into by the officials of the government; and that conditions calling for an investigation have wholly ceased to exist. There is no evidence that anybody now in the service has been guilty of any illegal or improper acts.

There is no doubt whatever but that under the previous management of the hospital the care of government property and supplies was lax and there was greater consumption than the conditions justified, and that a change in the method of accounting for property was necessary.

Miss McCalmont was asked to do this work at the instance of the director of health and the secretary of the interior, and against her own expressed wishes and request, since a reform of this sort was necessarily unpopular and sure to arouse hostility and bitter feeling.

Having demurred and having been requested to continue this work, she has done so at great personal sacrifice and in spite of poor health and many very unpleasant criticisms. To this work Miss McCalmont has brought a high order of intelligence and training and marked ability, together with a single-minded desire to work for the good of the service; and the Governor-General has directed the secretary of the interior to extend to Miss McCalmont the thanks of the government for the excellent work she has done.

It is also found that some of the criticisms leveled against the new system which has been established are unjustified; that some of the nurses have purposely tried to make the new system unpopular and fail by not taking the trouble necessary to comply with the new regulations and then informing the patients that the resultant lack of facilities was due to the stinginess of the administration, a course which does not commend itself highly to fair-minded people.

In the main, however, it is believed that the nurses of the civil hospital are high minded, hard working, and faithful, and that they may be depended upon to cooperate in everything which is required of them for the good of the service and the success of their work.

It is believed that the criticism of purposely trying to make the new system fail is one which can be leveled at so few individuals as to make it by no means a charge against the nursing force in general and that repetition of such practice need not be apprehended for the future. It goes without saying that should instances of this kind arise, the separation of the guilty parties from the service will be the only remedy possible for the bureau.

Miss McCalmont has not only performed the duty of superintendent of the civil hospital and carried out the desired reform in the administration of that institution; but at the same time, and out of regular hours, has performed the very difficult task of planning and ordering the equipment of the Philippine General Hospital. She has also planned hospital buildings and equipment for the provinces. Either task was in itself sufficient to tax the energies of any one person.

As a result of overwork, her health became seriously impaired, so that she could no longer perform the double duty, and she was, some time since, relieved of all duties in connection with the administration of the hospital and given immediate charge of plans and equipment of new hospitals, for which work she had demonstrated very unusual qualifications. This arrangement will be continued.

The Governor-General has directed the director of public works to get the new hospital buildings in such shape that they can be moved into by the 20th of August, and has requested the director of health to prepare to move over on that date. It is believed that the facilities that can be offered by that time in the new hospital, even though not complete in all respects, will be superior to those now existing in the present civil hospital, on which the government has not been willing to spend the money necessary for maintenance, in view of the contemplated use of the new buildings.

NEW HOSPITALS IN THE PROVINCES.

We have now begun to meet the imperative need of a certain number of hospitals at central points in the provinces. A hospital at Cebu, to cost ₱82,000 has been provided for. Plans have been completed, an excellent site has been secured, and work will soon begin. This institution will be of great value, not only to the inhabitants of Cebu, which has a larger population than any other province, but to those of Samar, Leyte, Bohol, Eastern Negros, and northern Mindanao, as water communication is available between all of these regions and the city of Cebu, which in commercial importance is the second port in the Philippines.

At Bontoc, the capital of the Mountain Province, work has already begun on a hospital to which can be brought sufferers from among the Christian Igorots of Lepanto and three of the head-hunting tribes, to wit: the Bontoc Igorots, the Kalingas, and the Ifugaos. Formerly the wild men, when sick or wounded, endeavored to pacify the anitos, or spirits, of the departed, whom they considered to be responsible for their ills, by killing chickens, pigs, or carabao, according to their means. They are now learning the efficacy of the white man's medicine and surgery, and are coming for help in constantly increasing numbers. The establishment of this institution, for which ₱30,000 are available, will, without doubt, greatly strengthen the already very friendly relations which exist between the government and the wild men of the northern Luzon mountains.

An appropriation has been made and plans drawn for a sanatorium at Sibul Springs, the waters of which have undoubted medicinal value. Eighty thousand pesos are available for prosecuting this work.

A tuberculosis camp has been established in a large building formerly used in connection with the city water supply, and on the grounds adjacent to it. This building is situated on high land overlooking Manila, and is at this writing actually occupied and in operation.

Funds are available for the construction of a hospital at Tuguegarao, which will serve the provinces of Cagayan and Isabela.

Eight thousand pesos will be used in establishing a small hospital at Butuan in the province of Agusan. This town is situated 5 miles up the Agusan River. With the completion of the removal of obstacles at one point in this river, the main stream of the Agusan will be navigable for launches for a distance of approximately 125 miles, to say nothing of the tributary rivers with many additional miles of navigable waters. At present, the people throughout this entire region are, as they always have been, without medical or surgical assistance of any sort whatsoever, and this little hospital at Butuan will relieve a great deal of human suffering.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY OF MANILA.

With its clean streets, its new water system now in full operation, and its new sewer system, with much of which connections can now be made, the sanitary condition of Manila is steadily improving, and is on the whole decidedly better than that of most oriental cities of equal size. Some serious problems remain to be solved. One of these is the compelling of private persons to connect the plumbing of their houses with the new city sewers. Another and far more complicated problem is afforded by the lowlands in the city. There are extensive areas which are under water at high tide. At best, these regions afford breeding grounds for myriads of mosquitoes, and at the worst, portions of them are inhabited by large numbers of human beings, who live in wretched, insanitary hovels, without sanitary facilities of any sort. The absence of streets or lanes makes the removal of night soil or garbage from such insanitary "barrios" or villages well-nigh impossible. Upon the advent of cholera or typhoid fever, infection is spread from them by the rising

tide. It is tracked into the houses on the muddy feet of their occupants, and is borne there by the myriads of flies which breed in the garbage heaps, and subsequently maintain a most complete system of communication between infected feces and the food of the unfortunate inhabitants.

Such regions are the natural strongholds of contagious disease, and to expect the complete eradication of such disease while they are allowed to exist is to expect the impossible. In order to hold cholera in check during its periodical outbreaks, it has been necessary to disinfect these insanitary areas literally by the square mile, and the resulting cost has been enormous. Both the director of health and the secretary of the interior have for years protested strongly against the continued tolerance of such conditions by the city authorities and have insisted that funds should be spent in remedying them so far as they are remediable rather than in the widening of streets and the establishment of parks in the more sanitary portions of the city, however desirable these things in themselves may be.

By way of reply, the attempt has been made to fix upon us the responsibility for the continuance of these conditions, since it lies within our power to compel the abandonment of insanitary sites. No one has yet endeavored to explain what advantage would result from chasing the unfortunate inhabitants from one insanitary site to another, and that has, until recently, been the only course left open to us. In my last annual report I referred to the fact that the Governor-General had, by executive action, made available funds for dealing with this problem, and that the establishment of sanitary barrios where persons ejected from the more insanitary regions of the city might settle would begin in the near future. After long and vexatious delays the work has been inaugurated and is being rapidly pushed.

The new sanitary barrios now under construction are in the form of city blocks, for which permanent street lines have been established. These blocks are divided into house lots, each of which faces on a street or alley. Only one house may be constructed on a lot. Drainage from the houses is received in open cement-lined aprons, whence it is conducted through open cement-lined canals into large cement-lined street canals so arranged as to facilitate its proper disposition. The open character of these canals renders easy their inspection, cleaning, and, when necessary, their disinfection, and makes possible the purifying action of sunlight. As sanitary barrios are completed and occupied, and insanitary barrios are permanently vacated, further great improvement in the health of the people may be confidently anticipated.

NECESSITY FOR ADDITIONAL STREETS AND DRAINS.

There remains to be considered a number of regions thickly settled by the lower class of Filipinos which are insanitary, not because they lie below sea-level, but because of the fact that they are without general drainage ditches or sewers, with which private owners can be compelled to connect, and lack streets to make possible the collection of night soil and garbage. Manila has 2,467 inhabitants to each

mile of street, as against 63 in Los Angeles, 387 in New Orleans, 425 in St. Louis, 537 in Chicago, 557 in Baltimore, 863 in Washington, and 910 in Philadelphia. Boston has 1,099, and New York and Brooklyn have 1,890, but in both of these cities conditions are mitigated by the existence of dwellings and tenements, which are five to ten stories high, while Manila is very strictly a city of one and two story dwellings. When the lowlands, which can later be rendered fit for human habitation by filling, have been vacated by the transfer of their inhabitants to sanitary barrios, and when the sanitation of thickly settled lands high enough to be drained has been rendered possible by the construction of main drainage ditches and the opening of streets, we may hope for radical and permanent improvement in the health of the city. The rapid strides now being made in the establishment of sanitary barrios is shown by the status of this work on July 1, 1910, when it had been in progress but two months. At this time, 45 blocks with 1,648 lots had been completed on the government portion of the San Lazaro estate, and plans had been completed for 33 blocks, with 1,241 lots, on the church's portion of this estate. On the Legarda estate 9 blocks with 432 lots were approaching completion. Work on them has since been finished. At Vito Cruz land had been offered and plans were under consideration for 4 blocks with 192 lots. The population actually occupying these sanitary blocks on July 1, 1910, numbered 28,104.

The municipal board has further passed a building ordinance providing that all new houses must abut on some form of street.

A court of first instance has held that this ordinance is illegal, and the matter is now pending on appeal.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

The boring of artesian wells in these islands was first undertaken by the insular government in 1906. The total number of wells thus far completed by the government is 206, of which 70 were bored during the past fiscal year. There is a gratifying interest in this method of securing a better water supply, and the Philippine Legislature has appropriated ₱300,000 to be expended for this purpose during the fiscal year 1911, as against ₱105,000 for the fiscal year 1910. Furthermore, the money thus appropriated has been made available for securing good potable water by other means, in cases where it is improbable that artesian wells would give good results. The insular government has thus entered upon a policy of aiding the municipalities of the islands to get good drinking water, a matter which is obviously of fundamental importance from a sanitary point of view. Furthermore, many provinces and municipalities have purchased well-boring rigs of their own and have constructed successful wells. The number of wells bored to date by provincial well-boring rigs is approximately 200.

SANITARY SEWERS OF MANILA.

A sanitary sewer system, which cost the city of Manila approximately ₱4,000,000 has now been in operation and available for service in a large portion of the city for a year. On July 1, 1910, the number of houses connected with the sewers was but 516. This was in large

measure due to the fact that the work of making sewer connections was new work in Manila, and that there were not sufficient men and materials available to push it rapidly. In part, it was due to the fact that many property owners not in sympathy with the new régime will not make connections unless compelled to do so. The municipal board has passed an ordinance under which house owners can be compelled to make sewer connections. On January 25, 1910, a temporary injunction, which has not yet been dissolved, was granted by a court of first instance, against the director of health, suspending in one case the enforcement of the ordinance. As this case will have an important bearing on succeeding ones delay will result pending its final settlement.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF TOBACCO FACTORIES.

Untrue and injurious reports have been circulated in the United States relative to the sanitary condition of Manila tobacco factories. In view of the importance of this subject I quote here in full the regulations of the bureau of health for the control of such institutions.

1. All the rules and measures at present in force for the sanitary maintenance of houses and shops shall be observed most rigorously, giving special attention to personal cleanliness and to the sweeping and washing of floors and walls, and also to the collection of garbage and refuse in metal receptacles with well-fitted covers. (Section 690 of revised ordinances.)

2. There shall be installed at some convenient place approved by the director of health, in each factory, washbasins of modern type, arranged in rows, with an abundant supply of water, with proper traps and vents and connected with the sewer. One or more special employees of the factory shall have charge of the cleaning and proper keeping of these washbasins, before commencing work, and shall see that each laborer or workman, before commencing work, shall wash his hands with soap and water. The bureau of health may, at its discretion, compel this washing to be done with a disinfecting solution.

3. A sufficient number of modern water-closets, properly trapped and vented, shall be installed for the employees of each sex, and also a washbasin fixture of approved type for each flush closet. The closet for men should be equipped, in addition, with a sufficient number of urinals of modern type, approved by the bureau of health. One or more special employees shall be in charge of the cleaning and proper keeping of these sanitary fixtures, and shall see that all employees, male or female, carefully wash their hands upon leaving the closet. Upon request of the factory such employees, as well as those performing similar duties referred to in paragraph 2, will be given special appointments by the director of health as subsanitary inspectors.

4. No restaurant, canteen, dining room, or "carinderia" will be permitted in the interior of the factory, except those with first-class sanitary accommodations.

5. It is prohibited absolutely to hire employees suffering from any contagious, infectious, or desquamative disease, however mild. All employees, upon original entry into the factory, must first pass a satisfactory medical examination at the hands of the physician of the factory or by a doctor of the bureau of health. Twice each month, on the 1st and 15th thereof, medical inspection must be made of each and every operative employed in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, and lists will be prepared, signed by the factory physician and promptly forwarded to the director of health, following each inspection, giving the name of each employee and the class of work engaged upon, who may be found free from any contagious, infectious, or desquamative disease. A second list shall be furnished on which shall be shown in the same identical manner any employee not free from any disease mentioned above, and such employees shall at once be segregated and not permitted reentry into the factory until free from such disease. This semimonthly inspection shall not prevent at any time the inspection of any or all of the employees, male or female, by a health officer, whose decision in matters of disease and sanitation shall be decisive.

6. The use of a sufficient number of spittoons of smooth and polished surface, to facilitate their cleaning, which must be done at least once every day, shall be compulsory in all factories.

7. Young children, especially nursing children, shall not be permitted to enter any cigar factory.

8. It is absolutely prohibited to use saliva, impure water, the lips, tongue, or mouth, or unclean hands, in any operation directly connected with the manufacture or packing of cigars and cigarettes. It is also prohibited to trample or walk or stand on the tobacco for any purpose whatever.

9. All the operations in the selection of leaves, and the drying and manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, except where necessary in process of manufacture, shall be made upon perfectly dry floors and on dry, clean working tables. The warehouses shall be dry and well provided with air and light. The use of clean mats upon floors and tables also clean is permitted.

10. For the purpose of preventing, so far as possible, the falling to the floor and probable contamination of tobacco leaves and other materials used, the work-tables shall be provided with canvas troughs along their edges, which shall be kept in a proper state of cleanliness.

11. No article of clothing or part thereof, as skirts, "tapis," handkerchiefs, etc., will be used to wrap or remove from one place to another tobacco or other materials used in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes.

12. No room, parlor, warehouse, or premises used as a shop or a part of a cigar factory shall be used as habitation or sleeping room by any person or persons at any time of day or night.

13. All factories shall be kept open to the inspection of the officers and employees of the bureau of health without previous notice. These inspections may be made at hours and days wholly unexpected, in order that the degree of attention which the owners pay to the compliance with these rules may be determined.

Frequent and rigid inspections are made in order to ascertain whether these regulations are being enforced. I am glad to be able to state that the men in charge of the factories have shown themselves most willing to cooperate with the bureau of health to the end that the sanitary condition of their establishments may be kept as perfect as possible. The bureau of health has never encountered more hearty cooperation in any undertaking which it has inaugurated, and the regulations are very strictly obeyed. I believe that the Philippines may well challenge other countries to show better conditions in tobacco factories. American tourists in large numbers have visited the Manila factories during the past year, and have been loud in their praise of the conditions observed.

SANITARY EDUCATION BY MOVING PICTURES AND LANTERN DEMONSTRATION.

The problem of how to bring home to the common people of these islands, with their multiplicity of dialects, the more fundamental facts which they ought to know in order to protect their own lives and the lives of their infants and young children is one which constantly faces us. Simple circulars, printed in the native dialects, and the public schools, have thus far proved the two most effective agencies to this end. The moving-picture craze, long since developed in Manila, is now invading the provinces to some extent. As a result of the cooperation of Mr. A. W. Yearsley, many of the cinematographs of Manila are now showing nightly films of great educational value in connection with the recently inaugurated antituberculosis campaign, and it is purposed to extend and develop this plan of reaching the common people through the eye, both in Manila and in the provinces. Stereopticon lectures on sanitary subjects were given

at the Philippine carnival, and were well attended. Lectures illustrated by the stereopticon or reflectoscope will be given by officers of the bureau of health in the provinces, and will cover such subjects as tuberculosis, intestinal parasites, hygiene, diet, etc.

A BETTER OBSTETRICAL SERVICE FOR THE POOR OF MANILA.

A determined effort has recently been inaugurated by the Philippine Medical School, aided by the bureau of health, to give the poor of Manila better obstetrical service, and thus reduce infant mortality and save the lives or the health of mothers. The medical school has established an out-patient obstetrical department, in connection with which there are employed two Filipino female nurses and a sufficient number of physicians, so that at least one is always ready to answer calls, which steadily increase in number.

THE FAR EASTERN ASSOCIATION OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

The first biennial meeting of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine was held from March 5 to 14, the sessions being divided between Manila and Baguio. There were present distinguished delegates from Japan, China, Hongkong, Straits Settlements, India, Siam, Ceylon, Federated Malay States, German New Guinea, Tsingtau, and the Netherlands East Indies. The papers presented were of a very high order, and an unprecedented opportunity was afforded for a comparison of methods and results between the men who are now actually doing the sanitary work in the countries named. Some of the work reported upon at this meeting must be regarded as of epoch-making importance. Especially is this true of that relative to beriberi, and the cultivation of the bacilli of leprosy.

It was very conclusively shown that beriberi is the result of insufficient phosphorus in food, and in rice-eating countries is most commonly caused by the too exclusive use of polished rice, which is a comparatively high-priced article. At our own leper colony, where we were making a special effort to give the lepers a good diet by furnishing them with a high grade of rice, we were in reality destroying the health of many of them. The Governor-General has issued an executive order forbidding the use of polished rice in government institutions, and following the change to unpolished rice beriberi has practically disappeared at the leper colony.

Important resolutions dealing with beriberi, opium, bubonic plague, tuberculosis, and leprosy were passed by this association, and were by the delegates communicated to their several governments. These resolutions are set forth in full in the report of the director of health, as is the program of the sessions of the association.

The Philippine government provided for the entertainment of the delegates while in these islands.

THE TRAINING OF FILIPINO MALE AND FEMALE NURSES.

In my opinion, one of the most important and promising undertakings as yet inaugurated in these islands is the training of Filipino female nurses. This work was inaugurated by the Philippine Nor-

mal School, and was continued by cooperation between that institution and the bureau of health, the nurses being given practical training at the civil hospital when ready for it. The transfer of all the work relative to the training of nurses to the bureau of health upon the establishment of the general hospital was contemplated from the outset, and has now been effected by the passage of Act No. 1975. The nurses are, however, still quartered at the dormitory of the normal school, which is so admirably conducted that the life there is no small part of the education of these young women. They will continue to live there until similar opportunities can be provided for them on the hospital grounds. Many of these young women have demonstrated a high degree of fitness for their chosen profession, and I assert, without hesitation, that this undertaking has passed the experimental stage, and must be declared a pronounced success. Private hospitals in Manila have followed the example of the government. There is a regularly organized nurses' training school at St. Paul's Hospital, and native young women are also trained as nurses at the University Hospital and the Mary J. Johnston Hospital. The demand for the services of these young women will be very great, and much time will elapse before it can be met even in the larger cities, and still more before a sufficient number of nurses can be graduated to meet the needs of the municipalities, townships, and settlements of the provinces. This movement is receiving, in large measure, the governmental and private support to which it is entitled on its merits.

The special fitness of Filipino young men to serve as male nurses and hospital attendants has also been fully demonstrated at the civil hospital, and a course has now been provided for them. There were some 300 applicants for the 30 places authorized this year.

The number of students appointed during any one year who are to be supported at government expense may not exceed 30 of each sex, nor may the total number of such students at any one time exceed 100 of each sex, but provision has also been made for the admission of private students. Such students do not receive compensation or allowances other than subsistence, quarters, and laundry.

PUBLIC CEMETERIES.

Regulations relative to the establishment and proper maintenance of cemeteries have been approved by the secretary of the interior after conference with the church authorities and others concerned, and, as a result, there has been a decided improvement in the condition of the cemeteries, and a very marked falling off in the number of quarrels and complaints which formerly arose. The recent improvement in the Manila cemeteries has been especially noticeable, and the Manila city cemetery, known as the Cementerio del Norte, is one of the best kept and most attractive institutions of its kind in the Orient. In the provinces one no longer sees the local cemetery assuming the form of a tropical jungle, partially inclosed by broken fences which admit hogs and dogs to root and dig human remains from their shallow resting places, a condition which was by no means unusual a few years since.

FREE DISPENSARIES.

Four free dispensaries are now operated by the government in the city of Manila, and others conducted by private hospitals receive government aid, but the number of these institutions should be increased and their scope widened. Filipino nurses whose training has sufficiently advanced can be used to great advantage in connection with them. I consider the views of the director of health relative to this matter of such importance that they should be quoted in full. He says:

It is sincerely to be hoped that with the adoption of the training school for nurses a new and much-needed work may be definitely started in Manila within the coming year—the establishment of dispensaries in thickly populated quarters of the city, where not only the sick can come for medicines, but where the sick and well can come for instruction and information regarding questions of hygienic living. These dispensaries should be under the supervision of American nurses but with the actual work done by pupil nurses. The work should include lectures on certain days given in the native dialects, concerning the subjects of tuberculosis, beriberi, cholera, dysentery, hookworm, and other diseases prevalent among the people. It should include demonstrations in the bathing, feeding, and care of the sick, with simple instruction in elementary nursing and emergency treatments; it should include cooking of native foods for the sick and well; it should particularly deal with maternity cases, tending to abolish and discredit the superstitious and inhuman practices now in vogue, with simple demonstrations and talks as to hygienic and proper procedure in such cases. Particularly should it deal with the proper feeding of infants, and in this connection experiments with goats' milk for infant feeding might be well demonstrated to the mothers, with comparative statements as to cost, nutritive and digestive properties, in comparison with other milks and foods.

In all features of this work, no more equipment in the way of utensils and materials should be used for instruction than is to be found in the ordinary nipa shacks of the poor. To adapt modern and sanitary principles to actual conditions should be the aim.

Visiting nursing should be done to some extent, if only to keep the health officials informed as to where disease is lurking, where prospective maternity cases are waiting, and whenever possible to induce these patients to enter the hospitals, where they can be properly treated. If homes were regularly visited and inspected by nurses for cases of insanitary practices, neglect of premises and interiors, and if suggestions were tactfully given for the improvement of the same by one of their own nationality, it is believed that the effects would more quickly be felt and seen than by any other method.

STUDY OF PHILIPPINE FOOD PRODUCTS.

In this, as in other countries, the complaint has been made that the cost of living is rapidly increasing. It is unquestionably true that a large portion of the population of these islands is, and always has been, undernourished, and that the resulting bodily weakness accounts for a considerable part of the so-called laziness of the poor people, and explains to a large extent their lack of power to resist disease. It is obviously of enormous importance that the common people should be able to obtain an inexpensive but adequate diet, and the ability to furnish such a diet is also of great importance to the Government, which has to feed the inhabitants of its leper colony, the inmates of its contagious-disease hospitals and insane hospital, its prisoners, and many other persons. It is needless to say that proper and inexpensive diet is fundamentally necessary in connection with the cure, upon a large scale, of persons in the early

stages of tuberculosis. A scientific study of the actual food values of the food products of these islands was undertaken by Prof. Hans Aaron, of the Philippine Medical School, assisted by Dr. H. D. Gibbs, food chemist of the bureau of science, and Dr. George F. Richmond, chief chemist of the same bureau. Results of practical importance have been obtained, and it has been shown that a fairly varied and satisfactory diet may be provided at a cost of 10 centavos per day. The results of this work were brought to the attention of the Government teachers at their regular annual assembly at Baguio, and a strong effort was made to interest them in showing the people how well-balanced dietaries may be kept within the means of the poor rather than in teaching the preparation and use of confections, cakes, pastries, and other expensive American dishes. This very important work will be continued, and other efforts will be made to bring its results to the knowledge of those who should be most interested in them.

STUDIES IN INFANT MORTALITY.

Attention is especially invited to that portion of the report of the director of health which deals with this very important subject. Only a few of the more important facts can be mentioned here. The death rate per thousand among Filipinos in Manila is very high, being 47.65 to the thousand, as against 12.05 for Spaniards, 13.27 for Americans, 14.32 for other Occidentals, and 16.64 for Chinese. This high rate is directly due to the shocking mortality among children, 64.9 per cent of the total deaths being those of children under 5 years of age and 48.8 per cent being those of infants under 1 year of age. Deaths of children under 1 year of age in the United States make but 18.28 per cent of the total. In France they make 20 per cent of the total.

A careful study of the diseases causing this dreadful mortality has been inaugurated. The causes of death assigned in death certificates have been shown to be erroneous in many cases. The average yearly number of deaths of children ascribed to meningitis during a period of nine years was 410, or 34 per month. Investigations by necropsy of children dead from alleged meningitis began in September, 1909. The number of deaths from this disease reported for October dropped to 4, for November to 2, and for December to 3. Of 37 cases of alleged meningitis which came to autopsy but 2 had really died of that disease, while 18 had died of cholera and 10 of beriberi, or some disease closely resembling it. Of 40 cases of deaths of children reported as due to "infantile convulsions," 31 were due to beriberi, or some closely allied disease, and 4 to cholera. Approximately 35 per cent of the total mortality among children under 1 year of age has heretofore been ascribed to infantile convulsions, and as acute meningitis has been another cause very commonly assigned it is evident that there was great necessity for an investigation by unprejudiced and competent persons.

The most important result of the work thus far done has been the demonstration that a very large number of deaths are due to a disease closely resembling beriberi and commonly reported, doubtless in entire good faith, as infantile beriberi. In necropsies performed on 219 infants it was shown to be the cause of death in 124 cases, and

it is without doubt the largest factor in the mortality among Filipino infants in Manila. Grave doubt, however, has now been thrown on its being genuine beriberi, and further investigation as to its nature and cause must be promptly made.

FILIPINO BIRTH RATE.

The birth rate among Filipinos is very high. Official reports show it to be nearly 46 to the 1,000 in Manila for the present year, and this figure is doubtless considerably below the actual one.

CHOLERA IN MANILA.

One case of cholera occurred on July 10, another on July 28, and two cases on August 17, which latter date may be considered that of the beginning of the outbreak. Up to July 1, 1910, the cases had reached the aggregate of only 397. The comparative ease with which the disease has been held in check in Manila is noteworthy. The procedure employed in combating it has been thoroughly systematized, and, in the present instance, house-to-house inspection was in full operation prior to the appearance of the first case. Attention has already been called to the erroneous diagnosis of meningitis in children, where the true cause of death was cholera. During September, autopsies were performed on 28 alleged cases of meningitis, and only 2 proved to be correctly diagnosed, cholera having been the cause of death in 17. Such conduct, or such ignorance, as the case may be, on the part of local physicians greatly complicates the work of the bureau of health in suppressing cholera.

CHOLERA IN THE PROVINCES.

An outbreak which occurred in July in Albay was promptly controlled. A coincident outbreak in Ambos Camarines persisted until November. An outbreak at Hagonoy, Bulacan, was suppressed in 18 days, with 40 cases. Bulacan was later infected from Pampanga during the second week in August, and the spread of infection was not checked until after constabulary soldiers were secured for quarantine guards. They were obtained on September 10, and the disease was brought under control on September 20.

A serious epidemic in Oriental Negros in August affected 12 towns. Eight towns were promptly freed from infection and in four it persisted until near the end of the calendar year. Cholera further appeared in epidemic form at one time or another in Bataan, Bohol, Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, Isabela, Rizal, Cavite, Leyte, Samar, Tarlac, and Tayabas. A very serious outbreak occurred in the city of Cebu, the daily cases rising to a maximum of 73. Hearty cooperation on the part of the local authorities brought the cases down to five per day within a week, and the disease was soon completely stamped out. This outbreak was especially virulent, and its prompt control was one of the best examples of effective cholera work yet afforded. On April 14 a case was reported at Bayombong, in Pangasinan. An investigation showed that there had been infection as early as the 9th, and that it had spread to four towns. There

followed an epidemic very similar to that of 1908 in the same province. Both originated in the same month, spread to substantially the same towns along similar routes, and reached their maximum in the same month. The infection of 1910 was somewhat more widespread than that of 1908, but the total number of cases was much less, there having been 2,722 cases in the early epidemic and 1,515 in the later one.

The continuance of the disease in this province for so long a time was due in a large measure to the indifference of the local authorities, which encouraged the stolid apathy of the common people. The bureau of health has again and again demonstrated its ability promptly to check the worst provincial epidemic when its agents receive hearty and general cooperation from the local authorities and the people. Without such cooperation the fight is at best long drawn out. In the present instance success was not obtained until the Governor-General brought sharply to the attention of the provincial officials the imperative necessity of their cooperation, and threatened indifferent municipal officials with immediate removal. The course of this outbreak is in marked contrast with that of the much more violent and potentially more dangerous outbreak which occurred in Cebu. In the latter case, the Speaker of the Assembly, whose home is in Cebu, the provincial and municipal officials, and the leading business men of the place, including the officers of the Philippine Railway Company, all lent a hand, and the result was most satisfactory. The Pangasinan outbreak was long drawn out, many lives were needlessly lost, and great inconvenience was suffered by the public, because of the lack of hearty assistance from those whose interests were most concerned.

ENDEMIC CHOLERA.

The director of health considers the territory bordering Manila Bay on the north between Crani, in the province of Bataan, and Malabon, in the province of Rizal, to be probably the home of endemic cholera. For two years the disease has disappeared in Luzon during the dry season, except in the region mentioned, which is an extensive, swampy, tidal delta. During the past year cholera has been constantly present in one or another of the provinces included within or bordering upon it. In the dry season, from October to March, the number of cases was reduced to a very low figure, but the disease could not be eradicated.

THE USE OF CONSTABULARY AS QUARANTINE GUARDS.

In most instances municipal policemen have demonstrated their utter inefficiency as quarantine guards. No attempt at general land quarantine has been made except for the protection of remote inland provinces, accessible only by a very limited number of cart roads or trails, so that such quarantine can be made effective. Land quarantine is ordinarily strictly confined to the guarding of infected houses prior to disinfection and of cholera victims and persons who have been dangerously exposed to infection. On account of the demonstrated inefficiency of the municipal police, it has been found necessary to call upon the bureau of constabulary for soldiers to act as guards.

Such assistance has invariably been promptly furnished when practicable, and the service rendered has usually been of a highly satisfactory character, and has, indeed, been invaluable.

LEPROSY.

Encouraging progress has been made in dealing with this disease. Practically all of the lepers in the Philippines, with the exception of those in the Moro Province, have now been segregated. Since the beginning of this work 4,775 lepers have been transferred to Culion. These figures correspond closely with the number estimated to have existed in the islands at the time segregation began. More than 1,700 cases came from Cebu alone, this province, with about one-tenth of the total population of the islands, having more than one-third of the total number of lepers. The lepers segregated during the fiscal year 1910, numbering 785, were mostly in the earliest stages of the disease.

The total number of lepers in the islands is now 2,272, as against approximately 4,700 when the work of segregation began, and the annual number of new cases has fallen from approximately 750 to approximately 300.

Various new remedies alleged to be of virtue in curing lepers have been given a thorough trial during the year, but the use of Chaulmoogra oil and of the X-ray are the two procedures which have given the best results. No positive cures have been effected with the X-ray during the year, but the disappearance of all outward manifestations of the disease has occurred in a number of cases. Chaulmoogra oil continues to give some very encouraging results. At Culion there are two cases from whom all external evidences of the disease have disappeared, although leper bacilli can still be demonstrated in scrapings from the septum of the nose in each case.

At San Lazaro Hospital five cases have shown great improvement and one is apparently completely cured. In general, it can be stated as the result of two years' experience that lepers whose stomachs will tolerate this oil and who can endure the hot bicarbonate of sodium baths which should be used in connection with it, soon show marked signs of improvement.

At the close of the fiscal year word was received that a drug firm had been successful in extracting the essential substance from crude Chaulmoogra oil, and that this substance can be taken internally without causing nausea. A supply of this new product has been ordered and it will be thoroughly tested as soon as it is received.

MALARIA.

Only 110 deaths from malaria were reported in Manila during the year. In most of these cases there was no blood examination and no autopsy was had, so that it is doubtful if malaria caused even this number of deaths, especially as the malaria-carrying mosquito is now very rare in the city. Malarial disease continues to be a serious cause of mortality in many of the provincial towns. The bureau of health has arranged to purchase 2,500,000 doses of quinine for gratuitous distribution during the fiscal year 1911, at the close of which period results will be reported.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

The islands continue absolutely free from this disease, the last known case of which occurred April 20, 1906. This is especially gratifying in view of its prevalence on the neighboring Asiatic coast. The danger of its reintroduction is now greater than ever before, as ocean-going vessels which touch in plague-infested countries now come alongside the wharves in Manila Bay. All possible precautions are taken to prevent the importation of infected rats by these vessels. The wharves have been made as nearly rat proof as possible. Rat funnels are used on lines between the ships and the shore and gang planks are lifted at night.

SMALLPOX.

The satisfactory results of the antismallpox campaign which has now been vigorously pushed for so many years become constantly more evident. There were 137 cases of varioloid in Manila during the year, without a single death. Indeed, the disease was in many instances so mild that the persons suffering from it objected to being taken from their work and isolated. There were 1,146,333 persons vaccinated. The original plan for the systematic vaccination of the population of the islands was that the insular government should make one complete vaccination of the inhabitants of each province, and that thereafter the municipal authorities should vaccinate, during July and January of each year, all children born since the last systematic vaccination and all unvaccinated persons who had come into the municipality. In many instances municipal officials have been lax, have neglected their duties, or have allowed vaccine virus to become old and inert before using it, while in not a few cases vaccinators have falsified the returns and have not so much as seen persons whom they claim to have vaccinated. This condition of things has been responsible for a number of minor outbreaks of smallpox, and the facts stated indicate that it will be necessary for the insular government to continue to do this work, which can not be safely intrusted to the municipal authorities.

One more province, Antique, has been added to the long list of those whose inhabitants voluntarily seek vaccination against smallpox. When the first attempt was made to vaccinate the people of Antique great opposition was encountered and the lives of the vaccinators were seriously threatened. A considerable number of persons were vaccinated, but a very large number escaped. Upon the reintroduction of smallpox, which soon occurred, the death rate among the unvaccinated became alarming, while the vaccinated were not attacked. As a result vaccinators are now welcomed in communities where formerly their lives were not safe.

In Iloilo Province there was circulated one of the pernicious lies which sometimes so greatly complicate the public health work in this country. The story was to the effect that the vaccine virus had been purposely infected with leprosy and that all persons vaccinated would soon contract that disease. For a time it did much harm.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The appropriation for combating this disease has been expended substantially as planned. Five small experimental houses have been constructed at Baguio, where incipient cases have been very successfully treated. At the free dispensary, conducted by the Philippine Medical School, for which the bureau of health furnishes drugs and other supplies, some 1,500 cases are now being treated monthly. Difficulty was encountered in securing a proper site for a tuberculosis camp near Manila. This difficulty has now been overcome. A camp has been established and is now in operation. At this place the incipient cases only will be treated.

It is urgently necessary that facilities should be provided for the care of persons hopelessly sick with tuberculosis who are serving as centers of infection or are without means of support. Accommodations for 60 such persons will be provided at the San Lazaro Hospitals as soon as possible. On September 1, 1910, the Philippine Anti-Tuberculosis Society was formed. It has since been incorporated and has begun active work. It has the following committees:

- Scientific committee.
- Hospital inspection committee.
- Membership committee.
- Education committee.
- Census and statistics committee.
- Entertainment committee.
- Organization committee.
- Publicity committee.
- Ways and means committee.
- Legislative committee.
- Legal committee.
- Clinic committee.

Through this society, which is in no sense a government affair, it is hoped to bring about a general awakening of the people to the importance of combating the spread of tuberculosis and of curing its victims, and to disseminate very widely information as to how this may be done. The bureau of health will render every possible assistance to the society in its work.

Tuberculosis is the principal cause of death in these islands. It is a preventable, and in its early stages a curable, disease. The time has come when a determined campaign against it should be inaugurated. Experience in other countries shows that money spent in intelligently combating it is more than well invested. I recommend that the appropriation of funds to be used by the bureau of health for this purpose during the present year be increased by ₱60,000, and that there be a liberal appropriation of funds to be expended directly by the Philippine Anti-Tuberculosis Society during the present fiscal year.

THE BAGUIO HOSPITAL.

This institution is no longer run in part as a sanitarium. Admissions are confined to persons in need of medical and surgical treatment. Its usefulness continues to grow. Four hundred and seventy-nine patients were admitted for hospital treatment and 3,460 were treated in the out-patient department, the increases over last year

being 29 per cent and 49 per cent, respectively. The establishment of tuberculosis cottages in connection with this hospital has already been referred to. The main building has been improved in many ways, and is now lighted by electricity.

HEALTH CONDITIONS AT IWAHIG PENAL COLONY.

Conditions at the Iwahig penal colony afford a very complete demonstration of what modern sanitary methods can accomplish in the Tropics. The Spaniards attempted to establish a penal colony at this place, but were compelled to abandon the effort on account of the ravages of malaria. The present site for the colony has been obtained by clearing away virgin forest. Similar forest still surrounds it on every side. The daily average of sickness among the colonists has been but 2.88 per 100, and the yearly death rate but 19.25 per 1,000, in spite of the fact that a large number of persons suffering from tuberculosis were sent to the colony in the hope that life in the open air would prove beneficial. Many of them were, however, already hopelessly ill. There were no deaths from malaria.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF HEALTH.

Persons especially interested in the work of the bureau of health are referred to the very full annual report of its director. This report gives information relative to the work of several divisions of the bureau which it is not possible to touch upon here. Indeed, it goes much further than this, and embodies information relative to health work performed by other bureaus of the insular government, or even by the governments of other tropical countries. In short, it is a kind of compendium of information relative to health matters in the Philippines, supplemented by information relative to health matters in other countries. Ordinarily, bureau chiefs of the department of the interior are required to limit their annual reports to statements pertaining directly to the work of their bureaus. The attention of the present director of health, and that of his predecessor, has often been called to the fact that they are not doing this. The reply has invariably been that persons in other countries displayed so much interest in all matters pertaining to public health in the Philippines that the labor of replying to the very numerous requests for information received was burdensome, and that it was quite necessary to have available a printed publication which would cover the ground. For this reason I have not, in the case of the director of health, insisted on a strict enforcement of the general rule, although the danger that the individual reader may fail to discover the special information which he desires because of the bulk of the report is obvious.

EXAMINING BOARDS.

The board of medical examiners, the board of pharmaceutical examiners, and the board of dental examiners are, for administrative purposes, placed under the director of health.

Their annual reports are necessarily almost purely statistical.

The medical examining board makes a strong protest against the "cirujano ministrante" as a practitioner and states that the time is

rapidly approaching when he must be eliminated from the field or removed to remote towns and provinces, as originally proposed. It refers to the depredations committed by the unlicensed midwife upon society, asks for her elimination also, and expresses itself as in conformity with the suggestion of a recently appointed committee of the Manila Medical Society, that a definite time limit for the legal recognition of both cirujano and midwife be fixed. In the same report, under the heading "violations of the medical act," it enumerates only one prosecution and one license to practice withdrawn.

Attention is invited to the fact that the law as it now stands forbids "cirujanos ministrantes" practicing except in remote towns and provinces and makes it unlawful for an uneducated, unlicensed midwife to practice midwifery. It would seem, therefore, that the remedy for the conditions complained of by the board is to some considerable degree within its own hands.

There are doubtless many very ignorant and incompetent cirujanos ministrantes practicing medicine and surgery in these islands, and the midwives are, as a class, even more uninstructed and incompetent. On the other hand, there has come under my personal observation very excellent work on the part of a number of cirujanos ministrantes. In view of the well-known tendency of Filipino physicians to flock to the few large cities, more especially Manila, and of their disinclination to go to the more remote provinces, even when offered very remunerative government employment, I am not disposed to recommend that there be a time limit for the legal recognition of either cirujanos ministrantes or midwives in these remote regions until it can be shown that more competent persons are ready and willing to take their places.

BOARD OF PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINERS.

For some time there had been ugly rumors relative to irregularities on the part of members of the board of pharmaceutical examiners, but no facts were ascertained which justified an investigation until August, 1909, when tangible evidence became available. A committee was appointed consisting of Señores Primo Hizon, Mariano Ocampo, and Manuel Zamora, all Filipino pharmacists; Dr. Almon P. Goff, of the board of medical examiners, and Dr. A. P. Preston, of the board of dental examiners, to investigate and report upon the matter. Upon the organization of the committee the three Filipino pharmacists were made a technical subcommittee to investigate the methods of the board. Their investigation was impartial and searching and entitled them to the thanks of this department, which were extended to them. Connivance between two members of the board and candidates for examination was conclusively shown, and these members were dishonorably discharged. Charges had been made against the remaining member of the board, who was its secretary-treasurer. It was shown that he had stood firmly against the dishonorable methods of his associates, and he was completely exonerated.

THE MARINE QUARANTINE SERVICE.

The marine quarantine service of the Philippine Islands, conducted by officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, under the supervision of Dr. Victor G. Heiser,

who, as director of health, has charge of the bureau of health as well, has performed its work with its usual high degree of efficiency and has prevented the importation of a single case of quarantinable disease from any foreign country, although the islands were menaced by dangerous outbreaks of plague and smallpox on the neighboring Asiatic coast. The officers of the quarantine service have, furthermore, cooperated heartily and effectively with those of the bureau of health in preventing the spread of communicable diseases within the limits of the Archipelago and, as usual, have rendered much valuable service to other bureaus of the government. The assistance rendered to the bureau of agriculture in preventing the introduction from abroad of dangerous communicable diseases has been especially important. To this end vessels have been disinfected, hides from provincial cattle have been inspected and disinfected, and the officers from the Marine-Hospital Service at foreign ports have cooperated in the enforcement of the regulations of this government.

The immense volume of work handled by the officers of this service has been conducted so expeditiously and so considerately and courteously that I have not received a single complaint from any source whatsoever during the year.

For the first time in many years a general inter-island quarantine has not been necessary at any time during the period covered by this report. The improvement in sanitary conditions throughout the Archipelago has been such that all incoming and outgoing inspection of inter-island vessels was discontinued, except for a short period and for vessels from certain infected ports.

A concise and very complete statement of the work of the quarantine service will be found in the annual report of the chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands.

FORESTRY.

By Act No. 1872 of the Philippine Legislature the privilege of the free use for private purposes of all kinds of timber from the public forest has been continued for a period of five years. This extension complicates considerably the operations of employees of the bureau of forestry, for the reason that violations of the aforesaid law and rules when detected are usually rightly or wrongly charged against persons exercising the free-use privilege. I am, nevertheless, of the opinion that the beneficial results gained will, under existing conditions, far more than compensate for the difficulties thus created.

SALE OF PUBLICATIONS BY THE BUREAU OF FORESTRY.

Many of the publications of the bureau of forestry have been called for so persistently that large editions have been exhausted. It is believed that this is in part due to the fact that not a few persons who had no real need of them asked for them because they were distributed free of charge. It was therefore decided to make a small charge for certain of the publications of the bureau. This plan has been successfully applied to the distribution of "The Forests of Mindoro," which is sold at ₱1.60, "A Forest Map of Mindoro," sold at ₱1, and to other publications.

FOREST EXHIBIT.

The bureau of forestry made a very attractive and instructive exhibit at the Philippine Carnival, where it attracted much attention. It was subsequently used to form the nucleus of a more complete permanent exhibit, for which fairly adequate quarters have been provided in the Anloague Building. On account of the great commercial importance of Philippine forest resources, this exhibit will be developed as rapidly as space and funds will permit.

FILIPINOS IN THE FOREST SERVICE.

The personnel of the bureau of forestry is at present made up as follows: A director (American), ten foresters (American), one topographer (Spanish), three assistant foresters (all Filipinos), thirty-two rangers (all Filipinos), three draftsmen (all Filipinos), one wood expert (American), one forest nurseryman (American), fifteen clerks (eleven Filipinos, four Americans).

Two of the three assistant foresters were appointed this year after completing their studies in the United States. Several other Filipino students are taking up forestry work there, and a class in forestry has been started by cooperation between the bureau of forestry and the Agricultural College.

There is no conceivable reason why we should not have Filipino foresters, if competent Filipinos will take the trouble and spend the time necessary properly to fit themselves for the performance of this work, which ought especially to appeal to them in view of its intimate connection with the future commercial development of the Archipelago. I regard the facts above stated as hopeful signs that the Filipinos are beginning to take a proper interest in the work of the bureau of forestry.

CAIÑGINS.

The continued making of unauthorized caiñgins, or forest clearings, is, and will doubtless long remain, a great menace to the forests of the Philippines. It is so much easier to fell the trees on a piece of forest land, burn the felled timber, cultivate for a short time the land thus cleared and enriched, abandon it as soon as tropical weeds and grasses begin to encroach, and to repeat the operation ad infinitum, than to hold to the cultivation of a given piece of land year after year, that the temptation is great. The indolent and irresponsible have, throughout the provinces, very generally continued the practice of making unauthorized caiñgins, and it is certain that they will continue to do so until made to feel the heavy hand of the law. There can be no reasonable doubt that this process, long continued, has resulted in the needless and disastrous deforestation of practically the whole island of Cebu, and of very extensive areas on all of the other important islands of the Philippines, while there has been nothing like an adequate compensating gain to offset this wanton destruction.

The problem involved in checking the abuses connected with caiñgin making is one of many perplexities. The wild man in the mountains has practiced agriculture in this way, if at all, for centuries. As yet he is in most instances profoundly ignorant of the

law, and to prosecute him for an infraction of it under such circumstances, or to prevent him from obtaining the vegetable portion of his diet in the only way at present known to him, would be unjust, especially as much of the timber which he destroys is in regions so inaccessible that it is extremely unlikely ever to be of any commercial value.

It is interesting to note that the wild men, and the wild men only, among the Filipinos, have in some instances learned by their own experience the importance of avoiding needless and useless forest destruction. There are a number of important Bontoc-Igorot towns the forests of which are most carefully preserved by the wild men themselves, who do not allow the cutting of anything but imperfect trees and small branches until the perfect trees reach a certain size, or need thinning out.

Among the Christian Filipinos there is a class which in their ignorance of the law and in their inability to make a livelihood except by the cultivation of *cañingins*, must be classed very near the wild men. They also should be leniently dealt with until they can be taught better.

Unfortunately, there is also a large class who know well enough what the law is, and who violate it deliberately and needlessly. They are entitled to little consideration.

There remains a class consisting of the wealthy few who deliberately encourage the ignorant and the poor to violate the law in order that they may participate in the profits resulting from such violation. The maximum legal penalties should be imposed on them. It is, unfortunately, as difficult to secure evidence against them and their tools and agents as it is easy to convict the savage or the poor ignorant *tao*.

It is evident that the forest law should be enforced with discretion in order to avoid the working of grave injustice, and it is equally evident that if it is not more effectively enforced than is now possible with the men and means available, needless, useless, and ruinous deforestation will continue. I am of the opinion that the force of men employed to check this destruction should be promptly and considerably increased, and I commend to the consideration of all thoughtful persons that portion of the annual report of the director of forestry which deals with this important subject.

COMMUNAL FORESTS.

The establishment of communal forests for municipalities and townships is progressing steadily, but decidedly less rapidly than is to be desired, as is shown by the fact that but 42 such forests have thus far been set aside, while there are 91 applications pending. This work will be expedited as much as possible with the limited force of forest employees available.

Unfortunately, the funds at the disposal of the insular government are strictly limited. More than a year ago the director of forestry advanced the view that the employment of additional guards and other forest employees at important strategic points would not only greatly decrease the loss from unauthorized *cañingins*, but would result in an increase in the receipts of the insular government through

the collecting of revenue which now escapes us, and that this increase would be sufficient to far more than make up for the additional expense involved. He was allowed funds sufficient to enable him to carry out his idea in two forests where large companies were operating. The organization of a working force, and the performance of preliminary work of one sort and another, occupied so large a portion of the first year that it is not yet possible to make a full statement as to the results to be anticipated, but it can be said that the work already performed has demonstrated the fact that the government was suffering considerable and avoidable loss of revenue, and the further fact that there exists an urgent necessity for an early amendment to the law relative to the measurement of timber, and for a revision of the present distribution between the bureau of forestry and the bureau of internal revenue of powers relative to the measurement of timber and the collection of government charges thereon.

FOREST STUDIES.

Important studies have been carried on in connection with both of the forests above mentioned and in the forest on Mount Arayat in the province of Pampanga. The results of this work and further details relative to other work of the bureau of forestry will be found in the annual report of its director.

BUREAU OF SCIENCE.

The first part of the annual report of the director of the bureau of science is given up to a concise historical statement showing the rapid growth of the bureau, the continual assignment of new duties to it, the importance of the work accomplished by it, and the promising new fields of investigation which have not been entered, but which ought to be entered, together with a statement of the more urgent needs of the bureau and a request for an increased appropriation in order that these needs may be met. All of the statements made by the director of the bureau of science are true, and he clearly shows that an increased appropriation might be expended very advantageously and would make possible the performance of valuable work.

Unfortunately, however, the funds at the disposal of the insular government are by no means unlimited, and the government can not spend what it does not have, no matter how attractive the opportunities for investment may be. The argument of the director of the bureau of science on this subject is commended to the careful consideration of the Philippine Legislature.

BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

There have been serious losses to the staff of the biological laboratory during the year owing to the transfer of Drs. William E. Musgrave and Vernon L. Andrews to the faculty of the Philippine Medical School and the resignation of Doctor Coca, who has returned to the United States, where abundant material is available for the prosecution of his work on carcinoma. Dr. Philip E. Garri-

son, passed assistant surgeon, United States Army, whose services we were very loath to lose, was ordered to return to duty in the United States and Dr. Y. K. Ohno has gone to Europe. Three of the positions thus vacated have not yet been filled, so that the laboratory is at present short handed.

INVESTIGATION OF SURRA.

Until within the past year the persistent efforts of European and American scientists to find a remedy for this disease, which causes such dreadful losses among equine animals, have been entirely barren of results. Dr. Oscar Teague, working under the direction of Dr. Richard P. Strong, director of the biological laboratory, with a series of the chemical preparations of Prof. Paul Ehrlich, of Frankfurt, furnished through the courtesy of that distinguished scientist, has demonstrated that monkeys artificially infected with surra may be completely cured by the injection of one-tenth of a gram of arsenophenyglycin for each kilogram of their body weight. Extensive experiments were also performed with horses.

Twenty horses were treated in all. Of these, eight recovered, nine died apparently from poisoning, and with three the treatment was discontinued owing to a shortage of the drug.

The experiments made at the Alabang government stock farm were carried out under unfavorable conditions, which did not preclude the reinfection of animals which had been freed from the disease. It is believed that the cases above mentioned furnish the first authentic instances of the radical cure of surra, and they afford strong encouragement for the continuance of the work. Dr. Karl J. Oechslein, of the chemical laboratory, is now engaged in synthetic chemical work along lines suggested by Doctor Strong in the hope that he may be able to compound a remedy which will be effective in destroying the organisms causing surra, but will be less dangerous to the animals suffering from the disease than is the cure which has been discovered.

HYDROPHOBIA.

The existence of this disease in the Philippine Islands has now been definitely demonstrated by the isolation of Negri bodies from the brains of dogs suffering from it. This work was performed by Maj. Eugene R. Whitmore, of the United States Army Medical Corps, who was detailed for duty with the bureau of science. Dr. F. W. Dudley, formerly an officer of the bureau of health and later a member of the faculty of the Philippine Medical School, assisted Doctor Whitmore in obtaining material for examination from the provinces and from Manila. Doctor Dudley is of the opinion that hydrophobia is far more prevalent in these islands than has heretofore been supposed. The matter is worthy of further serious investigation and will receive it.

Doctor Whitmore undertook a journey to Saigon for the purpose of bringing back to Manila in animals the strain of fixed virus used at the Saigon Pasteur Institute. He was successful in his mission, and the laboratory has been able to keep this strain alive. Previous efforts to import a strain of this virus from Japan and keep it alive here had all failed. The organisms thus obtained died owing to climatic or other conditions at Manila.

HOOKWORM INVESTIGATIONS.

Upon request of the director of health some 6,000 examinations for hookworm were made at Las Piñas and 7,700 in the Cagayan Valley. In the first instance 11 per cent of the persons examined were found to be infected with hookworm, while 89 per cent had intestinal parasites of some sort. In the second case approximately 38 per cent were infected with hookworm and 80 per cent had intestinal parasites of some form. Of 100 Igorot children examined at Baguio, 32 per cent had hookworm. A majority of the hookworm infections were mild, and indications that they were causing disease were absent. The last two statements hold for practically all hookworm cases thus far observed in the Philippines.

The number of routine examinations performed by the biological laboratory steadily increases. For the fiscal year 1909 it was 26,874; for 1910, 34,913.

SERUM DIVISION.

This division prepares all vaccines, sera, and prophylactics used by the bureau of health and the bureau of agriculture. Facilities for the production of antirinderpest serum have been enlarged and improved. Tests of the activity of antirinderpest serum were made regularly for the bureau of agriculture, and the necessity of these tests was conclusively demonstrated. The quality of the vaccine virus continues uniformly satisfactory. Twenty-three other prophylactic vaccines and sera were prepared as required.

The search for the organism which causes rinderpest has continued to be fruitless. The susceptibility of cattle to rinderpest has been investigated and has been shown to be highly variable, certain animals of a herd requiring far more serum than others to afford protection.

THE RED ROT OF SUGAR CANE NOT PRESENT IN NEGROS.

The reported existence of red rot in sugar cane in Occidental Negros was promptly investigated, but a thorough search failed to reveal any trace of this or other cane disease due to parasitic fungi or bacteria. Philippine sugar cane is very free from plant diseases, and should be kept so. In my opinion, early attention should be given to the passage of legislation prohibiting the importation of living plants, or of plant products, from countries where dangerous diseases are known to exist, except under such conditions as will make the introduction of disease impossible. The fact that these islands are now free from such diseases is no reason for failure to enact such legislation, which exists in most other civilized countries, but rather affords strong argument for its early enactment, as in this instance we should not be "locking the stable door after the horse is stolen."

SILK CULTURE.

The commercial practicability of carrying on silk culture in these islands has been demonstrated by the bureau of science beyond the peradventure of a doubt. The worms introduced from Ceylon nearly

four years ago continue to remain perfectly free from disease. They have been crossed with worms from Japan with the result of improving the silk without decreasing the number of generations (8) which they produce annually. Mulberry trees, which have been planted on the grounds of the bureau of science, and in large numbers elsewhere, have grown exceptionally well, and have remained free from disease. The silk industry is one admirably suited to the tastes and abilities of Filipino women, and it now only remains to interest the people of the islands in it. A good deal was accomplished along this line by the exhibit made by the bureau of science at the Philippine Carnival, where the entire process, from the time the eggs were hatched until the silk was spun upon a modern machine, was demonstrated; but *costumbre* (custom) is a powerful factor in the commercial development of the Philippine Islands, and it is not yet the custom to grow silkworms, or to spin raw silk. I concur in the opinion of the director of the bureau of science that the best agency for interesting the people is the bureau of education. Teachers from districts where silk may advantageously be produced should be sent to the bureau of science and trained, and should then be supplied with material and returned to their posts, in order that they may disseminate the necessary information and start the industry in their respective districts.

The bureau of education has already sent five teachers to the bureau of science for training. They were subsequently assigned to industrial schools in Albay, Cebu, North Ilocos, Pangasinan, and Pampanga. Arrangements have been completed to transfer the silk-spinning machine, now housed in the bureau of science, to the Philippine Agricultural College at Los Baños, where it will be used for the purpose of instruction. This institution will also give instruction in the growing of the worms. At least one thoroughly competent expert in silk spinning should be brought to these islands as soon as possible to aid in this work.

An important advance has been made by the successful introduction of the Eri silkworm, which feeds on the leaves of the castor bean. This plant grows generally throughout the islands as a weed. The Eri worms are propagating freely, and are producing silk of excellent quality. A proper machine for reeling this silk has recently been received.

DESTRUCTION OF MOSQUITOES.

Much attention has been given by one of the entomologists to the study of mosquitoes, with a special view to a systematic campaign against them in the city of Manila where they are a great nuisance. At one time such a campaign was considered well-nigh hopeless on account of the extensive low flooded areas lying within the city limits. These swampy regions form ideal breeding places for mosquitoes. They can not be drained, as they are below sea level at high tide. It will cost millions of pesos to fill them. Now, however, it seems to have been quite conclusively shown that the mosquitoes coming from such places rarely enter dwellings, and that the species which causes so much annoyance to the inhabitants of Manila breeds in cesspools or other convenient places, often on the premises of those who suffer from their attacks. A vigorous antimosquito campaign

has now begun in Manila, with seemingly very satisfactory results. Mr. C. S. Banks, the entomologist above referred to, is not infrequently called into the provinces to give advice relative to the best means of destroying mosquitoes in regions where the malaria bearing *Anopheles* is abundant. Fortunately the mosquitoes of this genus are rare in Manila.

INTRODUCTION OF BLACK BASS SUCCESSFUL.

The effort to introduce black bass from the United States into some of the mountain waters of Benguet has been completely successful. A small breeding pond has been established, and young fish for distribution have been successfully reared. The colonial authorities of Hongkong have shown a lively interest in the results of this experiment, and we have been glad to accede to their request for young fish to plant in their reservoir system. Fish were successfully transported to Hongkong in charge of Mr. Alvin Seale, of the bureau of science. Others have already been transferred to Philippine lowland waters which are believed to be suitable for them, and this work will be pushed during the coming year. It is hoped that waters not now inhabited by edible fish can thus be made to afford a source of food supply.

DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY.

The routine work of this division has steadily increased, and the public has taken more advantage than ever before of the opportunity to utilize its services.

It has suffered a serious loss in the resignation of Mr. George F. Richmond, who for three years had been chief of the chemical laboratory. It is a regrettable fact that the very important investigation which he conducted into the value for paper making of certain materials, which are produced abundantly in these islands, has not as yet led to the investment of capital here, but that it has led to the investment of capital in China, where a bamboo similar to the Philippine species investigated by Mr. Richmond, is to be had in abundance, and that Dr. Richmond himself has been called away to assist in the work at a salary more than double that which we were able to pay him.

CEMENT TESTING.

Mr. Reibling's very interesting cement testing experiments and investigations led to his visiting Hongkong and Haiphong at the invitation of cement manufacturers at those places. He was able to make practical suggestions which have resulted in their shipping to these islands a much more uniform quality of cement, and to gather information of great practical value to him in his work.

SUGAR INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. Herbert S. Walker, the sugar chemist, sent to Iloilo to take charge of the sugar-testing laboratory at that place, has been able to visit numerous sugar estates in Negros, and to make very valuable

practical suggestions to a number of sugar growers and manufacturers, which have resulted in increasing the quantity and improving the quality of their output. He has published the results of his investigations in a pamphlet entitled "The Sugar Industry in the Island of Negros." His paper is of very great practical value to sugar growers throughout the islands, as well as to those interested in really reliable information as to the present status of the sugar industry in the Philippines. Its publication in Spanish has been urged, and I am of the opinion that it should be published in that language.

Mr. Walker has taken up the island of Negros by districts, giving the average production per hectare for each district, the nature of its soils, the amount of land under cultivation in sugar, the quality of the sugar cane produced, the results of actual mill tests, the amount of sugar lost by present methods, the cost of production, and an estimate of the actual money advantage which would result from the introduction of modern centrals.

ALCOHOL INVESTIGATIONS.

The Philippine alcohol industry is important, and is susceptible of great development. Dr. H. D. Gibbs has, during the past year, been investigating the methods employed in the production of alcohol in the Philippines, the materials from which it may be derived, and their distribution and value. The work performed includes, among other things, a comprehensive investigation of the juices obtained from the buri palm, the nipa palm, and the coconut palm. Its results, which should be of great practical value to manufacturers of alcohol, will soon be published. Incidentally, the fact has been brought out that the juices from the nipa palm and from the cocoanut palm contain from 9 to 17 per cent of sugar, so that the possibility of the commercial manufacture of sugar from them is worthy of serious consideration.

VALUE OF PHILIPPINE MINERAL RESOURCES.

In its annual report on the mineral resources of the islands, the division of mines shows the total value of the mineral products for the calendar year 1909 to have been ₱2,240,047, as against ₱1,347,886 for the previous year. This publication contains a series of brief statements relative to the progress of mining in the several mineral districts, and has special articles on "The Geology of the Philippines," "Cyanide Practice in the Philippines," and "Forest Conditions in the Aroroy District," which are of practical value to miners.

The Tayabas oil fields have attracted much interest during the year, and a large number of claims have been located. One company now has a well-drilling outfit on the ground, and results of practical tests will soon be available.

THE MUSEUM.

A good ethnological collection is on exhibition in the building on Calle Anloague, which is at present utilized for museum purposes, and great advance has been made in classifying and cataloguing du-

plicate ethnological material. The beginnings of a commercial exhibit of Philippine products have also been made. This exhibit is installed on the ground floor of the building above referred to. The collection of forest products is especially interesting and valuable.

I am of the opinion that the time has come when more serious attention should be given to the development of a museum with adequate commercial, ethnological, zoological, and botanical exhibits.

The building at present occupied is unsuitable for museum purposes on account of its location, but it would be very valuable for business purposes, and I strongly recommend that, if not required for other uses of the government, it be sold, and that the proceeds of such sale be used for the erection of a modern museum building on a suitable site convenient for the public and consistent with the Burnham plan for the development of Manila. It is almost impossible to exaggerate the educational value of a really good museum, and a proper commercial exhibit of the mineral, forest, agricultural, and manufactured products of these islands would be of very great practical value in stimulating the development of their now rapidly growing trade.

INVESTIGATIONS RELATIVE TO NONCHRISTIAN TRIBES.

The results of Mr. Emerson B. Christie's work among the Subanuns of Mindanao have been published during the year.

Mr. John M. Garvan, who knows the Manobos, the Mandayas, and the other wild peoples of the Agusan River Valley far better than any other white man has ever known them, has been engaged as a temporary employee in order that he may complete his investigations and may make his results available for others. They will be particularly valuable to government officials and employees in their work for the advancement of the people of these tribes.

With the funds available for the work of the bureau of science, the sum which can be used for the publication of the results of ethnological work is strictly limited. Fortunately there is a steadily increasing demand for the publications of this bureau, and the funds derived from their sale materially reduce their ultimate cost.

Further information as to the work of the bureau of science, much of which can not even be referred to in this report, may be had by reference to the annual report of its director.

THE WEATHER BUREAU.

The director of the weather bureau, in transmitting his annual report, says with truth that its work is of such a nature as ordinarily to exclude happenings of extraordinary importance. Nevertheless it is of the utmost importance to the shipping interests of these islands, and of very great value to neighboring countries, and I am glad to report that it has progressed with even more than its ordinary smoothness.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

Although the Archipelago was visited during the year by several destructive typhoons, which caused very heavy loss of property, and

some loss of life as well, their arrival was in each instance duly predicted, so that there was ample opportunity to take such precautions as it is possible to adopt to minimize the effect of these terrific storms.

EARTHQUAKES.

One hundred and twenty-one earthquakes were felt in the islands, this being, curiously enough, precisely the yearly average for the period from 1902 to 1909. The delicacy of the seismographic instruments at the Manila Observatory may be judged from the fact that they recorded earthquakes which occurred in Mexico, Beluchistan, and Greenland.

A NEW MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY.

The usefulness of the magnetic observatory of Manila was necessarily destroyed by the establishment of an electric railway system in the city in 1905. A new observatory has now been established at Antipolo, 18.5 kilometers east of Manila, where, it is believed, there will be no interference from electrical current generated for commercial purposes. New buildings, costing some ₱4,800, have been erected without expense to the insular government.

THE BAGUIO OBSERVATORY.

A time ball and typhoon signal have been added to the mountain Mirador observatory at Baguio and are operated on a tall mast placed on the highest point of Mount Mirador, so that they can be seen all over Baguio, except when shut in by drifting clouds. The service thus rendered is highly appreciated by the Baguio public, especially during the period the insular government is at the summer capital. Both the observatory itself and the magnificent view it commands are of great interest to the public, as is shown by the fact that more than 3,000 persons visited it during the year.

PUBLICATIONS.

The usual publications of the bureau have been issued regularly, and its monthly reports have now been brought as nearly up to date as is feasible in view of the time required to communicate with the remote outlying stations and the further delay necessarily involved in printing them. Particularly interesting special publications have been "A Description of Mirador Observatory," which contains a summary report on climatic conditions at Baguio; a "Catalogue of Violent and Destructive Earthquakes in the Philippines," embodying all available information on this subject from the discovery of the islands to the present time, and "The Return of Halley's Comet and Popular Apprehensions." The latter publication served a very useful purpose in reducing to a minimum the fear not unnaturally engendered among the ignorant by the appearance in the heavens of this spectacular visitor.

Further details relative to the work of the bureau will be found in the report of the director.

BUREAU OF LANDS.

FRIAR LANDS.

The bureau of lands has been fortunate in being able to sell to Mr. E. L. Poole at the price fixed by law the entire San Jose estate in Mindoro. This estate was without occupants, was surrounded by unoccupied, unclaimed public land of very excellent quality, which could be purchased at a lower rate or could be leased, and was situated on a very sparsely settled island, so that its sale in small parcels was impracticable. The price at which it was lawful to sell it was augmented each year by the interest on the sum paid for it and by any administrative expenses which might be incurred in connection with it.

Mr. Poole's object in purchasing it was to establish a great sugar estate with a modern central factory; a consummation greatly to be desired both on account of the value to Philippine sugar growers of such a practical demonstration of the superiority of modern methods of sugar growing and extraction, and because of the opportunity offered for profitable employment to Filipino laborers, some of whom were already leaving the islands for the sugar fields of Hawaii.

This transaction, which was in every way advantageous to the people of these islands, led to an attack in Congress upon the friar-lands policy and the public-land policy of the Philippine government. In a communication addressed to the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands and published in a document entitled "The Friar-land Inquiry. Philippine government," I have made a full reply to the charges made and the matter need not again be referred to here further than to say that the work of selling the friar estates has progressed steadily and that there is every reason to believe that all occupants of friar estates will have had an opportunity to purchase their holdings prior to January 1, 1911. Full details as to transactions connected with friar lands and public lands will be found in the annual report of the director of lands for the year ended June 30, 1910.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Public land transactions still continue to be of insignificant importance. The number of homestead applications was 1,427 as against 1,854 for the previous year. There was an increase in sales applications from 45 to 68, and in the area covered by them from 544 hectares (1,360 acres) to 3,861 hectares (9,652 acres). The number of lease applications more than doubled, being 74 as against 33 for the previous year, but there was only a slight increase in the area covered, the total being 10,500 hectares (26,250 acres) as against 8,096 hectares (20,240 acres) for the previous year. The total area of public lands covered by applications of all kinds was but 32,554 hectares (81,385 acres) as against 33,650 hectares (84,125 acres) for the previous year.

The ridiculous smallness of this total in a country which is "land-poor," and where conditions of soil and climate are ideal for the production of sugar, tobacco, Manila hemp, coconuts, rubber, gutta

percha, coffee, cacao, and rice, seems to demand explanation. Although the Philippine Islands are to-day, owing to the favorable climatic and soil conditions, the greatest coconut-producing country in the world, it has been made practically impossible for a man to own a coconut plantation here unless he can buy private land, for he can not purchase more than 40 acres of government land, which at 54 trees to the acre would give him a total of 2,160 trees, making no allowance for land needed for building sites or otherwise unavailable. As these islands have thousands of square miles of the best coconut land lying idle, the wisdom of the provision is not apparent.

Similarly, the islands have very extensive unoccupied and uncultivated areas perfectly adapted to the growing of rice. They ought not only to feed their own people liberally, but to export rice in large quantities to China and other neighboring countries where there is a strong demand for it. Instead of doing this, they imported during the year rice to the value of ₱6,643,924. The obvious remedy for this situation is cultivation upon a large scale with modern methods and machinery, but there would be ground for doubt as to the sanity of a person who would import modern machinery to work a 40-acre tract of rice land.

An effort has been made to show, by comparing our total population with the estimated total area of agricultural land, that the amount of such land per capita is limited as compared with that in various other countries. The fact is that a very small area will support a native family here. There are comparatively sterile regions where a dense agricultural population flourishes, as for instance in Siquijor, with 434 inhabitants to the square mile, and in Cebu, with 336 inhabitants to the square mile, according to the census of 1905. Siquijor is one huge limestone rock, very thinly coated with soil. Since the census was taken its population has increased to some 55,000, or about 519 to the square mile. If these dry stony islands will support such a population, how many could find room in Mindoro, with its 4,024 square miles of enormously rich bottom lands and fertile mountain sides and its population of 10 to the square mile; in the island of Palawan, with its 2,389 square miles and its population of 12 to the square mile; in the uninhabited islands between Palawan and Balabac, with their unsurpassed advantages for the growing of coconuts; in Mindanao, which might become a little empire by itself; in Leyte; in Samar; in Masbate; in the provinces of Sorsogon, Albay, and Camarines; and in the enormous rich and uninhabited plains of Nueva Vizcaya, Isabela, and Cagayan, to say nothing of the fertile valleys opening on the east coast of Luzon and to-day occupied only by a few hundreds of wandering Negrito hunters?

I repeat and emphasize the recommendation which I have made annually since the adoption of our present land laws, that in order to make possible the reasonable commercial development of this essentially agricultural country these laws be amended and made more liberal.

A second reason for the smallness of the transactions in public lands is found in the indifference of the Filipino as to whether he has a title to his holdings so long as he is allowed to squat on them undisturbed. Needless to say he is at present allowed to do so. We are only too glad to get the land cultivated under any conditions.

Finally, Filipino owners of immense estates in too many instances continue effectively to use their great influence to prevent their poor and ignorant neighbors from interesting themselves in the homesteading, lease, or purchase of land in order to retain them as laborers upon their own estates.

Some other amendments to the public land act are advisable. It should authorize the sale of tracts of land to be used for trade and business purposes and for cemetery purposes. Land needed for such purposes must now be purchased as agricultural public land, and the existing provision that such land must be occupied and cultivated for five years before title to it can pass is obviously, in these cases, needlessly burdensome, if not actually impracticable of bona fide fulfillment. In order to avoid the difficulty in the case of cemeteries, we are holding that ordinary parking is "cultivation," but no one wants to live in a cemetery, and the provision as to occupation is, therefore, difficult of fulfillment. The whole difficulty is, of course, the result of oversight when the law was enacted.

The director of lands further recommends that section 61 be so amended that if a claimant obtains a decree the cost of the survey of the land shall be a lien against the property, and that no certificate of title shall issue until such lien has been discharged.

It seems desirable further to amend the public land act by naming the officers before whom final proof on a homestead entry can be made, and by imposing upon such officers the obligation to conduct final proof proceedings when requested to do so.

ABUSES OF HOMESTEAD PRIVILEGES.

It has been discovered that in very numerous instances persons who have filed applications for homesteads are stripping the commercial timber from the lands covered by such applications and then abandoning them. Indeed, it has occurred that when homestead applications were denied after examination by the bureau of forestry and determination of the fact that the land covered was more valuable for forest purposes than for agriculture applicants have persistently appealed from this decision and have then stated that they could find no land subject to homestead entry, although unforested agricultural land was to be had in almost unlimited quantities. An effort must be made to check these abuses.

TOWN SITES.

The number of town sites established under the provisions of chapter 6 of the public land act steadily increases. The establishment of such town sites brings about several important results. It makes obligatory the segregation of private holdings within the area included, facilitates the establishment of proper street and lot systems and the construction of sanitary barrios, and last, but by no means least, gives to residents an opportunity to purchase small tracts of land for residence purposes, for which they may promptly secure Torrens titles without first occupying and cultivating their holdings for five years, as they must do in order to secure title to town lots under the present burdensome provisions of law, unless a town site is first established.

This last consideration alone will doubtless in the future make necessary the formal establishment of numerous town sites, unless the public land act is properly amended.

The total receipts from the sale of lots in the Baguio town site up to June 30 were ₱54,468.05. These funds have been used for the improvement of Baguio and have made possible the construction of quite an adequate street and road system.

COST OF SURVEYS.

By careful attention to detail a material reduction has been made in the cost of surveys during the year, the average cost per lot for property surveys being ₱29.46, as against ₱38.65 for the previous year, and the cost per hectare ₱2.20, as against ₱3.72. While this reduction is gratifying, it is nevertheless true that the cost of surveying small individual holdings is still often very excessive. This is due in no small degree to the fact that the tracts desired are all over the islands, so that the cost of the necessary travel in connection with their survey is very great. Were all private holdings in a given area to be surveyed at one time, the cost of surveys would become moderate, and there would be the further important result that the public domain in such regions would be sharply delimited.

The director of lands has elaborated a plan for compulsory registration of private holdings in entire districts under the provisions of section 61 of the public land act. I believe that it is practicable and in the public interest. It is now being given a practical test in the municipalities of Pangasinan, where landowners are willing to cooperate with the government in carrying it out. They are pleased with the results. It is estimated that the cost of surveys when made in this way will be reduced by at least one-half.

MINING CLAIMS.

There has been little change in the situation so far as concerns coal claims. One hundred such claims have been applied for during the fiscal year, but the applications appear to cover ground practically identical with that covered by located claims during the previous year. A lively interest in developing other mineral resources of the islands has been manifested. The total number of mining locations exceeds those made during the previous year by 1,383. Eight hundred and forty-four petroleum locations were made in the Tayabas oil fields, and there has been a steady and healthy growth of interest in the new well-known gold fields of Benguet, Nueva Ecija, Ambos Camarines, and Masbate. In the province of Pangasinan there have been 229 locations, and it is stated that placer mining for gold in several of the rivers of the province promises well.

Twenty-nine patents were issued for lode claims, all in the province of Benguet.

Patents have been requested for three gold mining claims in Masbate, and surveys are in progress for 12 other claims in Benguet and 5 in Masbate which will probably be patented during the present year.

Continued difficulties in connection with the recording of mining claims demonstrate the necessity of having this work performed by provincial treasurers, and the passage of enabling legislation is recommended.

RESERVATIONS.

Forty-four reservations have been made during the year; 15 for lighthouse purposes, 16 for school purposes, 3 for the Philippine constabulary, 4 for public parks, 4 for public civil purposes, while 1 was for a highway, and 1 was a water-shed reservation.

SCHOOL FOR SURVEYORS.

The very important work of this school, which has for its object the training of young Filipinos as surveyors, continues to progress satisfactorily. Eleven members of the senior class took the junior surveyor's examination in October and 9 of them passed. The next class took their junior surveyor's examination in April and 14 candidates out of 18 passed. In both cases the young men who passed were promptly sent into the field. One deserted his work and was therefore discharged. The chiefs of survey parties under whom the others have worked have reported very favorably upon them. The present enrollment of the school includes 16 junior surveyors in the field, 18 apprentice surveyors doing second-year work, and 18 student surveyors in the junior class, making a total of 52. Not only is this school accomplishing valuable work in training young Filipinos to survey correctly, but it is in effect self-supporting, as the value of the work performed by the students for the Government more than compensates for the cost of their salaries and of their instruction.

The annual report of the director of lands gives very full details as to the work of his bureau. As this information is largely statistical, and therefore not susceptible of great condensation, those who are interested in the details of the work of the bureau of lands are referred to this report and to the pamphlet entitled "The Friar Lands Inquiry, Philippine Government," heretofore mentioned.

Respectfully submitted.

DEAN C. WORCESTER,
Secretary of the Interior.

To the PHILIPPINE COMMISSION,
Manila, P. I.

**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
AND POLICE.**

53394°—WAR 1910—VOL 4—11

121

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND POLICE,
Manila, November 3, 1910.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the department of commerce and police for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, unless otherwise stated. The undersigned did not assume charge of the department until February 14, 1910, and the greater part of the year's work was done under the supervision of his predecessor.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

In the last annual report attention was called to the passage of the Payne bill on August 5, 1909, and to the anticipated beneficial results to the commerce of the islands. These anticipations have been more than justified, as appears from the following table, which shows the exports and imports for the 12 fiscal years since American occupation:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1899.....	P26,233,134	P29,280,324	P55,513,468
1900.....	41,202,876	39,642,094	80,845,570
1901.....	60,552,400	46,444,096	106,997,096
1902.....	64,058,714	49,089,716	113,148,430
1903.....	65,956,800	66,300,240	132,257,130
1904.....	66,442,502	60,452,254	126,894,756
1905.....	61,758,096	64,711,730	126,469,826
1906.....	51,598,580	63,837,094	115,435,664
1907.....	57,572,126	67,443,534	125,015,660
1908.....	61,837,490	65,659,632	127,497,122
1909.....	55,588,964	62,088,916	117,677,880
1910.....	74,123,350	79,773,704	153,897,554

CORPORATIONS.

SUPERVISION—FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

In addition to the executive control and supervision of the bureaus of constabulary, public works, navigation, posts, coast and geodetic survey, and labor, and the offices of the consulting architect and the supervising railway expert, the secretary of commerce and police is charged with the general supervision of all corporations other than building and loan associations, banks, and trust companies. No foreign corporation other than one of those mentioned can engage in business in the Philippine Islands until after it has obtained a license for that purpose from the chief of the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks, of the executive bureau, on

the order of the secretary of commerce and police, who is required before issuing such order to satisfy himself that the applicant corporation is solvent and in good financial condition.

During the year orders for licenses for 19 foreign corporations were issued. Of these, 9 are American, 6 British, 1 French, 1 Japanese, 1 Dutch, and 1 Belgian.

The importance of this work of supervision is increasing very rapidly, and methods are being devised for obtaining systematic information as to foreign applicant corporations and full knowledge of the character and methods of business of the corporations now engaged in business in the islands.

Foreign corporations, particularly those engaged in the insurance business, are beginning to realize that there is here a vast and fertile field awaiting cultivation.

SUPERVISING RAILWAY EXPERT.

CONSTRUCTION.

The following table shows the kilometerage of railroad lines authorized by law in the Philippine Islands, with the length constructed, to be constructed, and in operation on June 30, 1910:

Road.	Author- ized.	Con- structed, in operation.	Con- structed, not in operation.	To be con- structed.
Manila Railroad Co.	¹ 1,315.5	567.0	16.0	¹ 732.5
Manila Electric Railroad and Light Co.	45.0	39.8	.....	5.2
Manila Suburban Railways Co.	19.9	9.9	.....	10.0
Tarlac Railway Co.	20.6	20.6	.....	.....
Daet Tramway Co.	7.2	7.2	.....	.....
Philippine Railway Co.	368.6	168.1	29.0	171.5
Insular Coal Co.	12.0	12.0	.....	.....
Totals	1,788.8	824.6	45.0	919.2

¹ Approximate.

EARNINGS.

The increasing prosperity of the islands is reflected in the earnings of the various railroad lines during the past year. The following table shows the earnings of the various systems during the fiscal years 1908, 1909, and 1910:

Road.	Gross earnings, 1908.	Gross earnings, 1909.	Gross earnings, 1910.
Manila Railroad ¹	P2,179,532.37	P2,152,738.28	P2,047,623.70
Philippine Railway	(²)	226,215.47	383,945.00
Manila Electric Railway	1,060,615.27	1,026,376.20	1,124,612.31
Manila Suburban Railways	158,432.55	190,756.00	215,670.40
Tarlac Railway	23,057.98	25,883.92	28,486.30
Daet Tramway	14,531.01	16,938.40	20,651.66

¹ Calendar years 1907, 1908, and 1909, respectively.

² No information.

Road.	Operating expenses.		
	1908.	1909.	1910.
Manila Railroad ¹	₱1,001,721.75	₱1,027,296.16	₱911,017.68
Philippine Railway.....	(²)	177,918.81	308,595.69
Manila Electric Railway.....	590,398.78	594,682.78	608,211.34
Manila Suburban Railways.....	71,954.30	95,823.99	123,441.22
Tarlac Railway.....	16,086.87	32,530.22	29,081.12
Daet Tramway.....	12,708.44	12,542.73	13,179.37

Road.	Net earnings.		
	1908.	1909.	1910.
Manila Railroad ¹	₱1,777,811.22	₱1,125,442.12	₱1,136,605.82
Philippine Railway.....	(²)	48,286.66	75,349.31
Manila Electric Railway.....	491,216.49	431,713.42	518,400.97
Manila Suburban Railways.....	86,478.25	94,932.01	92,229.18
Tarlac Railway.....	6,971.11	8,646.30	594.82
Daet Tramway.....	1,822.57	4,395.67	6,472.26

¹ Calendar years 1907, 1908, and 1909, respectively.² No information.³ Deficit.

MANILA RAILROAD COMPANY.

In the last annual report attention was called to the fact that by Act No. 1905, passed May 19, 1909, a franchise was granted the Manila Railroad Company for the construction of approximately 260 kilometers (161.46 miles) of new track, and that under the authority of the act of Congress of February 6, 1905, the government of the Philippines had agreed to guarantee the payment of 4 per cent per annum interest on bonds to be issued for the construction of the lines south of Manila and the new branches thus authorized. The franchise was formally accepted by the Manila Railroad Company on August 2, 1909. The Secretary of War approved the waiver of the lien of the then existing mortgage on the southern lines, and the contract became effective January 28, 1910.

An engineer has been secured from the United States for the purpose of locating the Baguio line, and the prospects are good for the early commencement of the work.

The location of the line which is to connect with the deep-water harbor at Manila and the new docks is under consideration. It has been determined that the railroad shall approach from the north, and cross the Pasig River near its mouth, but the exact location has not yet been determined. Tentative plans for the bridge over the Pasig River have been prepared, and the question of their approval by the government is pending.

During the year the Manila Railroad Company completed 38.4 kilometers of grading, 34.6 kilometers of track, and put 27.4 kilometers of line in operation, as compared with 13.1 kilometers of grading, 48.4 kilometers of track, and 66 kilometers of line put in operation during the fiscal year 1909.

On April 11, 1910, the Governor General gave formal notice to the Manila Railroad Company that surveys upon the new lines authorized under the provisions of Act No. 1905 must be commenced within 60 days.

None of the guaranteed lines under Act No. 1905 had been placed in full commercial operation at the end of the fiscal year.

Under Act No. 1510 the Manila Railroad Company was required to have 240 kilometers of its lines completed on September 12, 1909. This had been substantially complied with, as on that date 235.1 kilometers had been completed. Act No. 1905 extends the time of completion of the lines covered by Acts Nos. 1510, 1714, and 1905 to September 12, 1918. On June 30, 1910, there remained to be completed approximately 732.5 kilometers of line, which will require the construction of about 90 kilometers per year to fulfill this condition of the contract.

PHILIPPINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The work of construction upon the island of Cebu is substantially completed. The line is 95.6 kilometers (59.4 miles) in length, and construction bonds have been issued thereon at the rate of ₱66,778.24 per kilometer (\$53,737.88 per mile).

On the island of Panay there were during the year 71.1 kilometers (44.2 miles) technically in construction operation, with a total of 96.5 kilometers (60 miles) in actual construction operation.

The line between Iloilo and Capiz is now so far completed that trains are running over its entire length. Notice has been served on the company that construction accounts on this line must be closed on July 1, 1911.

During the year 30.2 kilometers (18.4 miles) of grading were completed, and 32.1 kilometers (20 miles) of track were laid.

The construction of the line upon the island of Negros has been postponed until such time as the government shall deem it advisable to have the work commenced.

BUREAU OF CONSTABULARY.

PERSONNEL.

There have been comparatively few changes in the personnel during the year. Col. J. G. Harbord, assistant director, returned from leave of absence on March 15, 1910, and Col. Mark L. Hersey returned on October 5, 1909. Col. Thomas I. Mair has been absent on leave since March 22, 1910, and Capt. J. B. Bennett, inspector for constabulary, since March 5, 1910.

STRENGTH.

There has been a gradual reduction of the constabulary force. Five years ago the actual enlisted strength was 6,967 men. On account of the limited appropriation available the authorized strength was in August last reduced by 470 men of the line, a reduction of nearly 10 per cent. The discontinuance of the three district bands resulted in a further reduction of about 100 men.

The present authorized strength of the constabulary is 315 officers and 4,271 enlisted men, to which must be added 17 officers and 100 enlisted men in the medical division, and 1 officer and 80 men of the band.

The actual strength of the constabulary on May 31 was 296 officers and 4,130 enlisted men, 17 officers and 95 men of the medical division, and 1 officer and 80 men with the band, a total of 314 officers and 4,305 enlisted men, distributed throughout the Archipelago in 138 stations. The director, four of the assistant directors, and three inspectors are detailed from the Regular Army.

This reduction has been made too rapidly, has reduced the force below the minimum number required for the best work, and has made it absolutely necessary to deny proper and reasonable applications for stations and detachments.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER BUREAUS.

Much efficient work has been performed by the constabulary in assisting the bureau of health to stamp out cholera and the bureau of agriculture in its campaign against rinderpest and surra.

SCOUTS.

No troops of the Regular Army or scouts have been on active field duty except in the Moro Province, nor have any scouts been detailed for duty under the insular government.

CONSTABULARY SCHOOL.

The Constabulary School at Baguio provides newly appointed officers with three months' special instructions before assignment to work in the provinces. Additional buildings for the school are being constructed. The course during the year has been attended by 53 officers, of whom 43 were Americans and 10 Filipinos. Since the establishment of the school 222 officers have taken the course.

STORAGE OF ARMS.

There are on deposit with the constabulary in a bodega under Fort Santiago, temporarily loaned through the courtesy of the commanding general, 571 firearms belonging to local dealers in the city of Manila, and 7,133 belonging to private individuals. These arms are the private property of the owners, who either do not desire license to have them in their possession, or have been unable to procure the license. The cost of caring for, cleaning, oiling, and keeping in condition these arms is approximately ₱5,000 per annum. It costs about ₱2,000 a year more to keep the arms stored in Fort Santiago, on account of the extra employees and extra transportation demanded due to the distance, than it would to store them in the ample bodegas in the headquarters building. This additional expense for a period of five years would construct a steel or cement room in our bodegas in which to store these arms.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Reports concerning the inefficiency of the municipal police continue to be received. The law which makes the term of municipal officials expire with that of the president renders it impossible to secure the benefits of continuous training in police duties. The senior inspectors of constabulary throughout the islands inspect the municipal police of all the towns, and their reports during the past six months have been especially unfavorable. The men who have had the benefit of instruction for the last two years have nearly all been discharged and their places filled with new men. Neither the constabulary nor the provincial governor nor the provincial board have, under the law, much control over the municipal police. There is no doubt that the law should at least be so amended as to except the municipal police from the operations of article 26 of Act No. 82.

BUILDINGS.

No appropriation was available for the construction of permanent buildings at constabulary stations. Sixteen temporary structures were erected at a total cost of ₱13,175. Experience shows that it is more economical to erect even temporary buildings, that last four or five years, than to pay the excessive rents which are charged for suitable buildings in many of the towns. A liberal amount has been appropriated for construction and much-needed repairs during the coming year.

PENSION AND RETIREMENT FUND.

A small pension and retirement fund has been established from a small monthly contribution by the officers and enlisted men. It has never received any aid from the government. On January 1 last this fund amounted to ₱151,537.62. The annual income is about ₱27,384, and about ₱9,000 has already been paid for pensions. There are now on the pension rolls 59 persons—1 officer, 4 widows of officers, 23 widows of enlisted men, and 31 enlisted men retired for disability in service. The causes for pensions now paid are: 30 due to death or wounds received in action, and the balance, 29 for disability from other causes and illnesses in the line of duty. The present annual outlay is about ₱4,560. This is increasing about ₱1,000 each year, and will probably continue at this rate until 1921, when it is expected that additions to the pension list will be offset by deaths. There will be no retirement by age until about 1921.

With the existing sources of income and the natural increase to be paid for pensions, the constabulary in 1921 will be in a position to pay for the retirement of but two officers a year for five years, after which the outlay will exceed the income. The longer action is delayed in devising and adopting an adequate and suitable plan for the formation of a retirement fund, the more difficult it will be to accomplish it.

As stated in the report of the director, when we consider the great advantage which will accrue to the government from having officers and noncommissioned officers who will make the constabulary a career if suitable provision is made that when worn out in service they will

not be a burden on relatives and friends, and the fact that it is clearly the duty of the government to at least pay the pensions of officers and men who receive total or permanent disability in this service, and to care for the widows and orphans of those who are killed or die from disease contracted in the line of duty, it would seem that the time has arrived when the subject should receive serious consideration.

CONDITION OF ORDER.

Peace conditions have been good throughout the Archipelago. When we consider the smallness of the force as compared with the great extent of country, the number of people living in sparsely settled districts and remote places, and the difficulties of transportation, it is apparent that the protection given to life and property has been remarkably effective.

BUREAU OF COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The joint arrangement between the Government of the United States and the government of the Philippine Islands under which the coast and geodetic survey is operated remains unchanged. The office force, consisting of 48 employees, has given satisfactory service.

Because of lack of material, the geographical division is not making as rapid progress as is desirable. It was created for the purpose of collecting, indexing, and filing maps, sketches, reports, and geographical data which may be of value for reference, and for the compilation of a new map of the islands. With the exception of the bureau of lands, the various bureaus of the government do not seem to have compiled with the terms of executive order No. 80 of August, 1908.

The five steamers and one launch operated by the field force of 253 men performed the following work during the year:

Triangulations.

Square miles of area covered.....	23, 988
Signals and scaffolds erected.....	500
Stations occupied.....	271
Geographical positions determined.....	653
Elevations determined.....	211
Magnetic stations occupied.....	8

Topography.

Square miles of area covered.....	1, 708
Miles of detail coast line surveyed.....	1, 637
Miles of rivers and creeks surveyed.....	454
Miles of roads surveyed.....	255
Topographic sheets completed.....	66

Hydrography.

Square miles of area sounded.....	9, 885
Miles run while sounding.....	19, 208
Number of soundings made.....	378, 023
Tidal stations established.....	51
Hydrographic sheets finished.....	59
Current stations occupied.....	12

At the close of the fiscal year, 46.6 per cent, exclusive of Spanish and British surveys, of the entire general coast line of the Archi-

pelago had been surveyed for charting, compared with 36.3 per cent at the close of the fiscal year 1909, an advance of 10.3 per cent. The total amount now surveyed, in distance, is 5,368 statute miles (8,638.99 kilometers) of the entire length of 11,511 statute miles (18,525 kilometers) of general coast line.

The general coast-line survey work shows the following results:

Year.	Statute miles surveyed.	Kilometers.
1905.....	358	576.15
1906.....	431	693.63
1907.....	828	1,332.54
1908.....	944	1,519.23
1909.....	760	1,223.11
1910.....	1,190	1,915.12

There was thus an increase of 56.6 per cent for 1910 as compared with 1909.

All field parties make tidal observations. Two self-registering tide gauges, one at Manila and the other at Iloilo, are generally maintained throughout the year. The bureau has loaned two self-registering gauges to the United States engineers, who are operating them at Corregidor and Grande Islands. The records of all observations are used in the compilation of tide tables, which are published annually. Regular magnetic observations are also made.

The total cost of the work during the year, including salaries, wages, repairs to vessels, outfit, and running expenses of both field and office force, was ₱541,183.08, of which ₱328,000 was paid by the United States and ₱213,183.08 by the government of the Philippine Islands. The average cost per statute mile of coast line surveyed in 1910 was ₱330.59. This total cost includes not only the topography of the coast survey, but also the triangulation and hydrography of the adjacent areas, the tidal observations, computations, compiling, drafting, and all expenses necessary in the preparation of the work for publication.

BUREAU OF LABOR.

The bureau of labor was created by Act No. 1868, enacted June 18, 1908, but its organization was not completed until the beginning of the fiscal year 1910. An appropriation of ₱18,500 for its support during the fiscal year 1908 was made, and this was increased by ₱8,000 allotted by the Governor-General under the authority of Act No. 1902. The bureau thus commenced work on July 1, 1909, with ₱26,500 for its support.

The personnel is now well organized, with a director, assistant director, chief clerk, and 14 employees in various capacities.

During the fiscal year 23 complaints and claims by laborers were submitted to and considered by the bureau. Much attention was given to the investigation of labor accidents. The records show that 123 occurred, of which 18 were fatal. Forty-six of these occurred in the city of Manila.

Free employment agencies were established and are being maintained with reasonably satisfactory results in Manila, Cebu, and Iloilo.

Thirteen strikes occurred and two more were threatened. The work of the bureau in the adjustment of these difficulties is entitled to commendation.

Important and valuable statistics were collected with reference to laborers and wages in Manila and the provinces. Efforts were made and are being continued to induce laborers to emigrate from over-populated islands to others where the population is insufficient and the wages much greater. The results to date have not been very encouraging, as the Filipino laborer seems to prefer discomfort in the place where he was born to comfort in a neighboring island within sight of his home.

The director of the bureau has recommended to the Legislature the enactment of laws—

(a) Defining the powers of the director of labor as inspector of factories, shops, railroads, tramways, vessels, industrial and commercial establishments, and other places or centers of work, whether public or private, and the duties of the proprietors, managers, or persons in charge of such establishments and places;

(b) Prohibiting the employment of females or males below the age of 16 years during certain hours;

(c) Providing that the wages of all laborers shall be paid by the week; to fix the maximum hours of daily labor, which shall not exceed 9 hours per day, or 54 hours per week; and to provide that all fines imposed upon laborers for any just cause be in accordance with a schedule of fines previously prepared by the employer and approved by the bureau of labor;

(d) Requiring employers within a designated time to inform the municipal presidents of the pueblos in the several provinces of the Philippine Islands and the director of the bureau of labor of such accidents, strikes, and lockouts as may occur in their establishments;

(e) Regulating the emigration of laborers from the Philippine Islands; and

(f) Providing for the regulation of private employment agencies.

The careful consideration of these recommendations and the forms of bills submitted therewith is recommended to your attention.

Full details of the work, and a very interesting and valuable analysis of the statistics which have been gathered, will be found in the report of the director of the bureau.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

PERSONNEL.

At the close of the fiscal year the bureau of navigation had 2,619 officers and employees. Of this number 182 were Americans, 2,141 Filipinos, and 296 Chinese, the latter being employed principally as blacksmiths, boiler makers, and carpenters.

COMMISSIONED AND ENLISTED COAST GUARD SERVICE.

Act No. 1980, enacted April 19, 1910, provides for a commissioned and enlisted service within the bureau of navigation, the creation of a pension fund in connection therewith, and the punishment of offenses against good order and discipline. Under the authority of the

law a force similar in character to that of the constabulary is being organized for performing on water services similar to those performed by the constabulary on land. The work of enlisting men and securing commissioned officers is proceeding. Because of the provision that only citizens of the United States or of the Philippine Islands can be commissioned, it was necessary to let some efficient officers go, but the policy is a correct one, and no difficulty will be experienced in filling their places with men of equal efficiency. Regulations governing the duties and discipline of officers and crews of vessels have been prepared in accordance with the act, and have received the approval of the undersigned.

DIVISION OF VESSELS.

There are at present under the supervision of the division of vessels 1 cable ship of 2,744 gross tons, 15 cutters, each of 411 gross tons, 6 seagoing launches, 17 harbor and river launches, 2 auxiliary kerosene ketches, 1 auxiliary gasoline ketch, 2 sailing sloops, and 1 gasoline boat, all of a total value of ₱2,349,600.

The principal addition to the fleet during the year was the cable ship *Rizal*, which arrived in Manila on March 24. In recent years, because of inadequate facilities, it has been difficult to keep the old cables in repair, but the work can now be done without serious delay. The *Rizal* will also be used for the purpose of carrying coal for the government, and can be made to earn considerable money toward her maintenance without seriously competing with commercial boats.

The operation of cutters and seagoing launches on secondary commercial routes has been continued, with the result that many of the ports of the islands which would otherwise remain isolated are furnished with good transportation facilities. As business is thus stimulated and the routes become commercially possible, they will ultimately be taken over and managed by private enterprise.

INTER-ISLAND TRANSPORTATION OFFICE.

Results have amply justified the policy of government supervision of inter-island shipping. Reasonably prompt and regular service to all important parts of the islands is maintained on nearly all the contract routes of the bureau of navigation. During the year 15 contract routes were operated, on which the vessels received subsidies of ₱225,393.80. Seven secondary routes were maintained by vessels under the supervision of the bureau of navigation, and one nonsubsidized steamer was operated under the supervision of the office on route No. 4.

MARINE RAILWAY AND REPAIR SHOP.

The plant of the marine railway and repair shop is now fully equipped to care for all vessel, road roller, and automobile repair work of the insular and provincial governments. The sawmill which was installed during the year enables the bureau to manufacture lumber as required at a very substantial reduction in the cost to the government. The marine railway is able to handle vessels of 1,100 gross tons, and a smaller railway will soon be constructed for the docking of launches and other small water craft.

LIGHTHOUSE DIVISION.

When civil government was organized there were 27 lights in operation and 31 buoys in position. At the beginning of the fiscal year there were in operation 139 lights, 53 beacons, and 126 buoys. During the year 5 new lights, 3 additional beacons, and 4 buoys were established, and 1 light and 3 buoys were discontinued. The total in place on June 30, 1910, was 143 lights, 56 beacons, and 127 buoys. The operation of these lights required 173 keepers and assistants, 37 apprentices, and 69 boatmen, all Filipinos. During the coming year these employees will be enlisted, as required by Act. No. 1980.

Two semaphore stations, one on Corregidor Island and one on Engineer Island, are maintained under the supervision of the lighthouse division. All the lighthouse repair work is done by the lighthouse division shop, under the supervision of the master mechanic on Engineer Island. The demand for new lights continues to increase, and will be met as fast as the appropriations allow.

DIVISION OF PORT WORKS.

Considerable additional work was done in and about Manila Harbor and the Pasig River. There were dredged from the river, the inner basin of the deepwater harbor, and various esteros 508,722 cubic meters of mud, sand, and gravel. Twenty-five and six-tenths linear meters of river wall were completed at a cost of ₱33,584.17. Repairs to the old wall between the Binondo Canal and the river mouth were made, at a cost of ₱3,660.84, and the San Mateo revetment, along the left bank of the Mariquina River, was extended to a total length of 500 meters, at a cost of ₱13,181.39.

Owing to wave action and uneven settlement, it was necessary to place 7,654.89 tons of stone along the side slopes of the south breakwater.

The new steel piers were considerably improved. A water supply and fire protection system was provided, the pier shed roofs partially painted, a system of electric lights installed, and other similar work done, at a total cost of ₱32,605.

During the year, 1,120 linear meters of gravel roadway, with curbing, storm water drains, etc., were constructed upon the reclaimed area adjacent to the new sea wall at Cebu, at a cost of ₱44,160.40. Since the close of the fiscal year this work has been progressing, and the streets along the water front will soon be in good condition.

The concrete river wall at Iloilo was extended 158.2 meters, making a total length of 241.2 meters now completed. The total value of the work in place at the close of the year was ₱245,736.78, of which ₱18,305.75 worth had been done by the contractor and ₱227,431.03 by the division of port works. The total expenditure upon the river wall during the year was ₱193,660.71.

During the year 1909 an allotment of ₱250,000 was made from funds provided by Act No. 1954 for dredging the harbor, and a contract for the work was entered into with the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company. At the close of the fiscal year 1909, 551,745 cubic meters of material had been dredged, and the work was progressing

satisfactorily. Since that time an additional allotment of ₱150,000 has been made for the continuation of this work.

The investigation of rivers and harbors to determine the advisability and practicability of their improvement has been continued throughout the year. During the past and preceding years 46 ports in various provinces have been surveyed, and provisional plans for the development of the most promising prepared.

Some important work was done in the province of Batanes. This province is surrounded by dangerous waters and reefs, and during certain seasons of the year is practically unapproachable. In order to, in a degree, overcome these natural disadvantages, two channels, respectively 91.44 and 152.4 meters in length, 6 meters in width, and 1 in depth at low water, were established through the barrier reef at San Vicente, Sabtan Island. A channel of the same character, 106.68 meters in length, was blasted out at Ibana, Batanes, and another of the same dimensions at San Vicente, island of Batan. A small marine railway for the care of the launch recently purchased by the provincial government was constructed at Santo Domingo de Basco. These and other improvements will enable the province to handle shipments of cattle and products with much greater facility than ever before.

During the year 39 lighthouse reservations were surveyed, 14 of which were reserved for lighthouse purposes by executive order.

BUREAU OF POSTS.

PERSONNEL.

No important changes were made in the personnel of the bureau. The total number of employees on June 30, 1910, was 1,571, an increase of 204 over the preceding year, and of whom 191 are Americans and 1,380 Filipinos, as compared with 197 Americans and 380 Filipinos in 1904.

POSTAL DIVISION.

At the close of the fiscal year there were in operation 556 post, 118 money-order, 293 savings-bank, and 211 telegraph offices, an increase over the preceding year of 3 post, 39 money-order, 42 savings-bank, and 49 telegraph offices.

The postal revenues increased 15 per cent; stamp sales for postal purposes, 15.7 per cent; postage collected on second-class mail matter, 6.2 per cent; and box rents, 0.9 per cent.

Free-delivery letter-carrier service is being extended as rapidly as possible and is now in operation in a portion of the offices of 31 provinces. During the year it was established at 80 additional offices outside of Manila.

Twenty-four Philippine publications were discontinued as second-class matter and 24 were admitted, leaving the total number 73, the same as of June 30, 1909.

Of registered mail, 111,371 pieces were received, an increase of 3 per cent, and 434,981 were registered at Philippine offices, an increase of 14.8 per cent over the preceding year.

An increase of ₱8,817.72 in the cost of transporting mails on the 14 railway mail routes, of 709.2 kilometers in length, was occasioned

by the extensions of the service on lines of the Manila Railroad Company.

Subsidized steamers under contract are performing mail service on 14 interisland routes, supplemented by 4 routes on which service is rendered by the bureau of navigation. There was a material increase in the service of commercial steamers not under contract.

There were paid to commercial vessels and to foreign governments for carrying Philippine mails to the United States, foreign ports, and through foreign countries ₱133,420.41.

There were received from the United States 71 mails, an increase of 4, and from foreign countries 655, a decrease of 109.

There were forwarded to the United States 85 mails, an increase of 11, and to foreign countries 588, an increase of 35.

There were sent to foreign countries 1,165 parcels-post packages, an increase of 209, and there were received from foreign countries 4,273, an increase of 588.

There were received at the dead-letter office and disposed of in various ways 1,744 registered articles, 75,327 ordinary letters, and 2,144 ordinary packages.

MONEY-ORDER DIVISION.

The following comparative statement of the money-order business for the fiscal years 1909 and 1910 shows a substantial increase of business:

	1909	1910
Number of orders issued.....	126, 148	151, 367
Amount of orders issued.....	₱8,017, 355.96	₱9,781, 670.48
Fees collected.....	₱48,515.38	₱57,837.86
Number of orders paid and repaid.....	77, 018	93, 666
Amount of orders paid.....	₱5,511, 935.30	₱6,801, 058.72
Average amount of each order issued.....	₱63.55	₱64.62
Average amount of each order paid.....	₱71.56	₱88.30
Deposits of money-order funds received at Manila from provincial offices.....	₱4,845, 225.94	₱5,913, 620.70

The increase in the number of orders issued is 25,209, or 19.9 per cent.

The increase in the value of money orders, issued amounted to ₱1,764,314.52, or 22 per cent; in the amount of the fees collected to ₱9,322.48, or 19.2 per cent; in the number of orders paid to 16,647, or 21.6 per cent; and in the value of money orders paid to ₱1,289,123.42, or 23.4 per cent.

During the year 2,138 telegraphic transfers of money were made by means of the money-order service, representing ₱744,229.38, for which ₱2,532.40 were collected in money-order fees and ₱2,203.86 on the telegrams required to make the transfers.

TELEGRAPH DIVISION.

At the close of the year 6,217.96 miles of insular telegraph wires and 1,861.844 of insular cables were in operation, an increase over the previous year of 1,056.76 and 26.702 miles, respectively. There were in operation 429 telephones, with 3,008.78 miles of wire.

The lack of a cable ship for the first nine months of the year caused much complaint of the telegraph service, as well as a very material loss in revenue, but the work is now proceeding satisfactorily, and it is believed that no further cause for complaint will arise. The cable ship *Rizal* is now in commission, and is rendering very satisfactory and efficient service.

A new wireless station at Malabang was completed and put in operation in October, 1909.

The telegraph business for the fiscal year is shown by the following table:

Item.	Number sent.	Value.
<i>Paid telegrams.</i>		
Insular, provincial, and municipal, official	126,552	₱96,250.06
Federal Government, official	16,162	17,477.58
Commercial	295,960	217,154.32
Total for fiscal year 1910	438,674	330,881.96
Total for fiscal year 1909	380,200	277,372.84
<i>Free telegrams.</i>		
War Department, official	13,096	20,342.22
Navy Department, official	2,067	3,782.04
Other Federal Government departments, official	84	70.02
Total for fiscal year 1910	15,877	24,194.28
Total for fiscal year 1909	425,365	304,919.36

This includes the business of offices operated by the United States Army Signal Corps. The free telegraph service for the year shown above covers only the period from July 1 to October 3, 1909, and the federal paid business covers only the period from October 4, 1909, to June 30, 1910. The commercial telegraph business increased more than 17 per cent.

At the beginning of the year there were 52 Filipino students in the telegraph school conducted by the bureau of posts. During the year 135 students were admitted, 88 were given positions from the school, 20 resigned, and 6 were dismissed.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts from operation show an increase of 15 per cent in the postal, 31.8 per cent in the money-order, and 21 per cent in the telegraph division, or a total for the year of ₱959,275.41, as compared with ₱813,020.01 for the fiscal year 1909. The expenditures for the year amounted to ₱1,476,811.79, as compared with ₱1,346,633.51 for the preceding year, an increase of ₱130,178.28.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Postal Savings Bank closed a successful year with 13,102 active accounts and net deposits amounting to ₱1,679,246.35, a net increase of 4,320 depositors and ₱230,287.79 in deposits.

From the time of the organization of the bank the percentage of Filipino depositors, as compared with the total of all depositors, has

steadily increased. Thus, in 1907 it was 35 per cent; in 1908, 44.84 per cent; and in 1909, 56.16 per cent. During the past year it has grown to 65 per cent.

Forty-three postal savings banks were established, and one was discontinued, making a total of 293 banks in operation on June 30.

The increase in the volume of business by the various banks with the central office has been correspondingly large, there being 7,657 new accounts opened and 3,337 accounts closed.

There were 32,246 deposits and 16,062 withdrawals, amounting in all to 59,802 transactions of this nature, including accounts opened and closed, an increase of 14,632 over the number for the previous year.

The interest paid to depositors on closed accounts during the year amounted to ₱5,534.84, and the amount of accrued interest placed to the credit of individual depositors from June 30 was ₱22,274.94, making the total interest charges ₱27,809.78.

The sum of ₱75,107.61 interest was received from investments in bonds and mortgages and time deposits in other banks, all made under the direction of the Postal Savings Bank investment board.

This leaves a surplus in the interest fund amounting to ₱47,297.83 to be applied as partial reimbursement of the expenses of the operation of the Postal Savings Bank advanced by the bureau of posts, amounting to ₱64,627.18 for the year. The deficiency was met by appropriation from the general fund of the insular treasury as provided by the Postal Savings Bank act. The estimated amount of interest which has accrued but which is not due upon investments made prior to June 30, 1910, is ₱21,466.09.

The Postal Savings Bank investment board is now placing desirable real estate loans at 8 and 10 per cent, and will be able to loan the full amount permitted by the Postal Savings Bank law upon this class of security.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS.

PERSONNEL.

Several changes were made in the personnel of this bureau during the year. Mr. Clarence G. Wrentmore acted as director of the bureau from the beginning of the fiscal year until January 17, 1910, when Mr. J. F. Case returned from leave of absence in the United States. Mr. Case resigned, effective May 31, 1910, and Mr. Warwick Greene was appointed director, effective July 1, 1910. As Mr. Greene was then on leave of absence in the United States, Mr. Clarence W. Hubbell, city engineer of Manila, was appointed acting director of the bureau, effective June 1, 1910, pending the return of Mr. Greene.

Mr. J. W. Beardsley, consulting irrigation engineer, resigned September 11, 1909, and on February 5, 1910, Mr. Clarence G. Wrentmore was appointed chief irrigation engineer.

Mr. W. H. Robinson, senior division engineer, who acted as assistant director during the absence of Mr. J. F. Case, was appointed principal assistant engineer on February 1, 1910, and performed the duties formerly assigned to the assistant director.

Act No. 1989 created the position of chief engineer, effective July 1, 1910. The position of general road engineer was abolished and that of chief division engineer created, with an additional division engineer.

On June 30, 1910, there were 1,171 employees in the bureau, an increase over last year of 311. The following table shows the growth of the personnel of the bureau since its inception:

Number employed.	Americans.	Filipinos.	Total.
Jan. 1, 1903.....	3	0	3
June 30, 1904.....	54	15	69
June 30, 1905.....	49	26	75
June 30, 1906.....	83	60	143
June 30, 1907.....	100	84	184
June 30, 1908.....	155	117	272
June 30, 1909.....	381	479	860
June 30, 1910.....	456	715	1,171

The American force has thus been reduced from 78 per cent of the whole in 1904 to 39 per cent of the whole in 1910.

LEGISLATION.

The Legislature at the special session held in Baguio in April appropriated by Act No. 1988, from insular funds, ₱1,500,000 for roads and bridges, to be allotted by the secretary of commerce and police to "those provinces which shall accept the provisions of Act No. 1652, and which shall by resolution of the provincial board guarantee by continuing annual appropriations the establishment of such conservation system as may be necessary in the judgment of the director of public works on all first-class roads now or hereafter constructed and declared to be such by the director of public works." Of the amount thus appropriated ₱500,000 is made a permanent annual appropriation. Because of the uncertainties as to revenue incident to the enactment of the Payne bill, it was provided that the funds thus made subject to allotment by the secretary of commerce and police must first be released and made available for use by the Governor-General.

In addition to the ₱1,500,000 appropriated for general road and bridge work, there was also appropriated by the same act the sum of ₱300,000 for the construction of interprovincial roads. This money will be used to connect as rapidly as possible the various roads which have been constructed within provinces, thus within a reasonable time creating a complete and unified system, over which travel may proceed throughout all parts of the several islands.

The enactment of Act No. 1979 assures permanency to the present system of road construction and maintenance. The last two paragraphs of section 1 (nn) thereof provide that any resolution adopted by the provincial boards shall be and remain in full force and effect during the year of its adoption, and also subsequent years without further action by the board, until repealed by another resolution of the board. No appropriation or resolution so made shall, however, be valid or take effect until approved by the Governor-General. As this provision applies equally to resolutions revoking former resolu-

tions, the legal effect is to give such resolutions the force of permanent legislation, unless the Governor-General otherwise desires.

Executive order No. 1, series of 1910, issued by the Governor-General on January 4, 1910, defines the limits of insular, provincial, and municipal authorities over all existing public roads, and definitely fixes the maintenance responsibility of the different branches of the government. The effect of this order will, it is hoped, be to prevent the friction which has heretofore occurred between provincial and municipal officers in connection with the responsibility for the maintenance of provincial and municipal roads.

STATISTICAL DIVISION.

During the year the bureau unit cost-accounting system was extended to 75 of the more important road and bridge construction projects, to more than 1,100 kilometers of road upon which has been established the caminero system of maintenance, and to all heavy road equipment owned by the bureau and the provinces. During the next year all the more important and regular projects under the supervision of the bureau will be included within the rigid administrative scrutiny of this system. The quarterly valuation and revaluation of all important roads and bridges has been assigned to this division.

PROVINCIAL DIVISION.

The total insular and provincial road and bridge funds for the fiscal year amounted to about ₱6,000,000. The expenditure of these funds, through the bureau organization, resulted in the completion of a greater kilometerage of designated first-class roads and a greater number of permanent culverts and bridges than during any preceding fiscal year. The following table shows the result of the present road policy:

Total kilometerage of designated first-class roads:

	Kilometers.
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.....	395.
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....	551. 5
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.....	914. 578

The kilometerage designated for the fiscal year 1908 represents all first-class roads constructed prior to June 30, 1908.

Caminero maintenance was established on 914.378 kilometers of designated first-class road. Approximately 2,000 kilometers of second-class road were maintained by a system of either caminero or gang maintenance or a combination of the two, which resulted in passable roads for about nine months during the year. Mountain trails were maintained by the gang system. The cost of the caminero maintenance was somewhat over ₱500,000.

Over 500 bridges and culverts were constructed and a large number of pipe culverts were inserted upon all designated first-class roads. These pipe culverts are either for the purpose of clearance drainage, or for equalizing the longitudinal flow of water in the ditches.

VALUATION.

A system of valuation by features, embracing the various units which enter into the completed road or bridge, has been inaugurated and extended. This valuation now covers more than 1,100 kilometers

of roads with their structures. The valuation is made on an actual money basis of results produced, and the question of deterioration or improvement versus maintenance expenditures is immediately ascertained. The actual valuation of these roads with their structures, which are all in a passable condition during the whole year, amounts to more than ₱12,000,000.

A maintenance rating investigation has also been carried over all first-class roads. This records the actual efficiency of the caminero maintenance organization. Periodical and systematic inspection indicates the thoroughness and efficiency of the caminero instructions, inspections, and operation.

ROAD PRIZES.

The bureau officials report that the inauguration of the system of prizes for road maintenance and construction has aroused a deep and abiding general interest in the road policy. The road committee recommended that the prize of ₱10,000 for the best maintained and most complete system of first-class roads be awarded to the province of Pangasinan; the prize of ₱10,000 for the greatest expenditure for roads and bridges proportionate to its revenue, to the province of La Laguna; and that the prize of ₱10,000 for the most complete and best maintained system of second-class roads be divided equally between the provinces of Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur. These cash prizes have been thus awarded and paid to the successful provinces.

The sum of ₱5,000 allotted for prizes to individual members of the provincial maintenance organizations has not yet been awarded, as the investigations of the road committee had not been completed at the close of the year.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

The artesian-well work is progressing very satisfactorily; ₱157,500 were appropriated by Act No. 1954 for the work. During the year 3 deep-well rigs were purchased and 16 jet rigs constructed and placed in operation. Sixty successful wells were drilled, 15 being with deep-well rigs. Three additional deep-well rigs have been ordered from the United States, and 20 new jet-well rigs are being constructed. One hundred wells were drilled by jet rigs operated in different provinces under provincial management supervised by the bureau of public works. Of these, 30 were drilled in Bulacan, 40 in Pampanga, and 30 distributed among the different provinces to which the other rigs were allotted or sold.

Under the system of cooperative well drilling which was inaugurated, the maximum appropriation by each province wherein a deep-well rig was operated is ₱5,000, and the remainder of the annual cost of operation, estimated at ₱10,000, is paid out of special insular appropriations. Nine provinces also received special allotments of from ₱2,000 to ₱3,000 for jet-rig work. The province of Pampanga was reimbursed in the sum of ₱9,000, this being 75 per cent of the total amount expended by that province on provisional jet-rig work.

The benefits arising from artesian wells in this country, where good drinking water is so difficult to obtain, can not be overestimated,

and are fully appreciated by the people. Requests for wells continue to be received faster than they can be drilled with the funds available.

BUILDING DIVISION.

On February 14, 1910, the division of building construction and repair was abolished and the new division of building maintenance, alteration, and repair created. Responsibility for carrying on important construction projects was placed upon the consulting architect, and the new division was made responsible only for the maintenance, minor repairs, and such alterations to insular buildings as became necessary from time to time. The bureau constructed in all the provinces 23 reinforced concrete buildings, and 21 combination buildings of permanent character. In addition, 33 buildings were reconstructed or received major repairs.

DIVISION OF ENGINEERING DESIGN.

This division prepared designs and detail plans of substructures and made estimates of cost for 15 steel bridges, with a total length of 479 meters, the estimated cost of construction therefor being ₱430,100. It prepared designs for 18 wooden bridges, with a total length of 848 meters and an estimated cost for construction of ₱149,300, and plans for 82 reinforced concrete bridges, with a total length of 2,311 meters, and an estimated cost for construction of ₱1,097,850. It also prepared specifications and advertised for bids for the construction of 60 structures and inspected the shipment of approximately 110,000 kilos of structural steel.

AUTOMOBILES.

The removal of the government offices for a portion of the year to Baguio threw a very heavy passenger and freight traffic upon the automobiles operated by the bureau over the Benguet road from Camp One to Baguio. The freight transportation was limited to fresh supplies for the various merchants and the government mess at Baguio. At the beginning of the year 8 automobiles, costing ₱32,819.53, were in operation. During the year 8 more were purchased at a cost of ₱41,459.79; 2,641 trips were made, and 8,581 passengers carried. The receipts from operation were ₱75,421.31 and the operating expenses amounted to ₱78,690.85. The net cost of operation for the year was thus ₱3,269.54.

The total amount of money expended under the direction of the bureau in addition to the amounts expended by provinces from general school funds and by municipalities from municipal funds, was ₱7,500,000.

IRRIGATION.

On February 5, 1910, Mr. C. G. Wrentmore was appointed chief irrigation engineer. On June 14, 1910, Mr. H. B. Kirkpatrick resigned as chief of the irrigation division.

The work of investigating proposed irrigation projects is proceeding as rapidly as possible consistent with accuracy and safety. There have been expended in work of this kind, ₱237,404.27, and in the investigation of river-control projects, ₱4,344.44.

Prior to June 30, 1909, the construction of eight projects had been authorized, and nine more were authorized during 1910. Three small projects had been completed prior to June 30, 1909. The Pilar project in Bataan, irrigating 250 hectares, which was completed on December 1 at a cost of ₱9,103.81, has been turned over to the bureau of lands for administration. During the year active construction was started on the San Miguel-Tarlac project. Excavation on the main canal is practically completed, and work on the four lateral canals is under way. Since the close of the year the contracts for the canal and river structures have been awarded, and construction work is proceeding. The work of construction will commence on the Ambalagan-Dalin and the Pototan projects as soon as the bureau of lands completes the cadastral surveys and secures the land contracts. This work is progressing satisfactorily.

Allotments aggregating ₱859,757.81 were made during the fiscal year. Of the ₱250,000 appropriated by Act No. 1688, ₱500,000 by Act No. 1837 (amended by Act No. 1954), and the continuing annual appropriation of ₱750,000 in Act No. 1854, beginning with the fiscal year 1910, there had been allotted on June 30, 1910, ₱1,062,727.81, leaving a balance of ₱437,272.19, which, with the ₱750,000 available July 1, 1910, provided ₱1,187,272.19 for use during the fiscal year 1911. This sum will all be allotted during the year 1911, and construction work on a number of large projects will be well under way, unless delayed by the difficulties connected with cadastral surveys and the obtaining of contracts with the landowners, which are required by the present very unsatisfactory and inadequate law. It is earnestly hoped that a new irrigation law will be enacted by the present Legislature.

Allotments amounting to ₱25,603.10 were made for work on the friar-land estates in Cavite and La Laguna, from the balance available from the ₱60,000 appropriated for irrigation work on the friar lands. More than 50 head gates have been installed on these estates. Work is progressing on the Santa Rosa tunnel, and the general repair work is nearing completion.

CONSULTING ARCHITECT.

Since February, 1910, the inspection of all buildings of size or importance has been under the direct supervision of the consulting architect's office. The necessary force of inspectors and assistants is assigned by the bureau of public works.

WORK PERFORMED.

For minor construction projects the plans and specifications are prepared in the consulting architect's office, and the construction handled by the bureau of public works.

During the year 157 projects, with an aggregate cost of ₱7,310,459.58, were handled by the office. Of these, 33, costing ₱2,029,295.87, are buildings for which plans were drawn in preceding years, but being still in course of construction additional work was necessary. Complete plans and specifications have been prepared for 56 projects, to cost ₱1,684,664.58. Preliminary plans have been pre-

pared, or are under consideration and in course of preparation, for 68 projects, to cost ₱3,596,499.13.

To this must be added work done for the city of Manila in the location and treatment of streets and parks and the preparatory work in connection with plans for the capitol at Manila and for the development of Baguio.

BUILDINGS AND PLANS COMPLETED.

The following important buildings have been completed during the fiscal year: In Manila, the Philippine General Hospital, Medical School, Tondo School, and quarantine station for cattle; the high school in Cebu; provincial government buildings at Tarlac and Ilagan, Isabela; reconstruction of the provincial government buildings at Nueva Cáceres and Iloilo; prisons at San Fernando, Pangasinana, and Lucena, Tayabas; and the buildings at the government center, Baguio. With the exception of the provincial building at Ilagan and the buildings at Baguio all were constructed of reinforced concrete.

The most important buildings for which final plans and specifications were completed during the year are, at Manila, the nurses' home and the dispensary at the Philippine General Hospital, the reconstruction of Malacañan Palace, the ice plant, and the Oriente Building (replacing timber with steel and concrete), a ward building for contagious diseases and a laundry at the San Lazaro Hospital, and an addition to the ayuntamiento, the customhouse at Cebu, buildings for the Agricultural College at Los Baños, and schools at Cebu, Albay, and Lingayen.

Of the final plans completed during the year, 35, for projects to cost ₱1,093,444.98, provide for construction of reinforced concrete; 13, to cost ₱521,373.03, of native hardwood; 1, to cost ₱20,000, of brick; 1, to cost ₱10,000, of stone; and 6, to cost ₱39,846.57, of other forms of construction.

CITY OF MANILA.

Definite plans prepared by the consulting architect in cooperation with the city engineer for the large section of land between Calle Azcarraga-Iris and the railway, extending from San Lazaro to Sampaloc, were adopted by the municipal board. A part of this section is well adapted for sanitary barrios. The plan provides for the reservation of strips of land along the esteros to be developed as park ways.

Taft Avenue, which was opened for public traffic on January 1, 1910, has already become one of the most traveled thoroughfares of the city and, when the plans for tree planting and future buildings are carried out, the consulting architect predicts that it will become one of the principal ornaments of Manila.

The grading, draining, and sodding of the section of the moat between Calle Palacio and the Legaspi Monument has been completed, and work will be continued on the section between Calles Palacio and Victoria.

The development of the Luneta extension has proceeded rapidly and should be completed by the time the new Manila hotel is completed.

CITY OF BAGUIO.

The city of Baguio has been almost transformed. In his report the consulting architect makes the following statement as to the work of the past year and the future of Baguio: Plans for provisional buildings at government center were begun July 27, 1909, and on September 15, 1909, the materials were ordered and construction started. The axis of the group of provisional buildings coincides with that for the projected permanent buildings, the former occupying what is to be the Court of Honor of the latter. In this way the present buildings will not interfere with the permanent construction, the grading accomplished so far being what is required for the final scheme. The impossibility of obtaining sufficient dressed lumber for the provisional buildings induced the use of flat galvanized iron for covering the exterior walls. The wall surfaces are divided into panels by the wooden strips to cover the joints. The general effect at a distance is that of half timber construction of medieval Europe, and is not unattractive. Until materials for concrete can be brought by railway at reasonable cost, this unusual form of construction is expected to be employed for both public and private buildings.

Architecturally considered, the extraordinary topography of Baguio allows but two general compositions, one extending from the government center through the town site and business section to the municipal center; the other in Pakdal, extending from the polo field with a change in direction of the axis to the Governor General's residence. Both of these compositions appear in the Burnham plan for Baguio, and both are preserved in principle, though changed in form, as required by the exact topography and other conditions.

The first-mentioned composition is now actually developed at both ends, and with the cutting of a vista through the trees below the government center and the construction of the lagoons in the flats, but little imagination will be required to discover the splendid architectural possibilities for the future Baguio.

For the other composition, that at Pakdal, detailed plans have been prepared, and grading for the approaches to government house, the Governor General's residence, is well advanced.

Among the improvements planned for the coming year are the city hall, 80 cottages, and 2 dormitories for officials and employees of the insular government, a building for the supreme court, public baths, and the construction of the lagoons, including the drainage of the low ground of the town site.

A system of drives and bridle paths is now being surveyed and built for the exclusive use of persons with horses, this system being independent of the roads now used by automobiles. This route will start from Military Corners and extend down the valley between the north and south drives, thence around Outlook Point parallel with the present road, and returning through the former Igorot village of Pakdal.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES B. ELLIOTT,

Secretary of Commerce and Police.

To the PHILIPPINE COMMISSION,
Manila, P. I.

**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE
AND JUSTICE.**

145

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE,
Manila, October 24, 1910.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present the following report of the work done by the judiciary and the department of finance and justice during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, which, unless otherwise stated, covers only that period.

JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT.

The condition of the docket of the supreme court continues to be satisfactory. There were pending at the beginning of the fiscal year 303 civil and 294 criminal cases, a total of 597 cases. There were filed 338 civil and 449 criminal cases, a total of 787, as against 302 civil and 366 criminal cases during the previous year, an increase of 119. There were decided 224 civil and 317 criminal cases, a total of 541, and 51 civil and 58 criminal cases, a total of 109, were otherwise disposed of. There were pending at the beginning of the year 734 cases, of which 368 were civil and 366 were criminal. Comparing the number of cases pending at the close of the year with the number at the beginning thereof, an increase is noted of 137, which would appear to indicate that the court is not keeping up with its work. This view, however, will have to be modified if it is taken into consideration that during the year 119 more cases were filed than during the preceding year, and that of the cases pending at the close of the year 515 were docketed but not ready for argument, 61 were submitted but decision not yet filed, and that there were only 158 cases placed on the calendar for July, 1910, as against 199 ready for argument at the beginning of the year, thus reducing the number of cases which were pending trial at the beginning the year.

There were 128 candidates for admission to the bar, as compared with 118 during the preceding year. Of these 72 were successful in passing the examination, while only 23 passed during the previous year.

Volumes XIII and XIV of the Philippine Reports in English and Spanish were published during the year. These volumes contain the decisions of the supreme court rendered up to January 14, 1910, a considerable number of the last term of court being left over for Volume XV, which is now being prepared.

The only change in the personnel of the supreme court during the year was the resignation of Justice Charles B. Elliott on February 13, 1910, who resigned to take the office of secretary of commerce and police, and the appointment of the Hon. Grant Trent, judge of the eighth judicial district, to fill the vacancy.

COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA.

There were 702 civil cases filed, as against 754 in the fiscal year 1909, and 699 were disposed of, as against 1,080 during the previous year, leaving at the close of the year 992 pending, as against 989 at the beginning thereof. The number of criminal cases filed was 1,322, as compared with 1,294 during the preceding year, and 1,311 were disposed of, as compared with 1,345 during the previous year, leaving 71 pending at the close of the year, as against 60 at the beginning thereof. There were 29 customs appeal cases pending at the beginning of the year; 26 were filed and 42 disposed of, leaving 31 pending at the close of the year, as against 29 at the beginning thereof.

The Hon. James C. Jenkins, judge of the third judicial district, was on October 12, 1909, detailed to assist the judges of the court of first instance of Manila, and continued on this duty during the remainder of the fiscal year. This detail was necessary, not alone by reason of the fact that the judges of Manila needed assistance in their work, but because Judge Charles S. Lobinger, of the Manila court, went on vacation on April 14, 1910, and was absent during the remainder of the fiscal year. The success of this policy of designating an outside judge from time to time to assist in the work of the court of Manila shows that the creation of an additional division of the court in Manila is not necessary, the present number of judges, with occasional assistance, being able to keep the work up to date. As will be seen, there was at the close of the year almost the same number of cases pending as at the beginning thereof. The increase of 15 cases of all kinds is insignificant.

COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE IN THE PROVINCES.

In the courts of first instance in the provinces there were filed 2,965 civil cases, as against 2,915 during the previous year, and there were disposed of 2,702, as against 2,694 during the previous year, leaving pending on June 30, 1910, 2,531 ordinary civil and 1,833 probate cases, a total of 4,364, as against 4,101 at the beginning of the year. Of criminal cases 6,093 were filed, as against 5,369 during the previous year, and there were disposed of 6,018, against 5,305 during the previous year, leaving pending at the close of the year 1,794, as against 1,719 at the beginning thereof.

It is to be noted that the number of both civil and criminal cases pending at the close of the preceding year, as above stated, was greater than the figures shown in last year's report. By comparison of these two reports it will be seen that there are 74 civil and 70 criminal cases more than last year's report showed. This is due to omissions made by some of the clerks of court in making up their last year's report, which errors have been corrected in the report of this year.

These figures show that more criminal and fewer civil cases were disposed of than during the year 1909, while the total number disposed of was greater, the figures being 8,620 and 7,999 for the fiscal years 1910 and 1909, respectively. This demonstrates that the work of the courts in the provinces has been satisfactory. The full number

of judges of the court of land registration having been appointed, and the four judges-at-large now being able to assist the regular judges, it is expected that the slight accumulation of business, especially in probate cases, will soon entirely disappear.

The following changes were made in the judges of the courts of first instance: On July 29, 1909, Judge James Ross was transferred from the twelfth to the ninth judicial district. On the same date Judge Mariano Cui, judge-at-large, was appointed to the twelfth district. On October 14, 1909, Mr. Herbert D. Gale was appointed judge of the fourteenth district. On March 4, 1910, Judge Estanislao Yusay of the fourth district was transferred to the court of first instance of Manila, and Judge Simplicio del Rosario, formerly judge of the court of land registration, was appointed to the fifth district. On March 4, 1910, Mr. George N. Hurd, Mr. Francisco Santamaria and Judge Charles A. Low of the municipal court of Manila were appointed judges-at-large, and on the same date the following transfers of judges were made: Judge John S. Powell from the seventh to the eighth district; Judge Mariano Cui from the twelfth to the seventh district; Judge Ramon Avanceña from the thirteenth to the twelfth district; and Judge Vicente Nepomuceno from judge-at-large to the thirteenth district. On March 29, 1910, further transfers were made as follows: Judge Percy M. Moir from the Mountain district to the eighth district, Judge John S. Powell from the eighth to the ninth district, vice Judge James Ross, resigned, and Judge Richard Campbell from the first to the Mountain district.

COURT OF LAND REGISTRATION.

There were filed 671 applications for title, as against 1,398 during the previous year. The value of the property represented by these applications amounted to ₱8,039,399. The decrease in the number of applications filed is explained in part by the fact that the liberal provisions of Act No. 1875, suspending the payment of court of land registration fees for all kinds of applications during the year 1909, have been, by Act No. 1937, made to apply, from July 1, 1909, only to applications for title to property not exceeding ₱500 in value, and in part to the lack of private surveyors duly examined by the civil service board or the bureau of lands and entitled to make surveys for the court of land registration.

A condensed statement of the business of the court during the fiscal year and the status of the cases at the close thereof is as follows:

<i>Affirmed.</i>		
Final.....	766	
In abeyance.....	92	
Appealed during the year.....	27	
Previously appealed and not returned.....	3	898
<i>Denied.</i>		
Final.....	26	
In abeyance.....	4	
Appealed during the year.....	0	
Previously appealed and not returned.....	2	32

<i>Dismissed.</i>	
Final.....	68
In abeyance.....	8
Appealed during the year.....	4
Previously appealed and not returned.....	2
	82
Cases previously disposed of.....	1,007
Cases pending.....	4,129
	1,355
Total.....	6,491

From this statement it appears that 995 applications were disposed of, as against 1,151 during the previous year, and that final decrees in 707 cases were issued to property, the total area of which amounted to 66,905.29 hectares. The total amount of land registered from the establishment of the court to June 30, 1910, is 209,929.9497 hectares. This does not include public lands alienated, granted, or conveyed to persons or private corporations which under the provisions of section 122 of the land registration act were brought under the operation of said act. In order to arrive at the extent of such lands it will be necessary to consult the records of the bureau of lands.

The entire personnel of the court has been changed during the year. On December 7, 1909, Mr. Higinio Benitez, provincial fiscal of Rizal Province, and Mr. James A. Ostrand were appointed associate judges; on December 21, 1909, Mr. Jesse George, prosecuting attorney for the city of Manila, was appointed associate judge; on March 4, 1910, the Hon. Charles H. Smith, judge-at-large of the court of first instance, was appointed presiding judge, relieving Judge Simplicio del Rosario, appointed judge of the court of first instance, and on the same date Mr. Pedro Concepcion was appointed associate judge.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS.

A summary of the reports submitted by the judges of the courts of first instance regarding the work of the justice of the peace courts in their respective districts covering the period from November 30, 1908, to November 30, 1909, is as follows:

Criminal cases:	
Pending November 30, 1908.....	3,894
Cases filed.....	56,582
	60,476
Dismissed.....	6,549
Cases decided.....	50,061
Pending November 30, 1909.....	3,866
	60,476
Civil cases:	
Pending November 30, 1908.....	1,240
Cases filed.....	11,550
	12,790
Dismissed.....	3,257
Cases decided.....	8,655
Pending November 30, 1909.....	878
	12,790

Costs, fees, and fines collected, ₱189,640.12.

The above does not include Zamboanga, Jolo, Davao, Cotabato, and Bongao.

There were 200 justices of the peace and 282 auxiliary justices of the peace appointed by the Governor General, with the advice and consent of the commission; 4 and 17, respectively, refused appointment; 148 and 213, respectively, resigned; 21 and 8, respectively, were removed; and 9 and 3, respectively, died. Charges were brought against 40 justices of the peace for delinquencies in the exercise of their office, 18 of whom were suspended pending final decision. Of these 40 accused justices of the peace, 7 were removed and disqualified, 14 removed, 6 required to resign or resignation accepted, 9 reprimanded or disciplined or suspended, and 4 found not guilty. Charges were brought against 14 auxiliary justices for offenses committed in the exercise of their office, 7 of whom were suspended pending final decision. Of these 14, 4 were removed and disqualified, 4 removed, 3 required to resign or resignation accepted, 2 warned or suspended, and 1 declared not guilty.

The undersigned again reiterates the statement made in last year's report that the service of the justices of the peace is not satisfactory, but that under the present system nothing more could be expected. There is a real necessity for reorganizing the justice of the peace courts, and the undersigned will at the present session of the Legislature introduce a bill for this purpose covering the points mentioned in last year's report, to wit, the justices of the peace to receive salaries instead of fees; that upon recommendation of the judge of the court of first instance a justice of the peace may be appointed for two or more municipalities, the justice to receive in such case an amount not to exceed 75 per cent of the combined salaries of the presidents of the municipalities in which he holds office.

It is also proposed to require that justices of the peace in provincial capitals must be admitted to the bar, and to give them greater jurisdiction than other justices of the peace, giving them authority to hear and determine election protests and to issue interlocutory orders and other urgent orders of temporary character, the judges of the courts of first instance concurring in such greater jurisdiction.

In the bill to be introduced it is also proposed to exact of the candidates certain qualifications for eligibility, which they may prove by passing a special examination to test their theoretical and practical knowledge of the law necessary for the proper discharge of their duties.

BUREAU OF JUSTICE.

The office of the attorney-general furnished 233 written opinions to the Governor-General and other officials. It presented briefs and arguments in the supreme court in 308 and appeared by motion, etc., in 47 cases. In the court of land registration it appeared and entered opposition in 343 and examined, without opposing registration, 402 cases. It conducted 137 cases in the courts of first instance in Manila and the provinces.

The attorney-general took charge of the estates of 26 deceased American government employees, the total amount of money collected on account of such estates being ₱17,909.39 and the total disbursed ₱19,288.15. The balance on hand June 30, 1910, to the credit of unliquidated estates was ₱3,093.20.

The following-named persons were appointed assistant attorneys on the dates mentioned to fill vacancies: Mr. Luis P. Torres, September 16, 1909; Mr. Antonio Villareal, April 16, 1910; Mr. Carlos A. Imperial, May 10, 1910; and Mr. Fisher H. Nesmith, June 20, 1910.

BUREAU OF THE TREASURY.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following statement shows the balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year 1909, the receipts, withdrawals, and currency exchanges during the fiscal year under consideration, and the balances on hand at the close of business June 30, 1910:

General funds:		Philippine currency.
Balance on hand at close of business June 30, 1909-----		₱32,551,468.42
Receipts during fiscal year, account of—		
Customs -----	₱17,625,699.87	
Internal revenue-----	10,231,734.44	
Miscellaneous -----	11,230,955.36	
City of Manila-----	3,014,281.99	
Repayments -----	9,037,020.09	
Currency exchanges-----	66,191,798.16	
		<u>117,331,489.41</u>
Total -----		149,882,957.83
Withdrawals—		
Check vouchers paid-----	49,183,110.52	
Currency exchanges-----	66,191,798.16	
		<u>115,374,908.68</u>
		34,508,049.15
Depository accounts:		
Balance on hand at close of business		
June 30, 1909-----	6,099,623.56	
Deposits during fiscal year-----	122,380,115.87	
Total -----	128,479,739.43	
Withdrawals during fiscal year-----	118,790,654.97	
		<u>9,689,084.46</u>
Certificate redemption fund:		
Balance on hand in fund at close of business June 30, 1909-----	22,797,454.00	
Certificates issued during		
fiscal year -----	₱15,068,000.00	
Certificates retired during		
fiscal year -----	11,362,863.50	
Net amount issued during fiscal year--	3,705,136.50	
Balance in fund at close of business June 30, 1910-----		<u>26,502,590.50</u>
Total funds in hands of insular treasurer at close of business June 30, 1910-----		70,699,724.11

This balance was distributed as follows:

Distribution of balance.

	United States currency.	Philippine currency.	Total.
In treasury vaults.....	\$2,906,509.02	₱31,179,048.56	.....
Certified checks on local banks.....		400,825.19	.....
On deposit with authorized depositaries in the United States.....	4,178,054.86	2,172,888.74	.....
On deposit with local banks.....	10,111,159.86		.....
Fixed deposits with authorized depositaries in the United States.....		2,555,514.14	.....
Fixed deposits with local banks.....			.....
	17,195,723.74	36,308,276.63	₱70,699,724.11

The "general funds" balance in the foregoing statement includes the cash balances of various trust funds and is made up as follows:

Gold-standard fund.....	₱18,876,833.53
Friar lands bonds sinking fund.....	577,674.35
City of Manila sewer and waterworks construction bonds fund.....	826,513.76
City of Manila sewer and waterworks construction bonds sinking fund.....	21,879.17
Money-order funds.....	164,371.00
Constabulary pension and retirement fund.....	26,987.53
Assurance fund, Act. No. 496.....	5,670.59
Insurance fund, Act No. 1728.....	138,579.28
Fidelity bond premium fund.....	86,864.87
Public works and permanent improvements bonds sinking fund.....	33,836.89
Postal Savings Bank funds.....	550,534.71
Insurance fund, city of Manila.....	971.92
General fund.....	13,309,263.67
Total.....	34,508,049.15

INTEREST COLLECTED.

There was received the sum of ₱994,084.06 as interest on funds in open account and on fixed deposits with authorized depositaries in the United States and in the Philippine Islands, of which ₱386,292.62 belongs to the general fund and the balance to the various trust funds administered by the treasurer. Compared with the amount collected as interest during the preceding year, namely, ₱703,569.98, an increase is shown of ₱290,514.08.

The rates of interest received from depositaries in the United States were about the same as those received during the preceding year, that is to say, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on open or current accounts and $3\frac{1}{4}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on fixed deposits. However, all renewals toward the end of the year were made at 3 per cent, and from present indications no better rate than this will be obtained from renewals during the coming year.

BANKS AND BANKING.

Agricultural Bank.—The Agricultural Bank of the Philippine Island was opened October 1, 1908, and was therefore in operation for only nine months during the fiscal year 1909. During the fiscal year 148 applications were made for loans, amounting to ₱494,574, and the number of loans granted was only 89, amounting to ₱229,000.

Five loans, amounting to ₱7,200, were repaid and delinquent interest on five loans amounted to ₱1,415.24. Three loans, amounting in principal and interest to ₱14,045.24, were pending on foreclosure proceedings.

The total amount loaned by the bank at the close of the fiscal year amounted to ₱284,450, or approximately 28½ per cent of the bank's capital. Of this amount only 5½ per cent was placed during the fiscal year 1909 and 23 per cent during the fiscal year 1910.

Although the number of applications decreased considerably as compared with the nine months of the preceding year, when they amounted to 417, the number of loans made greatly exceeds that placed during the previous nine months, during which only 23 loans were granted. In other words, the number of loans made in 1909 were but slightly in excess of 5½ per cent of the number of applications received, while the number of loans made during the year 1910 amounted to 60 per cent of the applications received for that year. This increase indicates a clearer understanding on the part of the people of the purposes and requirements of the bank.

When it is considered that the creation of the bank was in response to a necessity felt by all agriculturists, and that the government sought by this means to assist in the development of agriculture, it is somewhat discouraging to note the little business done by the bank. This is due principally to the lack of titles to the greater part of the agricultural lands. It is hoped that with improved facilities for obtaining titles the Agricultural Bank will be better able to carry out the beneficent purposes of its organization. One of the good results already accomplished consists of the decrease of usury in the provinces. The expenses of the bank during the year amounted to ₱1,204.84 and the receipts to ₱19,499.05. Deducting the expenses, and the deficit of the previous year, amounting to ₱1,638.83, there remains a net profit of ₱16,655.38.

Private banks.—The following institutions were examined by deputies of the insular treasury: The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, the International Banking Corporation, and the Banco Español-Filipino, all of Manila; the subagencies of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and of the International Banking Corporation at Cebu; the Monte de Piedad and Savings Bank of Manila, and the Manila Building and Loan Association.

From a comparative consolidated statement of the resources of the four commercial banks and their branches in operation in these islands the following data is taken:

	1909	1910	Increase.
Total resources and liabilities.....	₱36,276,831.11	₱45,712,910.45	₱9,436,079.34
Current accounts.....	14,783,381.33	18,191,008.18	3,407,626.85
Fixed deposits.....	5,573,502.49	6,311,463.31	737,960.82
Loans and discounts.....	6,270,211.87	7,798,633.68	1,528,421.76
Overdrafts.....	11,446,194.87	14,019,037.37	2,572,842.50

This shows a considerable increase in banking transactions and indicates a decided improvement in the financial situation of the country.

Banks in liquidation.—The American Bank and the S. Misaka Bank are still in process of liquidation and the creditors of the first-named bank have received 53 per cent of the amount of their claims. The assets of the institution still in the hands of the insular treasurer as receiver consist of ₱2,663.02 in cash, a number of small parcels of rice and hemp land in the province of Albay, and part of the purchase price of 14 parcels of rice land disposed of during the fiscal year. After deducting the cost of the receivership and other expenses from the remaining assets, there will be a balance sufficient for a final payment of not to exceed 1 per cent.

The claims against the S. Misaka Bank amounted to ₱12,101.33, and the assets to ₱1,161.91. Court expenses amounting to ₱34.80 have been paid, and a dividend of 8 per cent, amounting to ₱968.10, has been declared. The remainder, amounting to ₱159.01, is held for receiver's fees. The receivership has not been closed for the reason that many creditors for small amounts have left the islands, and the receiver has still on hand ₱340.90, representing dividends of these creditors, whom the insular treasurer has so far been unable to locate.

MUTUAL BENEFIT AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Reports have been received from the following mutual benefit and benevolent societies: Firemen's Relief Association (Manila fire department), Liga Socorros Mutuos de Empleados de Correos de Manila (Postal Employees' Mutual Benefit Society of Manila), Sociedad de Socorros Mutuos de los Miembros Filipinos de la Policia de Manila (Mutual Benefit Society of the Filipino Police of Manila), Sociedad de Socorros Mutuos de Empleados Comerciales (Commercial Employees' Mutual Benefit Society), Union de Impresores de Filipinas (printers' labor union), Laan sa Kabuhayan (printers of the Manila Times), and Socorros Mutuos de los Empleados Civiles de la Aduana (Mutual Society of the Civil Employees of the Custom House).

The Firemen's Relief Association and the Gremio de Marineros Mercantes were examined. The examination showed the financial condition of the first-named institution to be sound, and their accounts correct, but as to the Gremio de Marineros Mercantes the showing was not so favorable. A majority of the cash items have been carried by the treasurer of the association for more than a year, and are considered worthless. The liabilities, as revealed by the examination, amounted to approximately ₱700, while the value of the assets would not exceed ₱300.

The examination further revealed the fact that the constitution of the association was not being complied with in the collection and disbursement of funds, and that the gremio was insolvent.

The foregoing facts were placed before the attorney-general in compliance with the provisions of section 5 of Act No. 701, and on May 10, 1910, the insular treasurer was appointed receiver by the court of first instance.

BOND ISSUES.

On August 17, 1909, the bureau of insular affairs sold the third series of public works and permanent improvement bonds, amounting to ₱3,000,000. The total obligations of the insular government and of the city of Manila at the close of the fiscal year on account of bond issues were:

Of the insular government as follows:

Friar lands bonds.....	₱14, 000, 000
Public works and permanent improvement bonds.....	10, 000, 000

Total	24, 000, 000
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Of the city of Manila:

Sewer and waterworks construction bonds.....	8, 000, 000
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This issue completes the amount of such bonds which the insular government and the city of Manila are authorized by Congress to issue.

During the year the Philippine Railway Company was authorized by the government to issue bonds in the amount of ₱559,000, which, with the amount of bonds previously issued, make a total to date of ₱6,439,000. Interest to the amount of ₱486,300 was advanced by the insular government to this company on account of the government's guaranty of its bonds.

No bonds have so far been issued by the Manila Railway Company under guaranty by the insular government for payment of interest.

THE GOLD STANDARD FUND.

The amount of exchange sold on New York was ₱20,943,416.56, as compared with ₱26,837,249.28 for the previous year, showing a decrease of approximately ₱6,000,000. The sale of demand drafts and telegraphic transfers by the insular treasurer on provincial treasurers, and vice versa, compared with the previous year shows an increase. The total of such sales amounted to ₱2,556,599.05 as against ₱1,480,971.03 for the preceding year. The total amount of such sales is made up as follows:

Sales by insular treasurer on provincial treasurers.

Telegraphic transfers.....	₱1, 182, 633. 02
Demand drafts.....	123, 022. 64
	1, 305, 655. 66

Sales by provincial treasurers on insular treasurer and on other provincial treasurers.

Telegraphic transfers.....	₱657, 202. 50
Demand drafts.....	593, 740. 89
	1, 250, 943. 39

The decrease in the amount of premium earned from the sale of exchange during the year was ₱87,051.62, while there was an increase of ₱184,428.42 in the amount of interest received from depositaries on gold standard fund balances. The total income of the gold standard

fund from these two sources amounted to ₱722,289.62, as compared with ₱624,912.82 for the preceding fiscal year, or a net increase of ₱97,376.80.

The net balance to the credit of the gold standard fund on June 30, 1910, was: In Manila, ₱4,133,948.58; in New York, \$7,675,197.80 (₱15,350,395.60); due from the United States mint at San Francisco on account of recoinage, ₱463,333.36; and from disbursing officers, ₱39,807.70; a total of ₱19,987,485.24. Deducting an overdraft of \$304,152.97 (₱608,305.94) in Manila leaves a net balance to the credit of this fund of ₱19,379,179.30.

CIRCULATION.

The recoinage of the silver currency of the first issue is progressing satisfactorily. During the fiscal year the sum of ₱1,325,196.40 was forwarded to the San Francisco Mint for recoinage. The total coinage of the first issue was ₱33,760,501.80, and of this ₱28,889,596.40 were returned to the mint for recoinage, leaving a balance in circulation of ₱4,870,905.40. The minor coinage of 5, 1, and one-half centavo pieces, amounting to ₱943,193, included in the balance in circulation, is not to be recoined; so that only ₱3,927,712.40 of the entire silver coinage of the first issue remain to be withdrawn from circulation for recoinage.

The total amount of new coin received from the United States mint at the close of this fiscal year amounted to ₱46,522,166.47. From this it appears that the total amount received from the United States mint of the old and new coinage amounts to ₱80,282,668.27, of which as above stated, ₱28,889,596.40 was returned for recoinage; ₱30,718,298.06 is in the treasury vaults, and ₱20,674,773.81 is in circulation.

On June 30, 1909, there were ₱25,805,000 silver certificates in the treasury vaults and ₱22,797,454 in circulation, a total of ₱48,602,454. During the year mutilated silver certificates were destroyed, as follows: Full value, ₱5,167,812; half certificates, ₱51.50; a total of ₱5,167,863.50. This sum deducted from the amount of certificates existing at the close of the preceding year leaves ₱43,434,590.50. Adding to this sum ₱9,500,000, the value of the new silver certificates received from the bureau of insular affairs during the year, gives a total of ₱52,934,590.50, of which ₱26,502,590.50 were in circulation and ₱26,432,000 in the treasury vaults at the close of the year.

Bank notes of the Banco Español-Filipino in circulation at the close of the fiscal year amounted to ₱2,038,083.55. Of this ₱1,845,000 were notes received by the Philippine treasury for issue to the Banco Español-Filipino, and which the bank was authorized to issue under its charter contained in Act No. 1790. The remainder are old notes of the bank issued before said charter, and which still remain in circulation uncanceled by new notes.

The total amount of money in circulation in the islands on June 30, 1910, was ₱48,754,697.36, as compared with ₱41,528,607.74 on the same date in 1909, showing an increase of ₱7,226,089.62. The sum of ₱460,750.50, constituting what may be termed the working balance of the treasury on June 30, 1910, and made up of the cashier's, paying teller's, and receiving teller's balances, and mutilated notes awaiting retirement, is not included in the above-mentioned total circulation, this working balance not being considered as in actual circulation.

EXPENSES OF CONDUCTING THE BUREAU.

The expenses of conducting the treasury bureau amounted to ₱113,511.31, as against ₱119,517.97 for the previous year. Of this amount ₱93,843.11 were for salaries and wages and ₱19,668.20 for contingent expenses, as compared with ₱90,084.64 and ₱18,905.18, respectively, for the previous year. The small increase noted is more than accounted for by the fact that one employee of the treasury bureau has acted as secretary of the Agricultural Bank, devoting his time almost exclusively to the bank's matters, his salary, however, not being charged against the bank.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS.

IMPORTS.

The total value of commercial imports amounted to \$37,061,925, as compared with \$27,794,482 for the previous fiscal year. This increase in imports is explained by the increase in the value of Philippine products exported and the consequent increased purchasing power of the inhabitants of the islands, and is owing not only to the increased quantity of merchandise imported but also to the increased value thereof.

The United States, which has never heretofore held first rank among the countries sending merchandise to the islands, has this year, with importations amounting to \$10,776,128, as compared with \$4,693,831 for the previous year, supplanted England and forced her from her long-held position to second place. The French East Indies maintained their relative position as third, while China has supplanted British Australasia in fourth place. It is to be noted that although importations from the United States amounted to more than double those of the previous year, importations from other countries have not fallen off on this account. On the contrary, they have increased from \$23,100,651 during 1909 to \$26,285,797 during the fiscal year 1910.

There was a general increase in the value of importations of all classes, although the percentage of value of each class to the total value of importations has changed but slightly. There is, however, noted a greater increase in importations of iron and steel, which from \$1,933,032 in 1909 have risen to \$3,305,695 in 1910. Importations of coal have increased from \$461,465 to \$972,341, bringing this item up to seventh place in the scale of the principal classes of merchandise imported where formerly it was the last.

As in previous years, the principal article of importation has been cotton goods. The value of these importations amounted to \$8,522,307, as against \$6,944,978 the previous year. The value of cotton textiles imported from the United States during the year was more than five times, and from Japan more than four times the value of such goods imported during 1906. As compared with the same year there was an increase of approximately 50 per cent in the importation of these goods from China and Germany, while England and Switzerland fell slightly behind; the British East Indies' trade was reduced approximately one-third, and Spain lost almost half of her trade.

Rice continues to be the second in rank of imported products. During the year the importations of this commodity amounted to \$5,321,962, as compared with \$4,250,223 during the year 1909.

EXPORTS.

The total value of exports aggregated \$39,886,852, as against \$31,044,458 during 1909, an increase of 28 per cent. This was occasioned both by the increase in the amount of merchandise exported and by the material rise in the prices received for the same.

The United States again stands at the head of the list of countries of destination of Philippine products, 47 per cent of the total value of exports being sent to that country, and amounting to \$18,751,421, as against \$10,254,087 in 1909. The exportations to France exceeded those of last year by 50 per cent, that country now occupying second place in the list of countries to which Philippine products were destined, England being forced to third. Hongkong, which last year held the fourth, has fallen to the fifth place, with a decrease amounting to 32 per cent, Spain having passed her during the year. Germany, which formerly occupied seventh place, now ranks fifth. This country made the greatest proportionate gain, having received from the Philippine Islands products 82 per cent greater in value than those she received during 1909.

Hemp continues to be the principal export product, the exportation of this commodity exceeding in quantity that of any previous year, and amounting to 170,788 metric tons, of which 99,305 went to the United States, being the greatest exportation of hemp to that country since the American occupation of the islands. Despite the great increase in the quantity exported, the total value of the exportation, \$17,404,922, was below that of many preceding years, although it was greater than that of 1909, which amounted to \$15,833,577. The increase in prices received is not in proportion to the increased quantity of hemp exported, owing to the fact that the average price of hemp was slightly below that of the previous year.

The quantity of copra exported was greater by 10 per cent than in 1909, aggregating 116,374 metric tons at an invoice value of \$9,153,951, as against 105,564 metric tons, valued at \$6,657,740, during the previous year. The exports of this commodity to the United States were greater both in quantity and in value than during the preceding year.

The exportation of sugar aggregated 127,717 metric tons, valued at \$7,040,690, the largest quantity exported in any year except 1908, and the highest value in any year since American occupation. The quantity exported the preceding year amounted to 112,379 metric tons, with a value of \$4,373,338. The total quantity exported to the United States was 94,155 metric tons, valued at \$5,495,797, the largest quantity and the greatest value ever shipped to the United States. The quantity exported to the United States the preceding year was 21,285 metric tons, valued at \$881,218. It is to be expected that with the increased price received for sugar the future production will be very greatly increased, but it is not believed that the limit fixed for free export of this commodity into the United States will be reached for several years.

The number of cigars exported was 196,592,000, valued at \$2,978,630, as against 116,278,000, valued at \$1,083,702 during the preceding year. Of the quantity exported, 83,931,000, valued at \$1,906,447, were sent to the United States, while the exportation of this product the preceding fiscal year amounted to only 2,696,000, valued at \$43,818.

The exportation of leaf tobacco was less both in quantity and value than in 1909, the amount exported being 9,896,054 kilos, valued at \$1,629,820, as against 10,729,159 kilos, valued at \$1,674,033 for the previous year. A small quantity went to the United States, which received none during 1909.

Coal was exported from the islands for the first time, \$4,309 worth of that commodity going to Hongkong.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

A comparison of the imports, valued at \$37,061,925, with the exports, valued at \$39,886,852, shows a balance in favor of the islands of \$2,824,927, which increases the average annual net balance in favor of the islands during the period of the American occupation to \$324,954. These figures only include the value of merchandise received through regular commercial channels and do not include the value of supplies and property imported by the federal and insular governments, free entries on account of government-aided railways, commercial importations of currency, and free mail importations, aggregating in all \$4,837,925. A large part of this privileged merchandise, consisting of cement, structural iron, and other material, has contributed to the general development of the business of the country, involving, as it does, the employment of labor in all parts of the islands.

There were also exported to the United States and not included in the foregoing figures articles by mail or carried in the baggage of outgoing passengers to a total value of \$54,553.

CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

It was believed that by reason of the passage of the United States and Philippine tariff acts of 1909 the customs revenues would be largely reduced, although it was confidently anticipated that the benefits to the islands by reason of the new markets opened to their products by the passage of those two acts would more than compensate for the expected loss in revenue. This anticipated large reduction in revenue, however, has not occurred.

The total collections of the bureau of customs amounted to \$8,286,073.56, as compared with \$8,539,098.87 in 1909, a reduction of \$253,025.31. This decrease is more than accounted for by the decrease in export duties collected caused by the new regulations permitting the filing of a bond conditioned to pay export duties on articles sent to the United States in the event that proper documents are not submitted within a fixed time showing their arrival and consumption therein, instead of collecting the export duty and refunding it upon proof of landing and use. By this means the collections on account of export duties were reduced, the falling off

amounting to \$517,648.40. Taking into consideration, however, only the amounts not subject to refund which were collected during the two years, the actual reduction in revenue during the year from this source amounted to but \$38,115.70.

There was also a falling off in storage charges, while there was an increase in import duties, wharfage dues, licenses of vessels, and miscellaneous collections.

The figures above given as the total collections of the bureau of customs represent all receipts of that bureau, including amounts accruing to the credit of the government of the Moro Province and to the current appropriation of the bureau, salaries of bonded warehouse keepers, collections on account of extra services of employees, and collections subject to refund. Of the above-mentioned amount, \$207,542.12 were collected in ports of the Moro Province, and \$8,078,531.44 in the other ports of the Islands.

Deducting from this last-mentioned sum the following items—\$119,384.99 refundable export duties, \$22,416.26 extra service of customs employees and salaries of bonded warehouse keepers, \$88.20 surplus auction sales, \$156.50 sale of equipment to be credited to that special fund, \$59,178.50 amount of collections to be credited to the appropriation for the bureau of customs, \$67,647.93 total of certain refunds made during the year—leaves a net amount accruing to the insular government of \$7,809,659.06, as against \$7,652,054.57 for the previous year.

Adding to the above-mentioned amount of \$7,809,659.06, the sum of \$27,064.90 refundable export duties reverted to the insular government in the absence of claims within two years, and \$18,163.87 duties collected on Philippine products in United States ports and credited to the insular treasury, gives a net amount accruing to the insular government on account of customs revenue, and available for appropriation of \$7,854,887.83, as against \$8,569,678.50 for the previous year, showing a falling off of \$714,790.67, due entirely to the fact that during the fiscal year 1909 the duties collected on Philippine products in the United States ports and credited to the insular treasury amounted to \$892,573.97, while during 1910 they amounted to but \$18,163.87, owing to the free admission of Philippine products into the United States after August 5, 1909.

The expenditures of the bureau of customs in all ports aggregated \$464,085.08, as against \$475,031.31 for the previous year. The total expenditures chargeable to the insular government amounted to \$445,692.18, which, compared with those of the previous year, show a decrease of \$8,437.09. The expenditures in the Moro Province were reduced from \$20,902.04 in 1909 to \$18,392.90 in 1910.

FOREIGN CARRYING TRADE.

The entire commercial intercourse with other countries at all ports was effected by 862 entrances and 872 clearances of vessels, representing an aggregate movement of 3,378,952 registered tons, as compared with 764 entrances and 750 clearances, representing an aggregate tonnage of 2,802,893 registered tons, for the previous year, showing an increase of 576,059 registered tons. The value of the inward and outward cargoes amounted to \$76,948,777, the greater

part of which, that is to say, 73 per cent, was carried by vessels flying the British flag, 9 per cent by Spanish vessels, 6 per cent by German, 5 per cent by American, and 3 per cent by Japanese. Considering the fact that the value of the products shipped to and from Great Britain amounted to \$11,506,570, or 15 per cent of the total, and that the value of the products shipped to and from the United States amounted to \$29,527,549, or 38 per cent of the total import and export trade, it will be seen that United States vessels are not carrying nearly as much of the foreign trade as they should. However, it is very encouraging to note that while the preceding year only four-fifths of 1 per cent of the total foreign trade was carried in United States vessels, during the year under consideration they carried 5 per cent of this trade.

COASTWISE TRADE.

The activity noted during the past year in interisland commerce has been even greater this year, as shown by the increased number of entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade. There were 9,263 entrances and 9,306 clearances, an increase of 54 entrances and 88 clearances over the previous year.

Licenses were issued at Manila permitting 126 first-class steam vessels, 237 first-class sailing vessels, and 578 lighterage and harbor craft to operate in Philippine waters, representing an increase of 121 vessels over the number licensed during the previous year.

There were in commission at the close of the year 162 steamers and 440 sailing vessels, as compared with 151 steamers and 424 sailing vessels at the close of the previous fiscal year. In addition to the vessels above mentioned, there were 596 craft of various kinds operating in rivers and harbors, as against 537 at the close of the preceding year.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

The total number of persons arriving in the Philippine Islands during the fiscal year was 14,721 and the total number departing 18,127. Of the first-mentioned number 2,308 were immigrants, and of the latter 1,010 were emigrants, showing a net gain to the islands of 1,298 in so far as actual settlers are concerned. There returned from temporary absences abroad 7,223 aliens, and 8,785 departed with the intention of returning within one year. The remainder, both of persons departing from and those coming to the islands is made up of tourists, and of Americans, Filipinos, and foreigners going to and from the United States, its possessions, and the Philippine Islands. Two thousand nine hundred and four Filipinos went to the Hawaiian Islands during the year.

The total number of Chinese entering the islands was 6,819, and of those leaving 7,671, an excess of departures over arrivals of 852. This loss, however, is more apparent than real, as the number of Chinese immigrants was 937, as against 570 emigrants. The Japanese arrivals numbered 725, of whom 552 were immigrants, and the Japanese departures numbered 321, of whom 108 were emigrants. The American arrivals numbered 3,977 and the departures 4,121.

THE GOVERNMENT PIERS.

The use of the new government piers began February 14, 1910. They are used exclusively by vessels plying between the United States and these islands and those regularly employed on the Manila, Hongkong, and Amoy route. The results of their operation have been most satisfactory to all concerned. The expense to importers of general merchandise of getting their cargoes from ship to warehouse has been reduced approximately one-half, effecting a saving of practically ₱3 a ton, and in addition to this they are able to secure their merchandise in less than one-half the time formerly consumed.

The transportation problem from the piers has, however, emphasized the necessity of at least one new bridge over the Pasig River and the extension of the Manila Electric Railway system so as to connect the new piers with the business center of the city.

The two piers already built and now in operation do not accommodate more than one-third of the vessels entering Manila Harbor. Their use, however, effecting as it does so great a saving in both time and money fully demonstrates the desirability of using modern methods in handling cargo, and shows the advisability of at once beginning the construction of additional piers sufficient to accommodate all general cargo vessels arriving at Manila.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

COLLECTIONS.

The following is a résumé of the collections made by the bureau of internal revenue during the fiscal years 1909 and 1910:

Item.	1909	1910
Internal-revenue taxes.....	₱11,742,534.38	₱13,793,419.46
United States internal-revenue taxes.....		561,407.41
Opium taxes and fines.....	88,088.29	120,396.52
Weights and measures taxes.....	41,630.14	59,274.08
San Lazaro estate rentals.....	48,686.66	48,271.25
San Lazaro estate, miscellaneous.....		405.00
Sales of public mineral lands.....	7,612.67	2,753.40
	11,928,552.14	14,585,927.12
Municipal taxes, Manila.....	2,765,851.18	2,975,103.68
Grand total.....	14,694,403.32	17,561,030.80

Collections under the first seven heads above mentioned are for and on behalf of the insular government. Collections under the last-mentioned head are made by the collector of internal revenue as ex officio city assessor and collector for the city of Manila.

Compared with the collections of last year, this shows an increase of ₱2,866,627.48, equal to about 19½ per cent, of which ₱1,787,946.07 are due to certain increases in tax rates and receipts from new sources, and ₱1,078,681.41 are due to improved business conditions in the islands.

Internal-revenue collections were made as follows:

Item.	1909	1910	Increase.		Total increase.
			Due to increased business.	Due to increased tax rates.	
Distilled spirits, domestic.....	P1,899,043.35	P2,269,160.70	P184,688.45	P185,428.90	P370,117.35
Distilled spirits, imported.....		267,725.10		267,725.10	267,725.10
Wines.....		157,332.00		157,332.00	157,332.00
Fermented liquors, domestic.....	145,490.00	153,490.00	8,020.00		8,020.00
Fermented liquors, imported.....		23,921.72		23,921.72	23,921.72
Manufactured tobacco, smoking and chewing, domestic.....	126,078.15	147,770.38	21,692.18		21,692.18
Manufactured tobacco, smoking and chewing, imported.....		63,677.98		63,677.98	63,677.98
Cigars, domestic.....	204,947.07	213,546.69	8,609.62		8,609.62
Cigars, imported.....		44.62		44.62	44.62
Cigarettes, domestic.....	2,766,982.39	3,308,804.07	13,999.35	527,832.33	541,831.68
Cigarettes, imported.....		576.01		576.01	576.01
Matches.....	292,486.72	346,046.95	53,560.23		53,560.23
Dealers in alcohol and tobacco products.....	496,038.36	513,984.26	17,945.90		17,945.90
Merchants, manufacturers, and common carriers.....	1,276,577.46	1,537,226.36	260,648.90		260,648.90
Occupations, trades, and professions.....	476,770.23	496,977.91	20,207.68		20,207.68
Documentary stamp taxes.....	189,033.51	220,056.35	31,022.84		31,022.84
Banks and bankers.....	170,684.40	188,175.08	17,490.66		17,490.66
Forest products.....	251,380.00	271,581.74	20,201.74		20,201.74
Miscellaneous.....	14.56	70.61	56.05		56.05
Cedulas, personales.....	3,425,875.40	3,563,195.00			167,320.00
Total.....	11,721,271.60	13,773,354.46	658,223.60	1,226,538.66	2,050,885.86
Insurance companies.....	21,262.78	20,065.00	Decrease.....		1,197.78
Total.....	11,742,534.38	13,793,419.46	Net total increase.....		2,050,885.08

According to this table there has been an increase not only in the total collections of internal-revenue taxes, but in each of the items going to make up the total, except in the tax on insurance companies. This shows an undoubted improvement in the financial condition of the country. The falling off in the tax on insurance companies is owing to the fact that by Act No. 1899, passed July 1, 1909, it was provided that upon reinsurance by a company which had already effected insurance and paid the tax no further tax should become due. The total increase in internal-revenue tax collections is P2,050,885.08, or 17½ per cent as compared with the fiscal year 1909. Exclusive of the cedula tax the increase is over 22½ per cent.

Of the total amount of internal revenue collections there accrued to the insular government P6,646,004.45, to provincial treasuries P4,232,067.30, to municipal treasuries P2,915,347.71, as compared with P4,772,311.43, P4,086,908, and P2,869,364.63, respectively, for the year 1909.

It is to be noticed that, excepting the cedula tax, which goes to the municipalities and provinces and of which the insular government receives no share, and certain license taxes which accrue in their entirety to the municipalities, neither the municipalities nor the provinces receive any share of the increase in the other internal-revenue tax collections. This is due to the fact that the Commission, under authority of the act of Congress of August 5, 1909, provided in Act No. 1964 that no province or municipality should receive as its share of internal-revenue collections a greater amount than that received during the year ended June 30, 1909.

COST OF COLLECTION.

The cost to the government of making these collections by the bureau of internal revenue, not including the expense of collection incurred by the provincial governments, was ₱655,269.32, equal to 3.75 centavos for each peso collected, exclusive of the amounts collected in the United States, as compared with a cost of 4.48 centavos for each peso collected during the fiscal year 1909, 4.90 centavos during the fiscal year 1908, and 5 centavos during the fiscal year 1907. This sum includes ₱552,984.21 received by appropriation and ₱102,285.11 from the city of Manila for the assessment and collection of city taxes and charges.

In addition to the amounts shown above ₱9,180 were expended from funds received by appropriation and ₱24,000 from the special opium fund, making a total of ₱33,180 expended in the enforcement of the law prohibiting the importation, sale, or use of opium except for medicinal purposes.

DISTILLED SPIRITS, WINES, AND LIQUORS.

Of the tax-paid domestic distilled spirits removed from distilleries for consumption, 10,382,824 proof liters were produced from other materials than grain, and 9,598 from grain; and of the distilled spirits imported, 21,617 proof liters were produced from materials other than grain, and 378,836 from grain.

There were 8,020 proof liters of distilled spirits of domestic manufacture exported to other countries, and 183,682 removed from distilleries without the payment of tax as denatured alcohol for industrial purposes.

The total output from registered distilleries during the year was, therefore, 10,584,124 proof liters, or nearly 1,000,000 in excess of the total removals during the fiscal year 1909, and about 2,000,000 in excess of the total removals during the fiscal year 1908. The total consumption during 1909 of 9,450,542 proof liters has increased to 10,576,104 in 1910.

From August 7, 1909, to June 30, 1910, there were removed for consumption, tax paid, 306,149 gauge liters of domestic imitation still wines containing not more than 14 per cent of alcohol, and 55,082 containing more than 14 per cent of alcohol. During the same period there were imported 692,898 liters of still wines containing not more than 14 per cent of alcohol, 334,858 containing more than 14 per cent of alcohol, and 18,318 of sparkling wines.

The total output of domestic beer exceeded that of the preceding year by 134,522 liters. There were exported to other countries 1,650 liters, as compared with 17,228 during the fiscal year 1909. This shows that while there has been a decrease in the amount of beer exported, the increase in the local consumption noted the previous year still continues.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND MATCHES.

The leaf-tobacco regulations, the enforcement of which began in some provinces in September, 1907, are now in operation in all the

tobacco-producing provinces. They are of great assistance in the prevention of fraud on the revenues, and have furnished statistical data of great value to the government and to growers and manufacturers. The following statement, taken from the leaf-tobacco accounts, shows the production of leaf tobacco, the quantity exported, and the quantity used in the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, and chewing and smoking tobacco for domestic consumption and for export during the calendar year 1909:

		Kilos.
Leaf tobacco on hand by dealers and manufacturers		
December 31, 1908.....	9, 416, 627	
Production, 1909.....	24, 009, 227	
		33, 425, 854
Exported to the United States.....	6, 028	
Exported to other countries.....	9, 472, 579	
Manufactured into cigars, cigarettes, and smoking and chewing tobacco:		
Consumed in the Philippine Islands.....	9, 521, 889	
Exported to the United States.....	423, 686	
Exported to other countries.....	1, 319, 828	
Used for industrial purposes, disposed of through retailers to consumers (no tax is imposed on cigars and cigarettes made by hand by the actual consumers thereof), and shrinkage.....	3, 827, 968	
		24, 571, 976
Leaf tobacco on hand by dealers and manufacturers,		
December 31, 1909.....		8, 853, 878

The increase of ₱21,692.18 in the collection of taxes on domestic smoking and chewing tobacco is equivalent to an increase in the output of the various manufactories of 45,192 kilograms. From August 7, 1909, to June 30, 1910, there were imported 36,670 kilograms of chewing tobacco and 94,138 of smoking tobacco, all of which was from the United States, and almost wholly for consumption by soldiers and sailors of the United States Army and Navy stationed in the Philippine Islands. The exports of smoking tobacco amounted to 21,940 kilograms, as against 26,801 for the year 1909 and 27,888 for the year 1908.

The increase in the production of cigars, which began in the year 1907, continues. The production was 285,561,328, as against 204,649,901 for the previous year. The production for the year 1906 was only 168,526,079. The domestic consumption amounted to 89,272,890, as against 86,800,520 during the year 1909. Cigars were exported to foreign countries to the number of 109,006,765, as against 116,981,434 the previous year, while exportation to the United States increased from 867,947 during the year 1909 to 87,281,673 during the fiscal year 1910—nearly three-fifths of the number allowed to enter free of duty.

A small decrease is shown in the production of cigarettes. During the year 4,173,507,249 cigarettes were produced, as compared with 4,175,635,537 during the fiscal year 1909. Of this number, 4,138,647,668 were consumed in these islands, as compared with 4,122,385,209 consumed during the preceding year. There were exported 34,859,581, as against 53,250,328 exported in 1909. From these figures it appears that the increased consumption of cigarettes in these

islands, which was first noticed in 1907, still continues, and that the decrease in exports, first noticed in 1908, also continues.

The output of the one match factory in the islands increased 25 per cent over that for the fiscal year 1909, while the quantity of matches imported shows a falling off, as compared with the fiscal year 1909, of less than 1 per cent.

LICENSE TAXES.

Dealers in alcohol and tobacco products.—Owing to the improvement in business conditions generally, an increase is shown in the amount collected this year from dealers in alcohol and tobacco products, while last year there was a decrease. The amount collected this year was ₱513,984.26, during 1909, ₱496,088.36, and during 1908, ₱502,183.93.

Merchants, manufacturers, and common carriers.—The improvement in business noted during the last half of the fiscal year 1909 has continued, resulting in considerable increase in tax collections from this source. The sum of ₱1,537,226.36 was collected during the year 1910, as against ₱1,305,313.70 during the year 1908. Of the amount collected, 92.8 per cent was paid by merchants, 6 per cent by manufacturers, and 1.2 per cent by common carriers. The increase in percentage taxes from merchants and manufacturers was ₱260,648.90, or 20 per cent, as compared with the collections during the fiscal year 1909, indicating an increase of over ₱78,000,000 in the gross value of goods, wares, etc. (exclusive of liquors and tobacco products and all exports), sold by merchants and manufacturers throughout the islands.

Occupations, trades, and professions.—Of the total amount collected under this head, 75 per cent was paid by proprietors of cockpits, 10 per cent by lawyers, doctors, civil engineers, and surveyors, and 15 per cent by all other occupation-license taxpayers. Collections from owners of cockpits accrue intact to the treasuries of the respective municipalities in which such taxes are collected. The provisions of the law authorizing the imposition by them of additional taxes on cockpits was availed of by 451 municipalities, and in 85 no cockpit licenses were issued during the year.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

As shown by the amount of taxes assessed and collected thereon, the average monthly deposits with banks has increased from ₱13,250,000 in 1905 to over ₱21,500,000 in 1909, not including deposits with the Postal Savings Bank.

CEDULAS PERSONALES.

The double cedula tax was put in force in 33 provinces, in which reside nearly 94 per cent of the cedula-paying population, as compared with 32 provinces in which resided 92 per cent of the cedula-paying population in 1909. Over 90.6 per cent of the cedulas sold during the year were without delinquency charges added.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The change in the metric system has been effected with very slight opposition, and that only from a few merchants in Manila. Metric weights and measures only have been sealed and licensed during the year.

Scales, balances, weights, and measures in the metric system were tested and sealed during the year as follows: Steelyards, 3,614; platform scales, 1,301; balance scales, 1,167; linear measures, 8,709; dry and liquid measures, 87,463; making a total of 102,254.

OPIUM.

During the year 1,740 persons were apprehended for violation of the opium law, of whom 1,142 were convicted. The defendants in 38 cases were deported, 220 cases were compromised, and 205 were pending at the close of the year. The number of acquittals was 173.

The following is a summary of the operations under the opium law during the period from March 1, 1908 (the date on which the importation, traffic in, use, and possession of opium, except for medicinal purposes, became unlawful), up to and including June 30, 1910:

Number of persons charged with violations.....	3,957
Number of convictions (including cases compromised).....	3,077
Total amount of fines imposed.....	P409,329.17
Average amount of fines imposed.....	P184.54
Total amount of fines paid.....	P222,659.91
Average amount of fines paid.....	P152.95
Number of imprisonment sentences.....	1,009
Average term of imprisonment imposed, 3 months and 24 days.	
Number of habitués treated in government hospitals.....	478
Number of habitués treated in private hospitals under government supervision.....	416
Number of alien offenders deported.....	51
Quantity of opium seized (bureaus of customs and internal revenue)..... kilograms..	1,504

The amount of tax collected on opium is a negligible quantity and is included in the item of fines paid.

For more detailed information in regard to the work of the judiciary and the several bureaus under this department, reference is made to the reports of the attorney-general, the insular treasurer, the insular collector of customs, and the collector of internal revenue.

Respectfully submitted.

GREGORIO ARANETA,
Secretary of Finance and Justice.

To the honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL,
Manila, P. I.

**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF PUBLIC
INSTRUCTION.**

53394°—WAR 1910—VOL 4—14

169

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Manila, October 1, 1910.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the ninth annual report of the Department of Public Instruction for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

LEGISLATION.

The following legislation pertaining to the work of the public schools was enacted during the past year:

By Act No. 1960 the Philippine Commission appropriated ₱110,000 for the support of the schools in the non-Christian provinces during the fiscal year 1910.

By Act No. 1961 the Philippine Commission appropriated ₱39,000 for school buildings in the non-Christian provinces.

By Act No. 1973 the Legislature appropriated ₱150,000 to increase the general appropriation of the bureau of education for the fiscal year 1910.

By Act No. 1974 the Legislature amended Act No. 1801, providing that buildings might be erected upon public lands, or lands owned by municipal, insular, or provincial governments.

By Act No. 1983 the Legislature appropriated ₱30,000 for student scholarships in the Philippine Normal School and the Philippine School of Arts and Trades.

By Act No. 1984 the Legislature appropriated ₱50,000 for teacher scholarships in insular schools.

By Act No. 1988 the Legislature appropriated ₱100,000 to aid municipal governments in the construction of central school buildings.

By Act No. 1989 the Legislature appropriated ₱3,610,000 to carry on the work of the bureau of education during the fiscal year 1911.

By Act No. 1992 the Philippine Commission appropriated ₱215,000 to carry on the school work in the non-Christian provinces during the fiscal year 1911.

By Act No. 1994 the Commission appropriated ₱30,000 for the construction of schoolhouses in the non-Christian provinces, and ₱25,000 for school buildings and improvements in the Baguio teachers' camp.

This legislation involves no new ideas; it provides only for the continuance of work already begun.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

At the close of the past school year there were in operation throughout the islands 4,295 primary, 198 intermediate, and 38 secondary schools; a total of 4,531 public schools.

The largest monthly enrollment was 451,938 pupils, of whom 432,585 were in the primary, 16,898 in the intermediate, and 2,455 in the secondary schools. These figures indicate the character of the work which is now being done.

The course in the primary schools is four years, a little less than the average time spent in school by the children of the United States; so that if all of our primary pupils completed the entire course they would be spending in school almost as much time as the children in the United States. In these schools all pupils are taught, in addition to the English language, simple arithmetic and geography, at least the rudiments of some useful occupation; and learning to do something with their hands they become productive factors in the community. The spread of industrial education has recently been rapid in the Philippine Islands, as it has in the United States. The people of the Philippines have taken kindly to this class of education, as a rule are enthusiastic for its development; and I believe we have gone further and secured better results than, in general, have the schools of the United States.

There are still many more boys than girls in our schools. Of a total enrollment of 451,938 children, 277,675 were males and 174,263 females. The proportion of girls to boys is growing, however, and within a few years the people will without doubt have learned that it is as important to educate the girls as it is the boys.

There were employed last year 9,007 teachers, of whom 732 were Americans and 1,010 Filipinos employed by the central government but in large part teaching in municipal schools. There were employed and paid by the municipal government 7,120 Filipinos, 145 of whom were Filipino aspirantes.

The personnel of the American teaching force is of a better character than it has ever been before. During the year a special effort was made to eliminate those Americans whose services did not seem to be of the highest quality. This resulted in weeding out a few teachers who for one reason or another had failed to meet completely the requirements of the bureau. Great care is also being taken in selecting new teachers in the United States, and I doubt whether there can anywhere be found a more able and earnest body of men and women than the American teachers now in the Philippine Islands. This is as it should be, for the salaries paid Americans are sufficiently large to secure the highest type of public-school teachers.

So much, however, can not be said of the Filipino personnel. Unfortunately the salaries paid these teachers are small, and until they are considerably increased many of our best teachers will leave the service of the bureau of education to enter more profitable fields of employment. A recommendation that the current appropriation be increased for this definite purpose was made to the Legislature at its last session. The Legislature responded readily to the suggestion and appropriated the sum of ₱85,000 for this and two or three kindred purposes. The measure, however, was passed at a time when it was

not known what effect the new revenue laws would have upon the receipts of the government and an agreement was then entered into that this sum would not be drawn upon until the Governor-General had become satisfied that the revenues of the islands would stand the additional drain. Up to the present the Governor-General has not felt that sufficient revenues were assured, and it has not been possible, therefore, yet to increase the salaries or to do the other things for which this money was set aside. When these increases are made it is believed that the quality of our Filipino personnel will be much improved. Young Filipinos, both men and women, have in considerable numbers shown capacity as teachers, and, by encouragement in the way of promotion for those who make progress and deserve recognition, we should in a few years be able to replace a large number of American teachers by Filipinos. This will not be difficult, because our American school-teachers, as a rule, stay here for only two or three years, and vacancies occur more rapidly than they can be filled by appointment from the United States.

TEXTBOOKS.

When our public schools were first organized it was difficult to find textbooks suited to the needs of the people and to conditions prevailing here. The only books obtainable were those used in the public schools of the United States, and while these were no doubt well adapted to that use they but poorly filled our needs. As the director of education says:

The primers and readers have much to say of the changes of seasons of a temperate country, and of fruits and flowers and birds which have never been seen or heard of here; of a home life and social customs which are beyond the experience and comprehension of children of the Tropics. The arithmetics deal with weights and measures unknown in the Orient; their problems are based on the buying and selling of products in which these pupils have no interest. The geographies are descriptive of North America and the States of the Union; they ignore the home of the Filipino and give scant treatment to the Orient in general. The histories deal with America and Europe, making no mention of the Philippine Islands, little of China, Japan, and Malaysia. The texts on nature study and plant and animal life tell the child of a vegetation and a fauna which are as strange to the Filipino as German script to a boy or girl in an American primary school.

It was, therefore, found necessary to provide a series of textbooks prepared especially for use in the Philippine Islands. This was not an easy task. The government never undertook the work itself, but many teachers and other persons familiar with conditions here prepared texts, the best of which were thoroughly tested by actual use in the schools. After a number of years the bureau has at last secured a series of primary textbooks, which, while no doubt capable of improvement, are admirably adapted to our needs.

Some advanced texts, written particularly for the use of our schools, have also been adopted; and recently the bureau devised a plan of from time to time issuing manuals dealing with special classes of work, such as "School and Home Gardening," "Embroidery and Lace Making," "Constructive Lessons in English," and other kindred subjects.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Industrial education, which was introduced into our public-school system a number of years ago, has received unusual impetus during the past year. Heretofore the work has been largely experimental; we are now profiting by the result of the experiments and have a fairly uniform system of instruction. Its supervision has been placed under the immediate control of the second assistant director of education, who has had much practical experience in organizing industrial work and who is giving to it a large part of his time and thought. A number of our industrial schools are already self-supporting, and, as the work becomes better organized, this should be the rule rather than the exception. Among the subjects taught are hand and loom weaving, gardening and agriculture, woodworking, iron-working, bamboo working, pottery, domestic science, household arts, and similar industries. Last February 381,878 pupils were receiving industrial instruction, the greater portion of them in more than one subject. The work is grouped under four general divisions: Minor industries, gardening and field agriculture, trade and manual training, housekeeping and household arts.

The teaching of these subjects is attended with many difficulties; schools which have classes in gardening and field agriculture must possess a considerable amount of land. This is not always obtainable, and, even when it is, not infrequently a considerable amount of money must be spent to make it suitable for use. Trade and manual-training schools call for somewhat expensive shop equipment and teachers who have received a technical education. The demand for such teachers is large and, in consequence, they are difficult both to obtain and to keep permanently in the service. For teaching many of the household arts also considerable equipment is needed and teachers, not only specially trained for the work, but also possessing considerable tact and business acumen. These difficulties are quite generally understood by provincial and municipal officials, as well as by the people themselves, who as a rule have actively cooperated with the government in the development of this work.

SCHOOLHOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

A number of new school buildings were erected during the year and many more are in process of construction. The provisions of Act No. 1801, which require a substantial contribution from the people of the locality to which insular aid is given, have awakened more active interest in the construction of schoolhouses than has ever before been shown. It is true that large sums have heretofore been distributed from the insular treasury for similar purposes. By Acts Nos. 1275, 1580, and 1688 there were appropriated ₱1,000,000, which has been distributed in various parts of the islands by the secretary of public instruction; but none of these acts required contributions from the people immediately benefited, and frequently considerable sums were given communities which perhaps had less interest in school work than in obtaining for their town an attractive public building. Under Act No. 1801, however, conditions have been different, the buildings erected have, as a rule, been simple, although sub-

stantial, having been designed for the very useful purpose of housing our primary schools.

At the close of the year ₱852,500 of ₱1,000,000 appropriated by Act No. 1801 had been allotted or set up for allotment, and municipalities had contributed ₱743,638, making available for the erection of school buildings about ₱1,600,000. There now remain only ₱148,000 available for allotment. When this appropriation has been expended there will have been built more than 300 modern schoolhouses of permanent construction and of a type well suited to the climate of the Philippines. These buildings will be scattered throughout the islands, for the people of the various provinces have vied with each other in their efforts to secure as many buildings as possible. Strange to say, however, two of the provinces organized under the provincial government act—Batangas and Capiz—had not, up to the close of the year, met the conditions and obtained aid from this act. This failure to seek aid does not indicate that aid is not needed; it will be many generations before the islands are provided with adequate school buildings. It seems to be due rather to the apathy of municipal or, perhaps, provincial officials, who have not availed themselves of this opportunity to benefit their communities, many of which are keenly interested in the work of the schools. The result will be that these new schoolhouses will be scattered throughout the Archipelago—many of them in remote barrios where the people are poor and where notable sacrifices were made in obtaining them—while these two provinces, comparatively rich, will be without a building under this act unless obtained soon. No reason for this lamentable lack of patriotic interest is known to this department.

The construction of new school buildings is one of our distinct advances during the past year. However, many more buildings are needed; and if we are to continue this work, the Legislature must make a further appropriation for the purpose. If this is to be done the conditions attaching to allotments should be identical with those obtaining in Act No. 1801, as amended, which has unquestionably given better results than other Acts of similar intent.

NORMAL SCHOOL

The Philippine Normal School, the opening of which was practically coincident with the inauguration of our present school system, has been completely reorganized during the past year. Opened as a training school for teachers, it had by degrees wandered far from its original purpose. As our school system developed, there arose from time to time urgent need for training of a special character, and as there was no other institution in which to have them, classes for such training were one by one opened in the Normal School. Because of the small salaries paid teachers, these courses attracted many more pupils than did the normal course. During the past year these special classes were eliminated from the Normal School and either discontinued altogether or provided for elsewhere, many of them in our new University of the Philippines, and the school is now as was originally planned, strictly a place for training teachers.

The Legislature has set aside a generous sum for a new Normal School building; the contract has been let and the building is now

being erected on a satisfactory site near the corner of Bagumbayan and Calle Taft, in Manila.

The importance of this school to the Filipino people can not be overstated. To it we must look for the training of a majority of our best public-school teachers, and upon these teachers rests the future development of the people of the islands.

In connection with this school we have for many years maintained a girls' dormitory, which is, and has been, of great importance in supplementing its work. Young women from every part of the islands live in the dormitory, where they are given unusual opportunities for culture and refinement. It is a distinct feature in the social life of the Filipinos in Manila and its influence extends to every province in the islands. The present buildings are not the property of the government, and while they serve our present needs fairly well, they are located too far from the site of the new school and are quite insufficient to permit of the expansion which will then be necessary. Even now the dormitory fails of its best work by reason of overcrowding.

It is recommended that, if the finances warrant it, an appropriation be made at this time for the construction of a girl's dormitory in connection with the Normal School. The making of plans and preliminary arrangements required considerable time, and if the appropriation is made now it will be some two years or more before the building will be ready for occupancy. By that time the situation in the present dormitory will have become acute.

FILIPINO STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The policy of sending Filipinos as students to the United States for collegiate education was adopted in 1903. In that year more than a hundred students left for America, and each succeeding year a smaller and smaller number has been sent. At present the government maintains there some 26 students.

Appointments at first were largely made without examination, and in consequence many of the students sent were not fitted for collegiate work. The effect of this was naturally to discredit, in a measure, the entire policy; but with the constant increase in the number of pupils trained in our high schools and the consequent opportunity for careful examination and selection, the work of the government students has continually improved and we have received, and are receiving, into the service many excellently trained Filipinos who have been graduated from the leading colleges of the United States.

When we first began sending students abroad there were in the Philippines no government institutions offering more than high-school courses. Conditions now are entirely different. As a part of the public-school system we have, in addition to the Normal School, a School of Commerce and several well-equipped trade schools; and in the Government University the following colleges have been organized: A College of Medicine and Surgery, a College of Agriculture, a College of Liberal Arts, a College of Civil Engineering, a Veterinary College, and a School of Fine Arts. This necessity, therefore, no longer obtains.

In many respects our students can be better trained here than in the United States. They live in the environment to which they are accustomed, are in daily contact with their own people, and become impregnated with their ideas and aspirations. Instruction, too, is, so far as may be, adapted to conditions which prevail here but which do not prevail in the United States. Our medical college, for example, gives an unusually thorough course in tropical medicine, and in our hospitals the student is brought into daily contact with diseases which in after life he will constantly be called upon to combat, but which are not found in temperate climates. To an even greater extent this is true in teaching agriculture. While in the United States a student would receive a thoroughly scientific training and become familiar with the latest and best methods, yet crops which he must raise and the problems which he must face here are radically different from those which he studied and learned to overcome in college. Our immediate need for veterinarians is in the eradication of rinderpest and surra, diseases which are not prevalent in America.

The matter of expense is serious; four students could be kept in college here for what one costs in the United States, and the amount necessary to educate a hundred students in America would go no little way toward maintaining our university during the years they spend in college. I am thoroughly convinced, therefore, that not only can we better equip students here than by sending them away, but that we are not justified in making the large expenditures necessary to maintain them in the United States. It may be that from time to time special urgency for training in some branch of work which we have not facilities for giving may make it advisable to send a few carefully selected students abroad; and for this reason I favor the retention in the law of the authority whereby the Governor-General, or other proper official, in exceptional cases, may designate students for instruction in the United States.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

I wish again to emphasize the importance to the people of the Philippines of the acquirement of a common language—a thing so far unknown in the Archipelago. It may not so much matter what the language is, but it is of primal consequence to any attempt at unification that the people shall be able to communicate with one another in a tongue which all understand. Until they are able so to exchange their thoughts and ideas there can be no real national life.

Gratifying progress has been made toward this end. More persons in the Philippine Islands speak and write the English language than speak and write any other one language or dialect. It would perhaps have been too much to have hoped for more rapid progress, but it is believed that the government can aid this important work in other ways than it is at present. With few exceptions the municipalities still retain Spanish as their official language, in spite of the fact that in many of them more persons understand English than understand the former tongue. I wish to repeat my recommendation of last year that the government should promptly take steps to establish English as the official language wherever possible. This is urged not only because English is the one language which the people in general have the opportunity of learning, but because, fortunately for them, its

use as the business language of the world each year becomes more widespread. A Filipino, who recently returned from a visit to most of the important countries of the world, said to me that in every capital where he stopped he was able to transact all his ordinary affairs by the use of English.

Further to defer the time when English is to become the official language of the courts would retard the realization of the aspirations and hopes of the people, and work much injury to our public schools, in which young men who have been trained to take their place in the affairs of the islands have been taught only the English language.

CHANGE OF DIRECTORS.

Announcement of the resignation of the then director of education was made in the last annual report of this department. Shortly after its publication the assistant director also tendered his resignation, and both gentlemen left the islands late in November. These resignations made necessary a complete change in the headship of the bureau.

Mr. Frank R. White, the second assistant director, who has been in the service of the bureau of education a number of years, was promoted to the directorship. Mr. Frank L. Crone and Mr. Charles H. Magee, successful division superintendents, who had also been with the bureau practically since its organization, were respectively appointed assistant and second assistant director. These three men are young, active, and earnest, and under the new organization progress has been noteworthy. They have made few changes, rather concentrating their efforts in the development of those phases of school work which experience has shown to be the most important, and the bureau evidences an increase in efficiency and a hearty spirit of cooperation. It is believed that with these directors, assisted by an able and earnest body of teachers and the great interest manifested by the Legislature and the people generally, we may expect much from the future activities and work of the bureau of education.

In the annual report of the director of education will be found a clear and detailed statement of the work of that bureau during the past year.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

As a result of the conditions prevailing prior to American sovereignty a large number of privately conducted schools are maintained in the Philippine Islands. Some of these schools are under the control of church organizations, others are conducted simply as private commercial enterprises; and the quality of the work done in them—many of which bear the title college or university—varies greatly. Under the corporation law only institutions which have been so authorized by the secretary of public instruction may grant degrees or issue diplomas. None the less the islands have been flooded with certificates purporting to confer upon the recipients various academic degrees. In some cases these degrees represent a considerable amount of work and expenditure of money, but they are of no legal value to their possessors and certainly can not be taken as evidence that even a high-school course has been completed. In some cases, without doubt, supposititious degrees have been sold outright.

Last year a determined effort was made to change this condition. The department took up with the authorities of some of the best of the private schools the question of conferring upon them the authority to grant degrees. They, without exception, manifested their earnest desire to assist the secretary of public instruction in every possible way in placing their schools upon a basis which would justify him in granting such authority. The task was difficult, however; most of the schools had given little or no instruction in English, although the best of them have year by year been fitting themselves to increase the amount of English taught, with the purpose of eventually giving all instruction in English. It was, of course, necessary to standardize the schools, so that their work would harmonize with the work of our public schools and that a certificate from one school would, in a general way, represent the same attainments as that from another. A detailed course of study was prepared; and has since been adopted by a large number of these schools. Not infrequently, however, because of the lack of instructors or of proper school equipment, it is easier to adopt the course than it is to give it.

Mr. P. S. O'Reilly, formerly division superintendent of Ilocos Norte, has been detailed to assist the secretary of public instruction in this work. Mr. O'Reilly has shown himself possessed of tact and of a sympathetic insight into the work the private schools are attempting. In many instances he has given freely his time and advice in aiding schools to adopt a course of study and showing them in great detail how they might actually do the work prescribed with the resources at their command.

The course embraces thirteen years; and upon its completion the bachelor of arts degree may be conferred. Of these years four are devoted to primary instruction, three to intermediate, four to high school, and the last two to studies ordinarily found in a college course. While in some respects it is unfortunate that the bachelor's degree here will not mean as much as it does in the United States, I think that without doubt the standard has been made as high as it can safely be at present. As it is, the course usually given in the islands heretofore has been considerably lengthened and has had many subjects added to it. It is also true, I think, that the people here mature, both physically and mentally, earlier than people of more temperate climates, and perhaps thirteen years are as many as in ordinary circumstances they can afford to devote to their general training.

In order to insure good faith and satisfactory work, the following provisions have been inserted in each authority issued by the department:

It is further provided that no certificate or degree shall be granted to any student who has failed to obtain reasonable proficiency in the course for which the same is granted; and provided further, that the secretary of public instruction reserves the right to satisfy himself at any appropriate time by inspection or by examination, or both, conducted by himself or his duly authorized agent, of the strictness with which the courses prescribed in said college are being followed and the thoroughness of the instruction therein given, the adequacy of equipment, and the proficiency of students to whom such college proposes to issue such certificates or degrees under this authority.

In case of failure on the part of the ——— to observe and maintain the required standard in any of the foregoing particulars, the authority hereby granted may be revoked and canceled.

As an earnest of the cooperation which may be expected from the private schools, it may be said that at present 15 of them are giving the entire primary course in English, 7 both the primary and intermediate, and in 2 all instruction is given in English. Although the authority to confer degrees has not been limited to those schools which are able to give their work in English, all have been informed that as opportunity offers, either in the selection of new teachers or the adoption of new textbooks, it is expected that the number of subjects taught in English will be gradually increased. A number of the schools even now use many of the textbooks which are prescribed for our public schools.

Mr. O'Reilly's work is ably seconded by Mrs. Jamison, an experienced teacher, who devotes her attention exclusively to schools and colleges organized for girls.

Under the new standardization plan the following institutions have been given authority to confer upon their graduates the bachelor of arts degree: The Assumption, Ateneo, San Juan de Letran, San Beda, and the Silliman Institute; and the Burgos Institute, La Consolación, and the Liceo de Manila have been authorized to issue certificates stating that their graduates have completed a high-school course. Twenty-seven other institutions are seeking government approval, and in several cases it will undoubtedly be granted at the beginning of the next calendar year. A number of them, however, have not yet a faculty sufficiently well trained to give the required course; others lack the necessary equipment. Perhaps a few will not be able to conform to the standard at all.

I think that if authority were given all organized schools and colleges to purchase books and supplies directly from the bureau of education it would do much toward standardizing their work and creating a still greater bond of sympathy between the public and private schools.

I wish again to emphasize my appreciation of the spirit of cooperation and assistance which has characterized all private schools of the better class. Their willingness to accept suggestions and their earnest desire to attain to the prescribed standards have been most gratifying and encouraging.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

In the last annual report of this department announcement was made of the organization of the university. During the past year the institution has been considerably developed. While the control of the Medical School has not yet formally passed to the board of regents, it will undoubtedly do so in the near future, and the school will become the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of the Philippines.

The Medical School has recently moved into its newly completed building on Calle Herran adjacent to the government laboratories and the new General Hospital. It is now quartered in a handsome, well-constructed building which will, for a number of years, well serve its needs. There are at present in attendance about 64 students, while we have laboratory facilities for more than 200.

The standards of the Medical School are equivalent to the standards of the better schools in the United States, and its graduates will

be well and thoroughly trained. Details of its organization and work will be found in the report of the dean of the faculty.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

The College of Agriculture, which is located some 2 miles from Los Baños, in the province of La Laguna, has now entered upon its second year. Several new buildings are nearing completion, and ready access to the college grounds has been provided by the construction of a road leading to the main highway between Los Baños and Bay. Plans have been prepared for a combined irrigation and power system, and work thereupon will soon be commenced. Under the administrative control of the dean of this college, but with teachers and equipment furnished by the bureau of forestry, a course in forestry is now being given.

Provision was made last year for professors of agronomy and chemistry, but up to the present we have been unable to find the men desired for these positions. It is hoped that they may be found before the beginning of the next school year. The college has now an enrollment of something more than 90 students, who seem genuinely interested in this work, which is of such consequence to the future of the islands.

VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Small buildings for the Veterinary College were erected adjacent to the Pandacan quarantine station, but, notwithstanding the great need existing here for skilled veterinarians, it has so far been almost impossible to secure students. Either the youth of the country does not understand the importance of this profession or it has some prejudice against entering it. Animal disease is one of the great causes of the business depression from which the islands have for several years suffered, and until this disease is either eradicated or more satisfactorily controlled than it is now the betterment of conditions will be slow. There are no Filipinos trained as veterinarians; it has consequently been necessary to bring veterinarians from the United States and in numbers which have proved a considerable drain upon the treasury. The salaries commanded by veterinarians sufficiently well educated to be of real service here are comparatively so large that the government finds difficulty in meeting its needs.

There are at present but three students in the college; there should be 40, and plans are now being matured which should result in a considerable increase in enrollment next year.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

The College of Civil Engineering was opened in June with an enrollment of 15 students. They have so far done satisfactory work and should develop into capable engineers, for which there is constant need in the islands.

COLLEGE OF PHILOSOPHY, SCIENCE, AND LETTERS.

The College of Philosophy, Science, and Letters was also established at the beginning of the present school year. This college is really an

extension of a junior academy which had heretofore existed in connection with the Normal School.

Some 90 students are enrolled, but many of them are taking a course preparatory to their college work. This course will be discontinued as soon as these students are ready to enter the college itself. This and the College of Engineering have been able in large part to use the same faculty.

It is recommended that the cumbersome name of this college be changed by the Legislature and that it be called the College of Liberal Arts.

SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.

The School of Fine Arts has continued the satisfactory work of the preceding year. Two instructors have been added to its faculty, which now consists of a dean and eight instructors.

The number of pupils in the elementary courses has been decreased by reason of more difficult entrance requirements, while the number of advanced students has increased. During the last week in March a public exhibition of the work of the school was given and medals were awarded in the various classes. There are matriculated this year 703 students, 250 of whom are taking advanced work.

Upon the whole, a fair beginning has been made in a university which will offer to the youth of the Philippines an opportunity for higher education and professional training. Other colleges should be opened as circumstances permit, but the great need now is the guiding hand of a man of high character and large educational experience as president of the university. The board of regents earnestly recommends that provisions be made whereby such a man may be secured.

Our high schools are beginning to graduate considerable numbers of pupils capable of entering any of the colleges. Large sums of money have heretofore been spent, both from the public treasury and from private purses, for the education of Filipinos either in the United States or in Europe. This money should be retained here, where students can be as well, if not indeed better, trained and where its expenditure will educate many rather than a few fortunate young men and women.

The board of regents recommends the amending of the organic act creating the university so as to add to the membership of the board the secretary of the interior and a justice of the supreme court. The scientific and research work of the government has heretofore been done under the secretary of the interior. Undoubtedly this work will eventually be taken over by the university, and it is highly desirable that the board of regents should avail itself of the knowledge and experience of the secretary of that department. It is almost the universal practice in the United States to include a member of the Supreme Court upon the board of the State universities. He not only adds dignity and character to the body, but his counsel and advice are of great value. It is hoped that the recommendations made by the board of regents will be put into effect by the Legislature.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

In order that closer relations might be established between the bureau of agriculture and the bureau of education, the executive control of the bureau of agriculture was by Act No. 1972 transferred

from the department of the interior to the department of public instruction. This transfer was effected on the 12th of last May, so that during the greater part of the time covered by this report the bureau of agriculture was still in the department of the interior.

During the year the efforts of the bureau have been concentrated chiefly upon the fight against animal disease, and at its close the situation showed no little improvement. Fifteen provinces and 204 municipalities were at one time or another during the year reported as having been freed from rinderpest. In many instances, however, the freedom lasted only a few days, the disease again making its appearance and, upon its extermination, the province or municipality being again reported clean. It will be seen, therefore, that these figures contain no few duplications. At the close of the year rinderpest was reported in 12 provinces and 25 municipalities, and unfortunately these are scattered throughout the Archipelago so that the infection is still widespread. The most serious outbreaks occurred in Batangas and Occidental Negros, and the most gratifying work of the year was done in the former province, where the disease now seems to have been almost entirely eradicated. If it were possible properly to quarantine this province there would be little likelihood of another serious outbreak. Conditions in Occidental Negros have also been much improved. With the increase in the price of sugar and the consequent cultivation of a large amount of land which had heretofore been lying fallow, large numbers of animals have been imported into this province and it is of great importance that rinderpest should not be permitted to get beyond our control there. During the year more than 10,000 animals were reported as suffering with rinderpest and almost 8,000 as having died. Some 63,000 inoculations of antirinderpest serum were made.

The veterinary corps has been increased. On July 1, 1909, 21 veterinarians were on duty. During the year 4 resigned and 1 visited the United States on leave, while 25 new appointees arrived and entered upon their duties, making an average of 39 veterinarians on duty throughout the year. In addition, 8 agricultural inspectors and 6 American and 56 Filipino inoculators were engaged in the work. It has been found difficult to secure skilled veterinarians; the salaries which we are able to pay are not sufficiently large to attract considerable numbers of these men in the United States, and unfortunately among the Filipinos there are no veterinarians. The College of Veterinary Science was opened this year with a view to training Filipinos for this work. The enrollment, however, is, as has been said, very small.

Ten thousand one hundred and forty-five liters of antirinderpest serum were produced during the year, a much larger amount than we obtained in any former year. The production for July, 1909, was 507 and for June, 1910, 1,417 liters. The serum herd was increased from 154 to 524. The percentage of serum obtained from fresh blood for the past four years is as follows: Twenty-two and seven-tenths per cent, 28.6 per cent, 38.38 per cent, 40.28 per cent—a steady increase which may be attributed to the experience of our laboratory workers and to improved methods and facilities in handling the product.

One of the chief difficulties in the way of the complete eradication of animal disease is the indifference, amounting at times to active

opposition, of people and officials to the work. I think the general temper is greatly improved, however, and the improvement will continue as the importance of the work and the sincerity of the government become more generally understood. Valuable assistance in this respect has been given by the Governor-General, who has by suspension or removal from office awakened several apathetic officials to a full realization of their duty.

To the suppression of an outbreak of disease an effective quarantine is essential. In this work the municipal police have proved quite inefficient and, in so far as has been possible, they have been replaced by detachments from the constabulary. The services of the latter have been most satisfactory; but decreased appropriations for that organization have led to a reduction in its forces and we are unable to obtain these men in anything like sufficient numbers. If the bureau of agriculture is to do effective work in suppressing animal disease it must be able to call in the services of the constabulary to a far larger extent than has ever before been possible.

Prior to the first of last June there was no effective method by which the importation of diseased animals could be prevented; shipments containing such animals arrived continually, and in spite of the government's efforts disease was constantly brought into the islands. On that date, however, the bureau of agriculture's General Order No. 15 became effective. It may be said that although this order was issued after control of the bureau had passed to the department of public instruction, the secretary of the interior had some time before announced that it was to be issued, and its promulgation had his entire approval. This order is as follows:

In accordance with the provisions of a letter from the honorable the secretary of the interior to the director of agriculture, dated Baguio, April 25, 1910, and with the provisions of Act No. 1760 of the Philippine Commission, the following rules and regulations governing the importation of domestic animals into the Philippine Islands are hereby promulgated:

1. Whenever animals imported into the Philippine Islands from foreign ports upon arrival in any port are found to be suffering from, infected with, or exposed to any dangerous communicable animal disease, the landing of animals in such shipment will not be allowed, but they, with all the effects pertaining to them, must be removed from the Philippine Islands.

2. If animals imported into the Philippine Islands from any foreign port considered and declared by the director of agriculture to be infected with dangerous communicable animal disease arrive apparently free from such disease they will be permitted to land 10 days after their departure from the port of origin, provided no disease has appeared among them during this period. Permission will be given for the transfer of such animals from the vessel on which they arrive to lighters, cascos, or other suitable vessels, where they will be held until the above-mentioned 10 days shall have elapsed; or, if any such animal disease appears, until they have been free from disease for a period of 10 days, when they may be brought ashore.

3. Animals imported into the Philippine Islands from a noninfected port of any foreign country, in which country any animal disease is known to exist, may be landed immediately upon arrival if found free from dangerous communicable animal disease, and will be quarantined on shore until 10 days shall have elapsed from the date of embarkation.

4. Animals imported from foreign countries where rinderpest, surra, and foot-and-mouth disease do not exist may be landed immediately upon arrival, if found free from dangerous communicable animal disease, and will not be held in quarantine unless exposed to infection after arrival.

5. The provisions of this general order shall become effective on and after June 1, 1910, and shall supersede all portions of General Orders Numbered 13 and 14 in conflict therewith.

An order of this kind was not sooner issued because it was feared that the price of fresh meat in Manila would be greatly increased thereby—the greater part of the meat consumed here being imported on the hoof and slaughtered in the city matadero. However, this did not prove to be the case; shipments of Australian cattle began to come to the islands and the price of fresh meat in Manila dropped to a figure lower than it had been for many years. Unfortunately, after these shipments had for some time continued, a number of the animals were found to be infected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia, a disease which has not heretofore been known in the Philippines. Drastic measures were at once taken to prevent its spread, and it is hoped that the danger of its obtaining a foothold here has now passed. The quarantine station at Pandacan is not yet ready for occupancy. While the sheds themselves have practically been completed, considerable filling must be placed on the adjacent land before the corrals are opened, and at present cattle are quarantined in private corrals, not well suited to the purpose. The work upon the new station is therefore being pushed as rapidly as is possible. The city matadero is to be moved to one or two of these sheds, where it will be conducted until the permanent matadero is built at the station. An appropriation is now available for the construction of this matadero, and work upon it will be begun as soon as suitable plans can be obtained.

Surra is still widespread throughout the islands. This disease, though bad enough, does not work the economic havoc which rinderpest does, because it is confined almost entirely to horses, which are seldom used in the Philippines for tilling the fields. For this reason and because no satisfactory treatment has yet been found, less has been done with surra than with rinderpest.

Foot-and-mouth disease formerly existed extensively in the islands. It has now largely disappeared.

If sufficient funds are placed at the disposal of the bureau of agriculture it is believed that rinderpest may in time be absolutely driven from the islands. There should be an appropriation for the reimbursement of owners of animals found to be suffering with this disease, and the bureau of agriculture should be authorized immediately to kill and destroy all such animals and properly to reimburse the owners. As the law stands to-day, a sick animal can not be killed but must await the event of death or recovery, and during such time, by one means or another, the disease may be widely spread. Animal disease can only be abolished by drastic measures, among which may be mentioned, first, absolute nonimportation of disease; second, perfect quarantine of any animal supposed to have been infected; third, authority to destroy diseased animals; fourth, perfect cooperation on the part of provincial and municipal officials.

None of these conditions are impossible. On the contrary, all of them are readily obtainable. It requires money, vigilance, cooperation, and skill. Given these, the time may soon come when the agricultural depression caused by the loss of animals may be relieved.

FORAGE.

A factory for the manufacture of forage was practically completed at the beginning of the past fiscal year and has since been in continu-

ous operation. Various experiments have been tried in the hope of finding a mixture composed of native products but having practically the same chemical constituents as imported forage. These experiments have so far been only partially successful. Sample lots have been sent to the city stables and the army corrals for trial. Reports therefrom have been unfavorable, the stock apparently not finding the mixture palatable. Better results have been had on the bureau's farms. A determined effort, however, is being made to find a satisfactory substitute for imported forage. Practically all army stock, and a large proportion of that of the civil government, are now fed hay and oats, which must be imported at large expense from Australia and the United States.

On his recent visit to the islands, the Secretary of War was so impressed with the importance of this question that he appointed a board, composed of both army officers and civilians, to investigate thoroughly the question of growing here the forage needed by both the Army and the civil government. This board has entered upon its duties, but it will be some time before data can be collected and tests made which will enable it to report intelligently.

More success has attended our efforts at growing green food. The large number of cattle at Alabang has been fed almost entirely upon guinea grass and sorghum grown at that station. No economic method of curing these grasses has yet been found, but the bureau has been conducting various experiments in the hope that such a method may be devised. Due principally to climatic conditions, it seems that all curing must be by artificial means.

The principal forage expert of the Department of Agriculture in Washington is to spend some months in the Philippines assisting and advising the bureau of agriculture in its work. He is expected to arrive within the next few weeks.

LOCUSTS.

Of all the pests in the Philippines—and there are many, ranging from insects to rats and wild hogs—the one which has caused the most damage to the crops in recent years is the locust. Considerable progress has been made in freeing one or two provinces of this pest, but no general plan for ridding the entire islands of locusts has yet been put into effect. There was recently added to the personnel of the bureau of agriculture a trained entomologist, and it is planned to put him in direct charge of this work. I hope that next year we shall be able to report substantial progress.

I take this opportunity of congratulating the governor and other officials of the province of Iloilo for the noteworthy work which they have done toward the extermination of the plague of locusts in that province.

DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

Plant investigation and experimental field work have been continued throughout the year. Details of this work and the results obtained will be found in the report of the director of agriculture. While the great importance of the work of this division is fully

realized by the department, it has of necessity been subordinated to the campaign against animal disease. It is hoped that as the disease situation improves, more attention can year by year be given to experimental field work and the scientific study of soil conditions and plant life in the Philippines.

AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

The publication of the Philippine Agricultural Review has been continued. This review is a magazine published both in English and in Spanish and sent without charge to persons in the Philippines interested in agriculture. Its present circulation is about 6,000 copies a month. It is believed that this publication serves a useful purpose in keeping the farmers of the Philippines in touch with the bureau and with the thought and progress of the world in general.

The report of the director of agriculture shows in some detail the work of the bureau.

BUREAU OF SUPPLY.

During the latter part of June Maj. E. G. Shields, the insular purchasing agent, left the islands for a well-earned vacation. Mr. William T. Nolting, special agent of the Governor-General, was detailed to act as purchasing agent during Major Shields's absence, and assumed charge of the bureau on June 22.

On July 1, 1909, there was in stock merchandise to the value of ₱1,449,796.62; on June 30, 1910, merchandise to the value of ₱1,546,721.20; an increase for the year of ₱96,924.58. This increase was due to an unusual augmentation of the stocks of coal, forage, and steel, necessitated by the large amount of construction work at present in progress. Other stocks were decreased.

Purchases for the fiscal year amounted to ₱5,322,143.94, of which ₱3,317,481.80 were spent in the Philippine Islands, ₱1,842,909.43 in the United States, and ₱161,752.71 in foreign countries. The items chiefly purchased in the United States and foreign countries were structural iron and steel, technical instruments, various kinds of scientific equipment, law books, schoolbooks, and school supplies, drugs, supplies for the bureau of printing, special machinery, and miscellaneous hardware of a kind that can not be purchased here at a reasonable figure. The policy of encouraging local merchants by purchasing largely in the Philippine Islands has been continued, in spite of the fact that in nearly every case the cost is much greater than it would be if we imported directly. This additional price has been paid upon the theory that the community is benefited by the consequent stimulation of local trade and the inducement to local merchants to carry larger stocks than they otherwise would. It is not so easy, however, to see the application of this principle to merchants who do not carry stocks but who simply order the goods needed, as the government itself might do directly.

Some years ago an order was made which has led to a general understanding that local dealers would be allowed 10 per cent more for articles purchased through them than the same articles would

cost the government if purchased in the United States or foreign countries. I think a hard and fast rule of this sort very unfair. Merchants who carry miscellaneous stocks are entitled to greater consideration than are those who act merely as agents; and a more elastic arrangement should be put into effect whereby preference will be given those merchants who carry a large and varied assortment of goods. On some purchases 10 per cent is a small increase, on others it is unduly large, and results in the use of the public purse for private benefit.

The bureau of supply was organized in the early years of this government in order to concentrate all its buying under one responsible head. In this way large economies in administration were effected and the government was able to obtain better prices because it could make large contracts. The purchasing agent has also been able to collect data from various sources and can ascertain readily whether prices are reasonable or not.

The law authorizes the executive, in certain circumstances, to permit the making of purchases without reference to the bureau of supply, and at present the bureau of prisons, the bureau of health, the bureau of constabulary, the bureau of customs, and the bureau of coast and geodetic survey have authority to purchase directly certain supplies. It is earnestly recommended by this department that this authority be revoked, and these bureaus be required to make all purchases through the bureau of supply, as it is the clear intention of the law that they should. The latter bureau has the personnel and an organization competent to do the work, and it costs the government practically the same whether the bureau buys all or only the greater part of the supplies needed. The bureau of supply can buy more cheaply and more intelligently than can a bureau in which buying is but incidental to its real work. If it can not do so, it should be abolished; if it can, no general exceptions should be made.

DIVISION OF COLD STORAGE.

The net earnings of this division were ₱359,658.38, a slight increase over the fiscal year 1909.

Act No. 315 provides that the ice plant shall "not engage in competition with private individuals or corporations in providing cold storage, ice, or distilled water," and under the interpretation heretofore made of this law the price of ice in the islands has been kept exorbitantly high. Several private establishments in Manila furnish ice, cold storage, and distilled water, although in nothing like sufficient quantities to supply the demand; and it seems to have been understood that the division of cold storage must fix its prices higher than theirs, regardless of what theirs were. Otherwise it would be entering into competition.

The undersigned differently interprets this provision. I think the law means that the division of cold storage must not sell its product so cheaply that private parties can not manufacture and sell theirs, with a reasonable profit upon their investment, at the same, or a somewhat lower price. It hardly seems that it was intended that the government should aid private owners in exacting from the people unreasonable prices for these necessary commodities. Therefore, the

price of ice at the government ice plant was recently reduced, the scale of prices being lowered to practically 75 per cent of what it had formerly been. At these prices the division of cold storage continues to show a large profit; and there is no question that a privately organized business could sell its product at smaller figures and still show a handsome profit upon a fair capitalization.

This plant was erected at a time when ice and distilled water were of vital consequence and could not be obtained in adequate quantities in the islands. It has since, through the compulsion of necessity, been operated by the government. The manufacture and sale of ice and distilled water is, however, in ordinary circumstances not a proper governmental function, and carries paternalism to an extent which can scarcely be justified now, even in a government so largely paternal as ours of necessity is. This department believes that the time has come when, if a proper price can be obtained for the plant, it should be disposed of to private parties, the government retaining, upon the principle under which it regulates other public-service corporations, the right to control the sanitation of the plant and the prices of its output. There is no question but that if this plant were sold to a private individual or corporation at a fair valuation, it could be so organized and operated that the price of ice and distilled water in Manila would be considerably lowered. More people would thereby be able to avail themselves of these two articles which are so important in the Tropics, while the question of government competition would at the same time be eliminated.

BUREAU OF PRISONS.

On the 10th of last June Mr. George N. Wolfe, who had for a number of years served as director of prisons, presented his resignation to take effect on July 1, 1910, in order that he might be free to accept a more advantageous position in the United States. Mr. Mortimer L. Stewart, the assistant director, was promoted to the directorship, and Mr. L. A. Dorrington, of the industrial division, was made assistant director.

On June 30, 1909, there were 6,121 insular and provincial prisoners; on June 30, 1910, 6,546. This increase was due largely to convictions for violations of the opium law, 1,177 persons having been convicted and 975 discharged during the year, under the provisions of this law. The practice of utilizing elsewhere the services of such prisoners as are not needed at Bilibid has been continued. Approximately 1,000 have been loaned to the Army for use at Corregidor, and almost as many have been sent to the Iwahig penal colony. Small detachments have also been from time to time transferred to other stations where there was important public work to be done.

On June 30 last, there were 2,657 prisoners in Bilibid, the changes during the year having been as follows:

On hand June 30, 1909.....	2,783
Received by commitment.....	3,882
Received by capture.....	8
Received by transfer from other stations.....	1,104

Total 7,777

Released by expiration of sentence.....	2,564
Released on bond.....	182
Released by order of the court.....	25
Cases dismissed.....	73
Released by payment of fine.....	123
Released by satisfaction of fine and sentence.....	25
Pardoned conditionally.....	165
Pardoned unconditionally.....	81
Deported.....	73
Executed.....	19
Paroled.....	1
Died.....	124
Escaped.....	3
Transferred to other stations.....	1,712
Total.....	5,120
On hand June 30, 1910.....	2,657

MAINTENANCE.

The gross cost of maintaining each prisoner was for the year ₱132.57, or an average daily cost of ₱0.3632. This cost is made up of the following items: Salaries and wages of officials and employees except those in the industrial division, subsistence, office and prisoners' supplies, burial expenses, maintenance of hospitals, gratuities, transportation to their homes of discharged prisoners, and general repairs and improvements. The figures include Bilibid Prison, the Iwahig penal colony, and the cost to the bureau of prisoners maintained elsewhere than in Bilibid. The daily gross cost for each prisoner at Bilibid was ₱0.3612; at Iwahig penal colony, ₱0.373. The daily net cost was, at Bilibid, ₱0.3305; at Iwahig, ₱0.3552. This shows a slight increase for maintenance at Bilibid and a decrease of 29 per cent at Iwahig.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

In 1909 a school for prisoners was opened in Bilibid Prison. At the close of last year 1,615 prisoners were receiving instruction therein. The enrollment in the several classes was as follows:

Second Reader.....	49	Advanced Chart.....	335
First Reader.....	105	Beginners' Chart.....	608
First Year Book.....	236	Alphabet.....	282

During the year 530 prisoner students were, by examination, promoted to the next higher grade, which seems to indicate satisfactory progress, since the school has been in operation only a year and a half and each class receives but one hour of instruction a day.

IMPROVEMENTS.

One new reinforced-concrete pavilion was completed and another partially so during the year. It is planned to erect two such pavilions each year until the old ones have been entirely replaced. The guards' quarters and clubrooms have been enlarged, the director's office moved downstairs, where it is more accessible and spacious, and several other minor improvements completed.

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION.

There was no change in the headship of the industrial division with the promotion of Mr. Stewart. It will be continued as heretofore under his direct supervision. The production of this division during the year amounted to ₱352,863.79 at a cost of ₱292,951.79, which shows a net profit from operation of almost ₱60,000. The percentage of profit is larger than it has been in any previous year and is perhaps accounted for by the fact that the cost of superintendence and instruction was reduced some 26 per cent.

IWAHIG PENAL COLONY.

The penal colony has been considerably enlarged during the past year. At its close the population was 973 colonists—34 of whom had their wives with them—34 children, 5 officials, and 9 employees. The colony is located upon a reservation of 360 square miles on the island of Palawan, near Puerta Princesa, the capital of the Province of Palawan. Much of it is rough, mountainous country, cut by rivers and overgrown with jungle. No firearms are permitted on the reservation, nor are there guards, jails, or prisons, yet peace and order are maintained as satisfactorily as in any ordinary community. Two dormitories were erected during the past year. These buildings are, respectively, 150 and 300 feet long. Permanent shops and a sawmill are also being erected.

Under the management of Mr. C. H. Lamb the colony has made great progress. The convicts—more than 80 per cent of whom were convicted of such crimes as brigandage, homicide, robbery, and murder—are controlled by only 5 Americans and 8 Filipinos. With one exception the Filipinos are ex-colonists.

I think that beyond question the colony can and should be made self-supporting. As has been stated, the cost of maintenance has been considerably reduced during the past year, although the labor of the colony has been employed largely in construction work which of necessity preceded agricultural development. During the present year a much larger proportion of the labor will be used in revenue-producing work on the farm and in the shops.

The colony is still without means of telegraphic communication, and I wish again to call attention to the urgent need for its establishment.

PROPOSED LAW.

In the last annual report of this department an earnest recommendation was made for the enactment of a law dealing with habitual criminals. There has since been no regular session of the Legislature, but it is proposed to introduce a bill upon this subject at the coming session, and I earnestly recommend its passage. It is little less than ridiculous to have a large number of prisoners repeatedly serving short sentences in Bilibid for comparatively small offenses. These men are no sooner released than they again commit thefts or similar crimes. Not only do they endanger the peace and good order of the community, but it costs no little money to apprehend and con-

vict them time and time again. My last annual report contained statistics showing the number of prisoners who were serving repeated sentences. It appeared that one man had been convicted 32 times. On June 30, 1910, there were:

- 30 prisoners serving their third sentence.
- 11 prisoners serving their fourth sentence.
- 7 prisoners serving their fifth sentence.
- 2 prisoners serving their sixth sentence.
- 3 prisoners serving their seventh sentence.
- 6 prisoners serving their eighth sentence.
- 8 prisoners serving their ninth sentence.
- 1 prisoner serving his tenth sentence.
- 8 prisoners serving their eleventh sentence.
- 1 prisoner serving his twelfth sentence.
- 2 prisoners serving their thirteenth sentence.
- 1 prisoner serving his fourteenth sentence.

There is no reason why this condition should continue. The majority of these prisoners are inhabitants of Manila. They are petty thieves who annoy its citizens and necessitate a larger police force than would otherwise be required. We should by the enactment of law treat the habitual criminal as an enemy to society who should not be permitted longer to prey upon it.

Details of the operation of the bureau of prisons are contained in the report of its director, and the voluminous report of the superintendent of the Iwahig penal colony.

BUREAU OF PRINTING.

The bureau of printing increased its output. The total receipts were ₱576,707.30, as compared with ₱525,143.91 for the fiscal year 1909. The cost of the equipment and supplies on hand at the end of the year amounted to ₱733,034.42. In addition there were for sale public documents and publications the selling price of which aggregated ₱193,220.48. Public documents to the value of ₱34,255.07 were sold and credit given the bureaus for which they had been printed.

On June 30 last there were employed in the bureau of printing 317 Filipinos, 27 Americans, 2 East Indians, and 1 Chinaman, making a total of 347 persons. The bureau is operated to a considerable extent as a practical school in which several different trades are taught. Seven hours constitute a day's labor, the wages are sufficient, and sanitary conditions are in keeping with the best modern practice. In addition, apprentices are required to attend public night school, thus acquiring a common-school education and a knowledge of English. Many of the employees are depositors in the Postal Savings Bank, and in general the training is such as to implant habits of labor in the employees and to turn out useful and self-supporting citizens. At present more than 91 per cent of the persons employed in the bureau are Filipinos, and it is hoped that eventually they will be able to qualify as assistants to the foreman, and ultimately succeed to the positions in which Americans are now employed. The youth of the islands has shown itself adapted to the class of work done in this bureau.

The volume of printing and binding required by the government has increased so rapidly that the present building is inadequate for the needs of the bureau, and it will soon be necessary to make provisions for its enlargement. The building, however, is in bad condition, and perhaps it will not prove economical to make extensive repairs. I recently requested the bureau of public works to make a thorough examination of it for the purpose of determining whether it was sufficiently strong to stand the strain now placed upon it.

The report of the director of printing explains in detail the financial condition of the bureau.

Very respectfully,

NEWTON W. GILBERT,
Secretary of Public Instruction.

To the PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

INDEX.

- AARON, PROF. HANS**, study of food products by: 96.
ADVERTISING, GOVERNMENT, contracts for: 45.
AGRICULTURAL BANK, condition: 153, 154.
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, publication of: 187.
AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF:
 Transfer to control of secretary of public instruction: 83, 182.
 Attitude of Secretary of Interior as to: 83.
 Work of: 183.
AGUSAN, SUBPROVINCE OF, development of means of communication in: 73.
ALBAY, cholera in: 97.
ALCOHOL, investigations in production of: 112.
AMBOS CAMARINES, cholera in: 97.
ANDREWS, DR. VERNON L., transfer to faculty of Philippine Medical School: 107.
ANTIPOLLO, establishment of magnetic observatory at: 114.
ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE, establishment: 11, 101.
APAYO, SUBPROVINCE OF:
 Conditions in: 67.
 Development of trails in: 73.
APPOINTMENTS, made by Governor General: 48.
ARCHIVES, PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS AND TRADE-MARKS, DIVISION OF, work done by: 60.
ARTESIAN WELLS:
 Appropriations for: 54, 90.
 Cost of boring, etc.: 140.
 Territory in which bored: 54.
 Total number bored: 90, 140.
ASSEMBLY, delegates to:
 Qualifications of electors for delegates: 18.
 Recommendation for change of terms of: 16.
ATTORNEY GENERAL. (*See JUSTICE, BUREAU OF.*)
AUTOMOBILES, operated by Bureau of Public Lands, number, receipts, etc.: 141.
BAGUIO:
 Act for incorporation in subprovince of Benguet: 52.
 Improvements: 144.
 Observatory at: 144.
BAGUIO HOSPITAL, number of persons treated, etc.: 101, 102.
BANKS:
 Average monthly deposits with: 167.
 In liquidation, condition of business, etc.: 155.
 Private, examined by deputies of insular treasury: 154.
 Condition of: 154.
BATAAN, cholera in: 97.
BEARDSLEY, J. W., consulting irrigation engineer, resignation of: 137.
BEER, output of: 165.
BERIBERI, cause of: 93.
BILIBID PRISON:
 Improvements: 190.
 Prisoners in—
 Educational work: 190.
 Maintenance: 190.
 Number: 189.
BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY:
 Chemistry, division of, work done by: 111.
 Serum division, work of: 109.
 Staff: 107.
BIRTH RATE: 97.
BLACK BASS, success of introduction of: 111.
BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS. (*See MEDICAL EXAMINERS.*)
BOARD OF PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINERS. (*See PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINERS.*)

- BOHOL, cholera in: 97.
- BONDED INDEBTEDNESS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: 17.
- BONDS:
- Issues of: 156.
 - Public work, recommendation as to sale of: 17.
- BONTOC, construction of hospital at: 88.
- BRIDGES. (See ROADS AND BRIDGES.)
- BUBONIC PLAGUE, freedom of islands from: 100.
- BUKIDNON, SUBPROVINCE OF:
- Conditions in: 71.
 - Development of means of communication in: 73.
- BULACAN:
- Cholera in: 97.
 - Construction of hospital at: 88.
 - Situation in: 70, 71.
- CABLEGRAMS, number sent and received by Executive Bureau: 44.
- CAGAYAN, cholera in: 97.
- CALINGINS, making of, a menace to forests: 105.
- CASE, J. F.:
- Mentioned: 137.
 - Resignation of: 137.
- CAVITE, cholera in: 97.
- CEBU:
- Cholera in: 98.
 - Hospital at: 87.
- CEMENT TESTING, experiments in connection with: 111.
- CEMETERIES, PUBLIC, conditions: 94.
- CHINESE:
- Deportation of: 33.
 - Number entering and leaving islands: 162.
 - Tongs organized by: 33.
 - Blackmail levied by: 33.
- CHOLERA:
- Endemic: 98.
 - In the provinces: 97.
 - Total number of cases: 98.
- CIGARS AND CIGARETTES:
- Amount exported: 160.
 - Production: 166.
- CIVIL SERVICE:
- Americans necessary in: 38.
 - Filipinization of: 38.
 - Number of Filipinos and Americans in: 37.
- COAL, amount exported: 160.
- COAL CLAIMS, number applied for: 118.
- COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY, BUREAU OF:
- Force of: 129.
 - Work done by: 129, 130.
 - Cost of: 130.
- COLD STORAGE, DIVISION OF:
- Net earnings: 188.
 - Recommendations: 189.
- COLTON BILL, effect: 5.
- COMMERCE, imports and exports: 123.
- COMMERCE AND POLICE, SECRETARY OF, report of: 123-144.
- COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT: 5-7.
- COMMISSION, PHILIPPINE. (See PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.)
- CONSTABULARY:
- Arms, storage of: 127.
 - Assistance to other bureaus: 127.
 - Buildings for: 128.
 - Consolidation with scouts: 15, 16.
 - Efficient work of: 15.
 - Pension and retirement fund: 128.
 - Personnel: 126.
 - Recommendation for consolidation with scouts: 18.
 - School for attendance, etc.: 127.
 - Strength of: 126, 127.
 - Use of as quarantine guards: 98.

CONSULTING ARCHITECT:

- Works performed by: 142-144.
- Building and plans completed: 143.
- City of Manila: 143.
- City of Baguio: 144.

COPRA:

- Amount exported: 159.
- Increase in price of: 7.

CORPORATIONS, recommendation as to land which may be granted: 18.

CORPORATIONS, FOREIGN:

- Supervision of: 123, 124.
- Licenses issued for: 124.

COTTON GOODS, importation of: 158.

COURTS:

- Of First Instance of Manila, condition of docket: 148.
- Of First Instance in the provinces:
 - Changes in judges of: 149.
 - Condition of business, etc.: 148.
- Of Land Registration, number of applications for titles: 149.
- Personnel: 150.
- Statement of business of: 149.
- Justice of the peace, costs, fees and fines collected: 151.
- Recommendations: 151.
- Unsatisfactory services of justices: 151.
- Work of: 150.
- Supreme court: Condition of docket of: 147.
- Personnel: 147.
- Volumes of reports published: 147.

CRIMINALS, HABITUAL, recommendation as to law dealing with: 191, 192.

CULASIAN, scouts sent to: 69.

CURRENCY, circulation of: 157.

CUSTOMS:

- Collections and expenditures: 160, 161.
- Loss of, under new law: 6.

DALAHICAN, ISLAND OF PANDANAN, murders committed by people of: 68.

DAVAO, DISTRICT OF, conditions in: 35.

DEATH RATE, among government employees: 84.

DEBT OF THE PHILIPPINES: 17.

- Comparison of with that of other countries: 17.

DELEGATES TO ASSEMBLY, recommendation for change of terms of: 16.

DICKINSON, HON. JACOB M., Secretary of War, visit to the Philippine Islands: 14.

DISPENSARIES, FREE, conditions: 95.

DISTILLED SPIRITS, output of: 165.

DRAFT ANIMALS, importation: 8.

DUDLEY, Dr. F. W., investigation of hydrophobia by: 108.

DUTCH CELEBES, raid by Sulu Moros: 8.

EARTHQUAKES, recorded by Weather Bureau: 114.

EDUCATION:

- Character of text-books used: 174.
- Industrial, condition of: 174.
- Legislation relating to: 171.
- Progress: 14.
- Request for annual appropriation to aid: 18.

EDWARDS, GEN. CLARENCE R., visit to the Philippine Islands: 14.

EGAN, MRS. MARTIN, organizer of Anti-Tuberculosis Society: 11.

ELECTIONS, registration, dates, etc.: 45-47.

ELECTORS, qualifications in election of assembly delegates, recommendation: 18.

ELLIOTT, CHARLES B., Secretary of Commerce and Police, report of: 123-144.

EMIGRATION, statement of number and nationality of emigrants: 162.

EMPLOYEES, GOVERNMENT, death rate among: 84.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE, recommendations in regard to extent of use: 38, 177, 178.

ETHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM, location and extent of: 112, 113.

EVANS, JOHN H., Acting Governor of Palawan, mentioned: 68.

EXCHANGES, GOVERNMENT, establishment of: 73, 74.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU:

- Appropriation for addition to building occupied by: 43.
- Personnel: 62.
- Tour of duty in Baguio: 61.

- EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**, report of: 43-62. .
- EXPORTS:**
Amount of: 123, 159.
Countries of origin: 159.
Principal products: 159.
- EXTRADITION**, requests for: 43.
- FAR EASTERN ASSOCIATION OF TROPICAL MEDICINE**, meetings: 93.
- FILIPINOS:**
Ability to control non-Christian tribes questioned: 75.
Descent of: 75.
Distrust and hatred between, and non-Christian tribes: 76.
Ignorance of, as to hill tribes: 76.
In forestry service: 106.
- FINANCE AND JUSTICE**, SECRETARY OF, report of: 147-163.
- FINANCES:** 5.
- FOOD PRODUCTS**, study of Philippine: 95, 96.
- FORAGE:**
Effort to find substitute for imported: 186.
Factory for manufacture of: 185.
- FORBES, HON. W. CAMERON**, Governor General of the Philippine Islands:
Message of, to legislature: 23-32.
Report: 23-40.
- FORESTRY:**
Effect of act granting privilege of free use of timber: 104.
Exhibit by Bureau of: 105.
Filipinos in Forest Service: 105.
Sale of publications by Bureau of: 104.
- FORESTS:**
Establishment of communal for municipalities: 106.
Studies: 107.
- FORTICH, LIEUT. MANUEL**, mentioned: 82.
- FREEMAN, MISS A. M.**, attack on administration of civil hospital by: 86.
- FRIAR LANDS:**
Collections: 12.
Measurement and registration: 10.
Surveys, leases and sales: 13.
- GARRISON, DR. PHILIP E.**, mentioned: 107, 108.
- GARVAN, JOHN M.**, investigation of non-Christian tribes by: 113.
- GENERAL HOSPITAL, PHILIPPINE**, condition: 11, 84.
- GIBBS, DR. H. D.:**
Alcohol investigations by: 112.
Study of food products by: 96.
- GOLD-MINING CLAIMS**, conditions: 118.
- GOLD-STANDARD FUND**, condition of: 156.
- GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:**
Inauguration of Governor Forbes: 23.
Report of: 23-40.
Resignation of Governor Smith: 23.
- GREENE, WARWICK**, appointed Director of Bureau of Public Works: 137.
- HAGONOY, BULACAN**, cholera in: 97.
- HEAD HUNTING**, decrease in practice: 34.
- HEALTH, BUREAU OF**, work of: 84.
- HEISER, VICTOR G.**, Supervisor of Marine Quarantine Service, mentioned: 103.
- HOMESTEAD LAW**, recommendation as to amount of land to be taken up under: 18.
- HOMESTEAD PRIVILEGES**, abuses of: 117.
- HOOKWORM INVESTIGATIONS**, work in connection with: 109.
- HOSPITAL, CIVIL:**
Differences among nurses of: 86.
Work of: 85-87.
- HOSPITAL, GENERAL.** (*See* GENERAL HOSPITAL.)
- HOSPITALS**, construction in provinces: 87.
- HYDROPHOBIA**, investigation of: 108.
- IFUGAO, SUBPROVINCE OF**, development of means of communication in: 72.
- IFUGAOS**, conditions among: 66.
- ILOCOS NORTE**, cholera in: 97.
- ILOILO PROVINCE**, locusts in: 13.
- ILONGOTS**, conditions among: 67.

IMMIGRATION, number and nationality of immigrants: 162.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS, regulations governing: 184.

IMPORTS:

Amount of: 123,* 158.

Increase in: 7, 158.

Principal articles: 158.

Source of: 158.

INFANT MORTALITY, studies in: 96, 97.

INTERIOR, SECRETARY OF, report of: 65-119.

INTERISLAND TRANSPORTATION OFFICE, work of: 132.

INTERNAL REVENUES:

Collections: 163, 164.

Cost of: 165.

Distilled spirits, wines, and liquors: 165.

Increase in, under new law: 6.

License taxes: 167.

Tobacco products and matches: 165.

IRAN BAY, seizure of Moro smuggling boats: 69.

IRRIGATION:

Allotments for: 142.

Funds available for: 33.

Investigation of proposed projects: 141.

Money expended in: 141.

Laws relating to: 33.

ISABELA, cholera in: 97.

IWAHIG PENAL COLONY:

Condition, etc.: 12, 191.

Health conditions at: 102.

Location: 191.

Number of colonists in: 191.

JAPANESE, number entering and leaving islands: 162.

JOHNSON, FREDERICK, Governor of Agusan, commendation of: 70.

JUSTICE, administration: 10.

JUSTICE, BUREAU OF, work performed by: 151, 152.

KALINGAS, conditions among: 66.

LABOR, BUREAU OF:

Act creating: 130.

Appropriation for: 130.

Personnel: 130.

Recommendations of chief of: 131.

Work done by: 130, 131.

LAND:

Recommendation as to area which may be acquired, etc., for agricultural purposes: 18.

Do. to be taken up under homestead law: 18.

LAND REGISTRATION: 10, 11.

LAND TAX:

Extension of period for collection: 55.

When payable: 56.

LANDS, PUBLIC:

Conditions as to: 115-119.

Surveys, cost of: 118.

Transactions: 115.

LEGISLATURE:

Sessions, change of date of: 3.

Special: 23, 24.

Subjects submitted in call for: 3.

LEPROSY:

Number of lepers transferred to Culion Island: 99.

Remedies for: 99.

Total number of lepers in islands: 12, 99.

LEWIS, FREDERICK, Lieutenant Governor of Bukidnon, mentioned: 72.

LEYTE, cholera in: 97.

LICENSES, collections: 167.

LIGHTHOUSES, number established and in operation: 133.

LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES: 58.

Recommendation relating to: 16.

To provinces: 58.

- LOCUSTS, efforts to suppress: 13, 186.
- McCAlmont, MABEL E.:
 Appointed superintendent of civil hospital: 85.
 Work of: 86, 87.
- MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY, location of, at Antipolo: 114.
- MALARIA:
 Deaths from, in Manila: 99.
 Mortality from, in provinces: 99.
- MANDAC, ex-Governor of Ilocos Norte, history: 9.
- MANGYANS, conditions among: 70.
- MANILA, CITY OF:
 Building operations: 36.
 Fire losses: 36.
 Health: 36.
 Improvements: 143.
 Income: 36.
 Pavements: 36.
 Public order: 36.
 Sanitary condition: 88.
 Sewer and water system: 36, 90, 91.
 Streets and drains, necessity for additional: 89.
 Tobacco factories in, sanitary condition of: 91.
- MANILA HOTEL, organization of corporation for construction: 32.
- MANILA RAILROAD COMPANY, construction work by: 32, 125.
- MANOBOS, unrest among: 35.
- MARINE QUARANTINE SERVICE, work of: 103, 104.
- MATCHES, output of: 167.
- MEDICAL CONFERENCE: 12.
- MEDICAL EXAMINERS, BOARD OF, protest against cirujano ministrante: 102, 103.
- MEMBAN, MAXIMO, Lieutenant, Philippine Constabulary, mentioned: 82.
- MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR GENERAL to legislature: 23-32.
- MILLER, LIEUT. E. Y., Governor of Palawan:
 Commendation of: 65.
 Death of: 65.
 Influence over Moros: 68.
- MINDANAO, ISLAND OF, disturbances: 8.
- MINDORO:
 Cholera in: 70.
 Conditions: 70.
 Road work in: 73.
- MINERAL RESOURCES, value of: 112.
- MINING CLAIMS, situation as to: 118.
- MINING LAW, recommendation for amendment of: 18.
- MONEY in circulation: 157.
- MONTINOLA, RUERTO, Governor of Iloilo, commended: 13.
- MORO PROVINCE:
 Agricultural development: 35.
 Conditions: 35.
 Population: 34.
 Visit of Secretary of War to: 15.
- MORTALITY, INFANT. (*See* INFANT MORTALITY.)
- MOSQUITOES, destruction of: 110.
- MOUNTAIN PROVINCE:
 Conditions: 34.
 Development of means of communication in: 72.
 Progress in civilization: 14.
 Visit of Secretary of War to: 14.
- MOYNIHAN, CAPT. D. J., mentioned: 68.
- MUNICIPALITIES:
 Average taxation rate: 57.
 Balances on hand: 57.
 Cemetery lots, collections from sale of: 57.
 Creation of new: 58.
 Expenditures from municipal general funds: 57, 58.
 For salaries: 58.
 Expenditures from municipal school fund: 57.
 Fiscal year of: 55.

MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

Governments of, personnel: 59.

Loans to: 58.

Number of: 16.

Public works which may be undertaken by, recommendation: 18.

Recommendation relating to loans to: 16.

Revenues of: 56.

MUSGRAVE, DR. WILLIAM E., transfer to faculty of Philippine Medical School: 107.**MUTUAL BENEFIT AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES:**

Examinations of: 155.

Reports received from: 155.

NATURALIZATION, recommendation: 19.**NAVIGATION, BUREAU OF:**

Commissioned and enlisted coast guard service: 131, 132.

Division of port works, work done by: 133.

Division of vessels, work done by: 132.

Interisland transportation office, work of: 132.

Lighthouse division, work of: 133.

Marine railway and repair shop, condition of: 132.

Personnel: 131.

NEGRITOS, original inhabitants of the Philippine Islands: 75.**NON-CHRISTIANS:**

Attitude of warlike tribes: 81.

Control of: 74-83.

Question involved in: 74.

Investigations relating to: 113.

Opportunities offered Filipinos to govern: 77.

Practical results of American rule of: 80.

Probable result of Filipino control of: 81.

Sale of intoxicating liquors to: 81.

Success of American rule of, reasons for: 76.

Valuable work of Filipinos for advancement of: 82.

Work for: 65-74.

NORMAL SCHOOL:

Building for: 175, 176.

Condition of: 176.

Reorganization of: 175.

NUEVA VIZCAYA, development of means of communication: 72.**NURSES**, training of Filipino: 93.**OBSTETRICAL SERVICE** for poor of Manila: 93.**OFFICERS**, nationality: 59, 60.**OFFICIAL GAZETTE**, arrangement: 60.**OHNO, DR. Y. K.**, mentioned: 108.**OPIMUM:**

Operations under law: 168.

Persons apprehended for violation of law: 168.

ORIENTAL NEGROS, cholera in: 97.**PACK, WILLIAM F.**, Governor of Mountain Province, mentioned: 66.**PALAWAN:**

Conditions in: 67.

Moro population of: 68.

PANGASINAN, cholera in: 98.**PARDONS** granted, denied, etc.: 43, 44.**PASSPORTS**, number issued: 44.**PAYNE BILL**, effect: 5.**PEACE AND ORDER**: 8.**PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINERS, BOARD OF**, investigation of: 103.**PHILIPPINE RAILWAY COMPANY**, completion of construction projected: 32, 126.**PIERS, GOVERNMENT**, operation of: 163.**POLICE, MUNICIPAL:**

Conditions: 128.

Inefficiency of: 128.

POOLE, E. L., sale of San Jose estate to: 115.**PORT WORKS, DIVISION OF**, work done by: 133.**POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS**, details relating to: 136, 137**POST OFFICES**, number in operation: 134.

POSTS, BUREAU OF:

Money-order division, work of: 135.

Personnel: 133.

Postal Division, work of: 134, 135.

Postal savings banks: 136, 137.

Revenues and expenditures: 136.

Telegraph division, work of: 135.

PRINTING, BUREAU OF:

Output: 192.

Personnel: 192.

PRISONERS:

Educational work: 190.

Maintenance: 190.

Number of, insular and provincial: 189.

In Bilibid: 189.

PRISONS, BUREAU OF, summary of report: 189-192.**PROVINCES:**

Deposits by, in commercial banks: 55.

Fiscal year of: 55.

Loans to: 58.

PROVINCIAL BOARDS:

Act increasing their powers: 52.

Administrative review of minutes of: 55.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS: 39, 40.

Personnel, nationality of: 59.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS, distribution: 60.**PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SECRETARY OF, report of: 171-193.****PUBLIC WORK BONDS, recommendation for authority for sale of: 17.****PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAU OF:**

Appropriations and legislation: 138, 139.

Automobiles operated by: 141.

Expense of operation: 141.

Trips and receipts: 141.

Building Division, work done by: 141.

Division of Engineering Design, work of: 141.

Personnel: 137.

Provincial Division, work of: 139.

Statistical Division, work of: 139.

PULA, DATTO:

Apprehension of: 68, 69.

Murders committed by: 68.

QUARANTINE GUARDS, use of constabulary as: 98.**RAILROADS (*see also* MANILA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILIPPINE RAILWAY COMPANY):**

Completion of that from Iloilo to Capiz: 32.

Earnings: 124.

Length of lines, authorized, constructed, etc.: 124.

RECORDS DIVISION, EXECUTIVE BUREAU, work done by: 61.**RELIGIOUS BODIES, relations with State: 10.****REMOVALS FROM OFFICE: 48-52.**

Tables showing action on charges against officials: 49-51.

RESERVATIONS, number and character of those made: 119.**RICE:**

Amount imported: 159.

Effect of use of polished: 93.

Increase in price: 7.

RICHMOND, GEORGE F., Chief Chemical Laboratory, resignation of: 111.**RINDERPEST:**

Extent of: 183.

Measures adopted to combat: 183, 184.

RIZAL, cholera in: 97.**ROADS AND BRIDGES:**

Appropriations and legislation relating to: 53, 138, 139.

Prizes for maintenance and construction: 140.

Taxation for: 54.

SALVADOR, FELIPE, captured: 9.**SAMAR, cholera in: 97.****SANATORIUM, construction of, at Sibul Springs: 88.**

SANITATION:

Education by moving pictures and lantern demonstrations: 92.
Provincial and municipal, conditions: 54.

SAN JOSE ESTATE, sale of: 115.

SCHOOLS (*see also* **NORMAL SCHOOL**):

Buildings, appropriations for: 174, 175.
Construction of: 174, 175.

Courses: 172.

Enrollment, excess of males over females: 172.

Total: 14, 172.

Private, character of instruction given: 179.

Conferring of degrees by: 178, 179.

SCIENCE, BUREAU OF, work of: 107.

SCOUTS:

Consolidation with constabulary: 15.

Recommendation for consolidation with constabulary: 18.

Use and value of: 15.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Visit to the Philippine Islands: 14.

Mountain Province: 66.

SEMAPHORE STATIONS, establishment of: 133.

SIBUL SPRINGS, construction of sanatorium at: 88.

SILK CULTURE, work in connection with: 109, 110.

SMALLPOX:

Conditions as to vaccination: 100.

Number of cases: 100.

SMITH, GOVERNOR GENERAL:

Commendation of: 23.

Resignation: 23.

STRIKES: 32.

STRONG, DR. RICHARD P., Director of the Biological Laboratory, investigation of surra by: 108.

STUDENTS, FILIPINO, in the United States: 176, 177.

SUGAR:

Amount exported: 159.

Increase in price: 7.

Investigations: 111, 112.

SUGAR CANE, red rot in: 109.

SULU ARCHIPELAGO, disturbances: 8.

SUPPLY, BUREAU OF:

Stock: 187.

Purchases: 187.

SUPREME COURT. (*See* **COURTS.**)

SURRA:

Extent of: 185.

Investigation of: 108.

SURVEYORS, school for, establishment of: 119.

TAMAY, DATTO, character of: 69.

TARLAC, cholera in: 97.

TAXES, land, when payable: 56.

Extension of period for collecting: 55.

TAYABAS:

Cholera in: 97.

Oil fields of: 112.

TEACHERS, character of: 172.

TEAGUE, DR. OSCAR, investigation of surra by: 108.

TELEGRAPH LINES, number of miles in operation: 135.

TELEPHONES, number in operation: 135.

TERMS OF OFFICE, recommendation for change of: 16.

TEXT BOOKS, character of those used: 173.

TOBACCO, LEAF:

Amount exported: 160.

on hand: 166.

Statistics relating to: 166.

Increase in price: 7.

production: 7.

TOBACCO FACTORIES:

- Inspections: 92.
- Regulations for control of: 91.
- Sanitary condition of: 91.

TOWN SITES, number established: 117.

TRADE:

- Coastwise, conditions: 162.
- Development among hill tribes: 73.
- Foreign carrying, statement of: 161, 162.
- Increase in: 8.
- Statement of balance of: 160.

TRANSLATING DIVISION, EXECUTIVE BUREAU, work done by: 61.

TRANSPORTATION, furnished and secured by Executive Bureau: 45.

TREASURY, BUREAU OF:

- Expenses of conducting: 158.
- Financial statement: 152, 153.
- Interest collected: 153.

TUBERCULOSIS, conditions and action taken to combat: 101.

TUGUEGARAO, construction of hospital at: 88.

TURNBULL, LIEUT. WILFRID, mentioned: 67.

TYPHOONS, warnings of given by Weather Bureau: 113.

UNIVERSITY OF PHILIPPINES:

- College of Agriculture, buildings, faculty, etc.: 181.
- College of Engineering, number of students: 181.
- College of Philosophy, Science and Letters:
 - Establishment: 181.
 - Enrollment: 182.
- Organization: 180.
- School of Fine Arts, work of: 182.
 - Enrollment: 182.
- Veterinary college, number of students: 181.

VESSELS, DIVISION OF, number of vessels and work done by: 132.

VILLAMOR, BLAS:

- Knowledge of non-Christian tribes: 76.
- Mentioned: 67, 82.

WALKER, HERBERT S., sugar investigations by: 111, 112.

WEATHER BUREAU:

- Earthquakes recorded by: 114.
- Magnetic observatory, establishment of new: 114.
- Publications of: 114.
- Typhoon warnings: 113.
- Work of: 113-114.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES:

- Change to metric system: 168.
- Tested and sealed: 168.

WELCH, THOMAS CARY, Acting Executive Secretary, report of: 43-62.

WHITMORE, MAJ. EUGENE R., U. S. A. Medical Corps, investigation of hydrophobia by: 108.

WINES, output of: 165.

WORCESTER, HON. DEAN C., Secretary of the Interior, report of: 65-119.

WRENTMORE, CLARENCE G., Director of the Bureau of Public Works:

- Appointed chief irrigation engineer: 137.
- Mentioned: 137.

YEARSLEY, A. W., mentioned: 92.

**ACTS OF PHILIPPINE COMMISSION AND
PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE.**

I

NOTE.

The acts of the Philippine Commission, numbered from 1 to 263, inclusive, enacted between September 12, 1900, and October 11, 1901, were published in the Annual Reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901 (Vol. I, part 10).

The second volume, containing acts numbered from 264 to 424, inclusive, passed during the period embraced between October 14, 1901, and July 1, 1902, was published in the Annual Reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902 (Vol. XI).

The third volume, containing acts numbered from 425 to 949, inclusive, passed during the period embraced between July 2, 1902, and October 20, 1903, was published in the Annual Reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903 (Vol. VIII).

The fourth volume, containing acts numbered from 950 to 1251, inclusive, passed during the period embraced between October 21, 1903, and October 20, 1904, also such public resolutions and extracts from Minutes of the Proceedings of the Philippine Commission from September 24, 1900, to August 31, 1904, as were designated for publication by the Commission, and certain changes made in official positions in the Philippine Islands from September 24, 1900, to August 31, 1904, was published in the Annual Reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904 (Vol. XIV).

The fifth volume, containing acts numbered from 1252 to 1407, inclusive, passed during the period embraced between October 21, 1904, and October 26, 1905, also such public resolutions and extracts from Minutes of the Proceedings of the Philippine Commission from September 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905, as were designated for publication by the Commission, and certain changes made in official positions in the Philippine Islands from September 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905, was published in the Annual Reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905 (Vol. XIV).

The sixth volume, containing acts numbered from 1408 to 1538, inclusive, passed during the period embraced between November 3, 1905, and September 8, 1906, also such public resolutions and extracts from Minutes of Proceedings of the Philippine Commission from October 1, 1905, to August 30, 1906, as were designated for publication by the Commission, and certain changes made in official positions in the Philippine Islands from October 1, 1905, to September 15, 1906, was published in the Annual Reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906 (Vol. X).

The seventh volume, containing acts numbered from 1539 to 1800,^a inclusive, passed during the period embraced between September 16,

^a Act No. 1800 is the last enacted by the Philippine Commission exercising exclusively the legislative function of government. The Philippine Assembly convened on October 16, 1907, and since that date, in accordance with section 7 of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, all the legislative power theretofore conferred on the Philippine Commission is vested in a legislature consisting of two houses—the Philippine Commission and the Philippine Assembly.

1906, and October 12, 1907, also such public resolutions and extracts from Minutes of Proceedings of the Philippine Commission from September 16, 1906, to October 31, 1907, as were designated for publication by the Commission, and certain changes made in official positions in the Philippine Islands from September 16, 1906, to October 31, 1907; a list of notaries public in the Philippine Islands appointed by judges of courts of first instance for the different provinces and by the supreme court for the city of Manila, dated September, 1907; and a list of municipalities, townships, and other organizations in the Philippine Islands, dated February 27, 1907, was published in the Annual Reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907 (Vol. X).

The eighth volume, containing acts numbered from 1801 to 1878, inclusive, and the joint and concurrent resolutions enacted and passed by the First Philippine Legislature, inaugural, first, and special sessions, between October 16, 1907, and August 22, 1908; amendments to the Criminal Code of Procedure of the Philippine Islands, being General Order No. 58, office of the United States military governor in the Philippine Islands, dated April 23, 1900, as amended by acts of the Philippine Commission to September 1, 1908; certain official changes in the Philippine Islands between November 1, 1907, and September 15, 1908; and a list of municipalities, post-offices, postal savings banks, and telegraph offices in the Philippine Islands July 1, 1908, was published in the Annual Reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908 (Vol. IX).

The ninth volume, containing acts numbered from 1879 to 1959, inclusive, and the joint and concurrent resolutions enacted and passed by the First Philippine Legislature, second session, between August 23, 1908, and June 26, 1909; certain official changes in the Philippine Islands between September 16, 1908, and August 2, 1909; and a list of notaries public in the Philippine Islands in commission August 1, 1909, was published in the Annual Reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909 (Vol. VIII).

The present volume contains acts numbered from 1960 to 1994, inclusive, enacted by the Second Philippine Legislature, special session, and the Philippine Commission between July 28, 1909, and June 9, 1910; a concurrent resolution of the Second Philippine Legislature, special session, adopted April 19, 1910; public resolutions of the Philippine Commission adopted between January 8 and July 23, 1910; and certain official changes in the Philippine Islands between August 3, 1909, and August 4, 1910.

CONTENTS.

ACTS.

	Page.
No. 1960. An act making appropriations for sundry expenses of the bureau of constabulary in the Moro Province, the Mountain Province, and the Provinces of Agusan and Nueva Vizcaya, and of the bureau of health, the bureau of agriculture, the bureau of forestry, and the bureau of education in the Mountain Province and the Provinces of Agusan and Nueva Vizcaya for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910	1
No. 1961. An act making appropriations for public works and permanent improvements in the Mountain Province and the Provinces of Agusan and Nueva Vizcaya	3
No. 1962. An act fixing the salary of the district auditor assigned to the Moro Province, to be paid from the funds of that province	4
No. 1963. An act to incorporate the city of Baguio, and for other purposes ...	4
No. 1964. An act providing for the apportionment and disposition of internal-revenue taxes collected in the Philippine Islands on and after August 6, 1909	25
No. 1965. An act making certain acts of the First Philippine Legislature applicable to the territory of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes and legalizing, confirming, and ratifying the collection of taxes and all other action heretofore taken in said territory under the provisions of said acts	28
No. 1966. An act making applicable to that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes certain acts of the First Philippine Legislature, legalizing, confirming, and ratifying the collection of taxes and all other action heretofore taken in said territory under the provisions of any of said acts, and repealing act No. 1965	29
No. 1967. An act appropriating the sum of ₱100,000 for the repair of the Benguet road	37
No. 1968. An act to provide for the granting of a franchise to install, operate, and maintain an electric light, heat, and power supply system in the city of Baguio, Philippine Islands	37
No. 1969. An act transferring the sum of 1,112 pesos and 79 centavos from the school fund of the city of Baguio to the general fund of said city	41
No. 1970. An act legalizing, ratifying, and confirming all acts passed by the legislative council of the Moro Province and heretofore approved by the Philippine Commission amending or repealing or inconsistent with any act of the Philippine Commission, and all taxes collected, and action taken, and things done under the provisions of any of such acts of the legislative council of the Moro Province prior to the enactment of this law	42
No. 1971. An act providing the time at which all acts of the Philippine Commission shall take effect	42
No. 1972. An act amending act No. 1407, known as "The reorganization act," as amended, by transferring the bureau of agriculture from the department of the interior to the department of public instruction	43
No. 1973. An act appropriating the sum of ₱150,000, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, to increase the appropriation for current expenses of the bureau of education for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910	43
No. 1974. An act amending act No. 1801, entitled "An act providing for an appropriation of ₱1,000,000 for the construction of schools in the barrios under certain conditions," as amended by act No. 1914, by providing for the construction of such schools upon public lands or lands of the municipal, provincial, or insular government, and by prohibiting their sale or use for other than school purposes...	44

	Page.
No. 1975. An act to provide for the establishment of classes for the instruction and training of male and female nurses under the supervision of the director of health.....	44
No. 1976. An act to amend act No. 1407, as amended, by extending to ten years the period during which timber, firewood, resin, stone, earth, and other forest products may be cut or taken from the public forests without the payment of forestry charges, subject to certain conditions.....	46
No. 1977. An act providing for the filing, with the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks of the executive bureau, of the first deed of mortgage, trust, or guaranty, dated the 19th day of May, 1909, executed by the Manila Railroad Company in favor of the government of the Philippine Islands, and of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, as trustees, creating upon the property mentioned in said instrument a lien from the date of its filing, modifying the provisions of act No. 1812, in regard to the lien of the mortgages filed heretofore, and exempting said instruments from the payment of stamp taxes, and the filing of the subordinating agreement.....	49
No. 1978. An act providing that the annual tax on the assessed value of the real estate of the city of Manila for the year 1910 shall be 1½ per cent thereof.....	50
No. 1979. An act to amend act No. 83, entitled "The provincial government act," by further extending the powers of provincial governments in certain particulars.....	51
No. 1980. An act to provide for the creation of a commissioned and enlisted service within the bureau of navigation, the creation of a pension fund in connection therewith, and for the punishment of offenses against good order and discipline within such service.....	52
No. 1981. An act providing for the establishment of a sanitarium at Sibul, San Miguel de Mayumo, province of Bulacan, and for other purposes.....	59
No. 1982. An act providing for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Dr. José Rizal, and for other purposes.....	60
No. 1983. An act authorizing the appointment of certain high-school students as government pupils while pursuing a course of training for teaching, and authorizing expenditure for such pupils from funds designated by section 26 of act No. 1761, as amended.....	61
No. 1984. An act authorizing the creation of special classes of superior instruction for municipal or insular teachers and appropriating the sum of ₱50,000 for such purpose.....	62
No. 1985. An act to amend act No. 1493, entitled "The postal savings bank act," as amended, by providing an additional class of securities for the investment of postal savings bank funds.....	64
No. 1986. An act confirming the action of the governor-general in deporting from the Philippine Islands, by request of the Imperial Chinese consul-general, on August 19, 1909, certain persons of Chinese nationality.....	64
No. 1987. An act appropriating funds for sundry expenses of the University of the Philippines during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and for other purposes.....	65
No. 1988. An act making appropriations for public works and permanent improvements, and for other purposes.....	66
No. 1989. An act making appropriations for sundry expenses of the insular government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and other designated periods.....	68
No. 1990. An act amending act No. 1393, entitled "An act providing for the widening of the streets and the adjustment of ownership of land located within certain specified limits in the municipality of Cebu, province of Cebu," as amended.....	116
No. 1991. An act appropriating the sum of 50,000 pesos for the relief of sufferers from public calamities.....	117
No. 1992. An act making appropriations for sundry expenses of the provincial governments of Agusan, Nueva Vizcaya, and the Mountain Province, for insular expenses in the said provinces and the Moro Province for the period ending June 30, 1911, and thereafter....	118

CONTENTS.

VII

	Page.
No. 1993. An act making applicable to that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes certain acts of the Second Philippine Legislature, and legalizing, confirming, and ratifying the collection of taxes and all other action taken in said territory under the provisions of any of said acts.....	122
No. 1994. An act making appropriations for public works and permanent improvements in the provinces of Agusan, Nueva Vizcaya, the Mountain Province, and the Moro Province	123

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE.

No. 1. Providing for the adjournment of the special session of the legislature on Tuesday, April 19, 1910, at 12 o'clock p. m., and for other purposes..	129
--	-----

PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

No. 1. Provisions of the public land act applied to the Mountain Province..	131
No. 2. Service of John S. Leech as director of printing considered continuous..	131
No. 3. Gerónimo Santiago, appointed private secretary to Commissioner Sumulong.....	132
No. 4. Preamble of commission resolution of September 16, 1909, as to sale of parts of business section "B," Baguio town site amended.....	132
No. 5. Advancement of transportation to William F. Leatzow approved.....	132
No. 6. Harry S. Ross appointed private secretary to Commissioner Elliott...	132
No. 7. Distribution of handbooks.....	133
No. 8. Authorizing the appointment of a justice of the peace for the barrio of San Jose, Corregidor Island.....	133
No. 9. Committee on rules directed to report revision of membership of standing committees of the commission.....	133
No. 10. Egbert Monument Reserve.....	134
No. 11. Secretary directed to inform assembly that commission is assembled and ready to proceed to business.....	134
No. 12. Governor-general to be requested to send telegram to President of United States informing him of the convening of Second Philippine Legislature.....	134
No. 13. Governor-general authorized to appoint district health officer in each of the provinces of Samar and Leyte.....	135
No. 14. Definition of "completion" as it affects "Southern Lines" of Manila Railroad Company recommended by commission to governor-general.....	135
No. 15. Sale of buildings on friar lands.....	136
No. 16. Sale of buildings on friar lands.....	137
No. 17. Sale of buildings on friar lands.....	137
No. 18. Sale of buildings on friar lands.....	138
No. 19. Recommending continuation of present duty on rice.....	138
No. 20. Baguio Park No. 1 reservation.....	139
No. 21. Naval reservation—Baguio.....	140
No. 22. Authorizing renewal of lease of the Baguio Sanitarium.....	140
No. 23. Selection of acts of recent session of legislature applicable to that part of the islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes....	141
No. 24. Death of Hon. Manuel G. Gavieres.....	141
No. 25. Secretary of commerce and police authorized to appoint inspectors of material of Manila Railroad Company.....	141
No. 26. D. R. Williams allowed reimbursement of traveling expenses.....	142
No. 27. Malabang town site; resolution of July 28, 1909, amended.....	142
No. 28. Zamboanga town site.....	143
No. 29. Bontoc town site.....	144
No. 30. Acting secretary of the commission appointed.....	145
No. 31. Reduction of the bond given by the Philippine Railway Company...	145
No. 32. Appointment of a justice of the peace and an auxiliary justice of the peace at United States naval reservation, Olongapo, Zambales, authorized.....	146
Official changes.....	147

ACTS OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

(July 28, 1909—June 9, 1910.)

AND

ACTS OF THE SECOND PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE.*

SPECIAL SESSION.

(Held at Baguio, March 28, 1910—April 19, 1910.)

C. B. No. 121.

[No. 1960.]^b

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry expenses of the Bureau of Constabulary in the Moro Province, the Mountain Province, and the Provinces of Agusan and Nueva Vizcaya, and of the Bureau of Health, the Bureau of Agriculture, the Bureau of Forestry, and the Bureau of Education in the Mountain Province and the Provinces of Agusan and Nueva Vizcaya for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and ten.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be respectively necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in compensation for the services of the Bureau of Constabulary in the Moro Province, the Mountain Province, and the Provinces of Agusan and Nueva Vizcaya, and of the Bureau of Health, the Bureau of Agriculture, the Bureau of Forestry, and the Bureau of Education in the Mountain Province and the Provinces of Agusan and Nueva Vizcaya, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and ten.

BUREAU OF CONSTABULARY.

For salary and wages and duly authorized contingent expenses of the Bureau of Constabulary for use in the Moro Province, the Mountain Province, and the Provinces of Agusan and Nueva Vizcaya, seven hundred thousand pesos.

* To and including those published in the Official Gazette of August 17, 1910.

^b This Act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

BUREAU OF HEALTH.

For salaries and wages of district health officer, Mountain Province, at four thousand pesos per annum; district health officer, Nueva Vizcaya, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum in lieu of one district health officer provided for by Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and eighty-three under the head of "Provincial government of Nueva Vizcaya;" sanitary inspector, Mountain Province, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; sanitary inspector, Agusan, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum; sanitary inspector, subprovince Amburayan, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum; sanitary inspector, subprovince Apayao, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum; sanitary inspector, subprovince Ifugao, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum; sanitary inspector, subprovince Kalinga, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum; for emergency sanitary inspectors; contingent expenses, including medicines and supplies, traveling expenses; per diems; and other incidental expenses; twenty-three thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

For salaries and wages of two veterinarians, Mountain Province, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum each; two veterinarians, Provinces of Agusan and Nueva Vizcaya, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; for one-half of the salary of the superintendent, Baguio Experiment Station, Mountain Province; seed distributor, Mountain Province, at nine hundred and sixty pesos per annum; eight inoculators, Mountain Province and Provinces of Agusan and Nueva Vizcaya, at five hundred and forty pesos per annum each; contingent expenses, including serum and supplies, seeds and plants, traveling expenses and per diems for four veterinarians and eight inoculators; and other incidental expenses; forty thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF FORESTRY.

For salaries and wages of one head ranger and of temporary fire wardens; for contingent expenses of the Bureau of Forestry in the Mountain Province and in the Province of Nueva Vizcaya; two thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

For salaries and wages, and contingent expenses, including official transportation, cost of maintenance and clothing of pupils at industrial schools and repairs to the school building at Alilem, in the Mountain Province and the Provinces of Agusan and Nueva Vizcaya, one hundred and ten thousand pesos.

Total appropriations for all purposes, eight hundred and seventy-five thousand pesos.

Sec. 2. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as removing the administrative jurisdiction of the Director of Constabulary, the Director of Health, the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Forestry, or the Director of Education, over their respective Bureaus in any of the provinces mentioned in this Act.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall be retroactive so as to take effect as of date July first, nineteen hundred and nine.

Enacted, July 28, 1909.

C. B. No. 122.

[No. 1961.]^a

AN ACT Making appropriations for public works and permanent improvements in the Mountain Province and the Provinces of Agusan and Nueva Vizcaya.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be respectively necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in compensation for certain public works and permanent improvements.

For the construction of a road from Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya, extending toward Cordon, Isabela, as far as the Isabela boundary, fifty thousand pesos.

For aid in the construction of high school building at Bayombong, Province of Nueva Vizcaya, four thousand pesos; for completing the buildings of the Industrial School at Malaybalay, Bukidnon, Province of Agusan, three thousand pesos; for the construction, repair, and transfer of school buildings; for hardware and accessories; for remodeling and completing buildings in the Mountain Province; to be allotted in the discretion of the Secretary of Public Instruction; thirty-two thousand pesos. The buildings constructed under this Act shall be erected only upon lands of the exclusive ownership of the township or municipality, or which shall be donated for such end. The title must in each case be registered in the Court of Land Registration, but the Secretary of Public Instruction may authorize the beginning of the construction work upon the filing of application for registration in the said Court of Land Registration. The drawing up of the plans and specifications and the execution of the work shall be carried out in accordance with rules and regulations which shall be prescribed by the Secretary of Public Instruction.

Total appropriations for all purposes, eighty-nine thousand pesos.

Sec. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, July 28, 1909.

^a This Act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

C. B. No. 123.

[No. 1962.]*

AN ACT Fixing the salary of the district auditor assigned to the Moro Province, to be paid from the funds of that province.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The salary of the district auditor assigned to the Moro Province under the provisions of the Accounting Act shall, during the period of such assignment, be paid from the funds of that province, at the rate of six thousand pesos per annum, together with traveling expenses and per diems.

SEC. 2. This Act shall not be construed as removing the district auditor of the Moro Province from the administrative jurisdiction and control of the Insular Auditor.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, July 29, 1909.

C. B. No. 124.

[No. 1963.]*

AN ACT To incorporate the city of Baguio, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. *Incorporation; powers.*—All that part of the township of Baguio, subprovince of Benguet, contained within the boundaries described in the next preceding section, and all the people inhabiting said district, shall be a municipality of the subprovince of Benguet by the name of the "city of Baguio;" and by that name shall have perpetual succession; have and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure; sue and be sued, and prosecute and defend to final judgment and execution; take, purchase, receive, hold, lease, convey, and dispose of real and personal property, for the benefit of the city, within or without its corporate limits; contract and be contracted with; and execute all the powers hereinafter conferred.

SEC. 2. *Boundaries.*—The boundaries and limits of the territory of said city are hereby established and prescribed as follows:

Beginning at point marked "1," being a point on a large rock in the center of the Irisan River in the subprovince of Benguet, at the bridge site over said river on the Baguio-San Fernando Road, thence S. 19° 53' E., 7,332.9 m. to point 2, a tripod on a knoll of the Baguio-Santo Tomas ridge; S. 79° 14' E., 6,880.6 m. to point 3, a tripod on a small wooded mountain west of the Kias trail; N. 10° 42' E., 2,193.2 m. to point 4, a tripod on a wooded ridge;

* This Act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

N. 7° 35' W., 3,920 m. to point 5; N. 1,478 m. to point 6; W. 973 m. to point 7, being Pakdal triangulation station; S. 83° 58' W., 3,022 m. to point 8, on a bridge over a small creek on the Baguio-Trinidad Road; N. 58° 15' W., 1,364 m. to point 9, a tripod at the triangulation station known as "center;" N. 86° 12' W., 4,010.6 m. to the point of beginning.

SEC. 3. Governor-General's supervision.—The Governor-General shall have the city of Baguio under his executive control and supervision. He shall appoint or designate, by and with the consent of the Philippine Commission, the mayor, the vice-mayor, and the other members of the city council; he shall also appoint or designate, upon recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, the city health officer and the members of the advisory council; upon recommendation of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, the city engineer and the chief of police, and upon recommendation of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, the city treasurer, the city assessor, the city attorney, and the assistant city attorney; he shall have power to remove at pleasure any of the said appointive officers: *Provided*, That the Governor-General is authorized to appoint to any of the above-named offices persons who already hold official positions: *Provided further*, That any officer or employee in the public service who shall be appointed or designated to any authorized position in the government of the city of Baguio may, in the discretion of the appointing authority, receive all or any part of the salary appropriated for the position, present existing provisions of law to the contrary notwithstanding.

In case of sickness, absence, or inability to serve for any reason, of any of the aforementioned officials, the Governor-General may make a temporary appointment or designation until the return to duty of such official. During the period of such temporary appointment or designation, the person receiving the same shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties pertaining thereto.

SEC. 4. City officers and employees in general.—All city officers and employees shall be subject to the following provisions:

(a) City officers shall, before entering on the duties thereof, take and subscribe to the following oath, which shall be filed with the city secretary and be by him recorded:

"I, _____ having been duly appointed _____ of the city of Baguio, do hereby accept said office, and do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in these Islands, and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that I will obey all the laws, legal orders, and decrees promulgated by its duly constituted authorities; that I impose upon myself this obligation voluntarily without mental reservation or purpose of evasion; that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter, so help me God. (Last four words to be stricken out in case of affirmation.)

" _____
(Signature of officer.)

"Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me this ____ day of _____, 19__.

" _____
(Signature of officer administering oath.)

This oath and all others required in connection with the administration of the city government, may be administered by any officer

authorized to administer oaths, or by any city officer appointed under this charter, and no fees shall be charged therefor.

(b) Every city officer and employee charged with the custody of city funds or property shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be bonded to the city in an amount to be prescribed by the Insular Auditor.

(c) City officers and employees, other than members of the advisory council and officers appointed by the Governor-General, shall be appointed and removed in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Law and Rules.

(d) No city officer or employee shall be directly or indirectly interested, in any contract work, any business transaction with the city whereby money is to be paid directly or indirectly out of the revenues of the city to such person, any licensed games and amusements, any business of the municipality, or in the purchase of any real estate or any other property belonging to the city. Any officer or employee violating the provisions of this subsection shall, after hearing, be removed from office by the appointing officer, and upon trial and conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

(e) Every retiring city officer shall deliver to his successor in office, who shall receipt for the same in duplicate, all property, books, and effects of every description in his possession, belonging to the city, or pertaining to his office. One copy of the receipt shall be delivered to the retiring officer, and the other copy shall be filed with the city treasurer. In case of the death or removal of any city officer, the mayor shall at once take charge of the office, books, papers, property, and funds of the late incumbent, and if bonded forthwith notify the sureties on his official bond. Such sureties shall cause to be rendered to the Auditor the accounts-current of the deceased or removed officer, and deposit or cause to be deposited, as aforesaid, the moneys with which such officer was chargeable.

(f) The failure of any city officer to enforce the provisions of this charter or any law or ordinance, or the negligence of said officers while enforcing or attempting to enforce the same shall not cause the city to be held liable for damages or injuries to persons or property.

(g) Every city officer shall, in addition to the powers and duties in this charter expressly imposed and granted, have such further powers and perform such further duties as may be prescribed by law or ordinance.

SEC. 5. *The mayor.*—There shall be a mayor who shall be a member of the city council, and who shall have the following general powers and duties:

(a) He shall take care that the laws of the Philippine Islands, the provisions of this charter, and the ordinances and resolutions of the city are duly observed and enforced within the jurisdiction of the city.

(b) He shall see that all other officers of the city faithfully discharge their respective duties, and to that end may, with the approval of the Governor-General, cause to be instituted any appropriate

criminal action, or take proceedings to bring the attention of the proper superior officer to the derelictions of the city official.

(c) He shall give to the city council from time to time such information and recommend such measures as he shall deem advantageous to the city.

(d) He shall preside at all meetings of the city council; shall have the right to vote on all ordinances or other matters coming before the council; shall sign the secretary's record of the proceedings of each meeting of the council, at the same meeting at which same is approved by the council; and shall sign all ordinances and resolutions.

(e) He shall have power to examine and inspect the books, records, and papers of all officers, agents, or employees of the city.

(f) He shall sign all warrants drawn on the city treasurer and all bonds, contracts, and obligations of the city.

(g) He shall appoint, in accordance with the Civil Service Law and Rules, the city secretary, all employees of the office of the mayor, and all heads and assistant heads of departments which may be provided for by law or ordinance, and, at any time, for cause, he may suspend any such officer or employee thus appointed for a period not exceeding ten days, which suspension may continue for a longer period if approved by the Governor-General; and by and with the consent of the Governor-General he may discharge any such officer or employee.

(h) He shall cause to be instituted judicial proceedings to recover property and funds of the city wherever found, or otherwise to protect the interests of the city, and shall cause to be defended all suits against the city.

(i) He may release any person imprisoned for violation of a city ordinance and remit the sentence of such person or any part thereof.

(j) He shall, on or before the tenth day of May of each year, prepare and present to the Governor-General and the city council, in itemized form and in detail: (1) An inventory of lands, buildings, and other property, real and personal, belonging to the city, including cash in the treasury; (2) a statement of the liabilities of the city; (3) an estimate of the revenues of the city from all sources for the ensuing fiscal year, with a statement opposite each item of the amount realized from such sources during the preceding twelve months; (4) an estimate of the ordinary expenses for the ensuing fiscal year, with a statement opposite each item of the corresponding expenses during the preceding twelve months; (5) an estimate of such extraordinary expenditures as may be necessary for any purpose, the approximate total expenditure recommended, and the amount which it is expected to expend during the ensuing fiscal year; also an itemized statement of the extraordinary expenditures during the preceding twelve months.

(k) He shall, on or before the tenth day of August of each year, prepare and present to the Governor-General an annual report covering the operations of the city government during the preceding fiscal year.

SEC. 6. *The vice-mayor.*—There shall be a vice-mayor who shall be a member of the city council, and who shall, during the absence of the mayor from the city or his disability for any reason, discharge the

duties of his office and exercise all his powers except that of removing any officer from office.

SEC. 7. *The city council; meetings; ordinances.*—There shall be a city council composed of the mayor, vice-mayor, and three other members. The council shall fix the times and places for its regular meetings, which shall be held once in each week, and shall hold special meetings when called by the mayor. Any meeting, regular or special, may, in case the amount of business shall require, be adjourned from day to day until the business is completed. Meetings shall be open to the public, unless otherwise ordered by an affirmative vote of a majority of its members. It shall keep a record of its proceedings and determine its rules of procedure not herein set forth. A majority of the council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a smaller number may adjourn from time to time. The ayes and noes shall be taken and recorded upon the passage of all ordinances, upon all resolutions or motions directing the payment of money or creating liability, and, at the request of any member, upon any other motion or resolution. The affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of the city council shall be necessary for the passage of any ordinance, or any resolution or motion directing the payment of money or creating liability, but other measures shall prevail upon the majority vote of the members present at any meeting duly called and held. Each ordinance shall be sealed with the city seal, signed by the mayor and the city secretary, and recorded in a book kept for that purpose. Each ordinance shall, on the day after its passage, be posted by the city secretary at the main entrance to the municipal building, and shall take effect and be in force on and after the tenth day following its passage, if no date is fixed in the ordinance.

SEC. 8. *The city council; powers.*—The city council shall have power by ordinance or resolution—

(a) To make all appropriations for the expenses of government of the city, and establish and fix therein the salaries of city officers and employees, except teachers in the public schools, subject to approval by the Governor-General: *Provided*, That the fiscal year of the city shall commence on the first day of July of each calendar year, and extend to and include the thirtieth day of June following: *Provided further*, That in consideration of the exemption from taxation of the extensive real-estate holdings of the Insular Government within the limits of the city of the expense of improvements which the government of said city is required to make by reason of the location therein of offices of the Insular Government and of free services in connection with said offices, there is hereby created a permanent continuing appropriation, from any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, equal to fifty per centum of the expenses of the government of the city of Baguio exclusive of those amounts which appear as expenses by reason of interdepartmental charges and charges against the Insular Government for services and supplies.

(b) To provide for the levy and collection of taxes and other city revenues, as provided by law, and apply the same to the payment of municipal expenses in accordance with appropriations.

(c) To issue licenses fixing the amount of the license fee for the following: Hawkers, peddlers, hucksters, not including hucksters

or peddlers, who sell only native vegetables, fruits, or foods, personally carried by the huckster or peddler, auctioneers, plumbers, barbers, embalmers, collecting agencies, mercantile agencies, transportation companies and agencies, advertising agents, tattooers, fortune tellers, hotels, clubs, restaurants, lodging houses, boarding houses, livery stables, boarding stables, laundries, cleaning and dyeing establishments, establishments for the storage of highly combustible or explosive materials, public warehouses, dance halls, circus and other similar parades, public vehicles, horse races, bowling alleys, pawnbrokers, dealers in second-hand merchandise, junk dealers, billiard tables, theaters, theatrical performances and all other performances and places of amusement, shooting galleries, slot machines not used for gaming, and merry-go-rounds; to license, regulate, or prohibit the selling, giving away, or disposing in any manner of any intoxicating, spirituous, vinous, or fermented liquors, and determine the amount to be paid for such licenses: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be held to repeal or modify the provisions of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and thirty-nine.

If after due investigation the mayor shall decide that any person licensed under the provisions of this subsection is abusing his license and privilege to the injury of the public morals or peace, or that any place so licensed has been or is conducted in a disorderly or unlawful manner, or is a nuisance, or is permitted to be used as a resort for disorderly characters, criminals, or women of ill repute, he may by order summarily revoke such license, subject to appeal to the Governor-General, whose action on the appeal shall be final. Such revocation shall operate to forfeit to the city all sums which may have been paid for said license and to prohibit the issuance to the person whose license is so revoked of any other license for a term which may be fixed in said order.

(d) To make regulations for the conducting of the business of the persons and places named in subsection (c) of this section. To regulate the business and fix the location of blacksmith shops, foundries, steam boilers, steam engines, lumber yards, sawmills, and other establishments likely to endanger the public safety by giving rise to conflagrations or explosions; to regulate the storage and sale of gunpowder, tar, pitch, resin, coal, oil, gasoline, benzine, turpentine, hemp, cotton, nitroglycerin, petroleum, or any of the products thereof, and of all other highly combustible or explosive materials.

(e) To provide for the registration of motor vehicles, and regulate the use of the streets and public places thereby; to provide for the licensing of all persons operating motor vehicles and the qualifications of such persons; to issue licenses fixing the amount of the license fee and prescribe the time and manner of revoking the same for public garages.

(f) To provide for the erection or rental and care of buildings necessary for the use of the city.

(g) To establish and maintain public schools, subject to the limitations of law.

(h) To establish fire limits, and regulate the kinds of buildings and structures that may be erected within said limits, and the manner of constructing and repairing the same.

(i) To erect engine houses, and provide fire engines, hose carts, hooks and ladders, and other equipment for the prevention and

extinguishment of fires, and to provide for the management and use of the same: *Provided*, That until further provision is made, Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and thirty-three of the Philippine Commission shall apply to the city of Baguio.

(j) To regulate the use of lights in stables, shops, and other buildings and places, and to regulate or restrain the building of bonfires and the use of firecrackers, fireworks, torpedoes, and pyrotechnic displays.

(k) To make suitable provisions to insure the public safety from conflagrations and the effects of storms and other public calamities, and to provide relief for persons suffering from the same.

(l) To provide for laying out, opening, extending, widening, straightening, closing up, constructing, or regulating, in whole or in part, any public plaza, square, street, sidewalk, trail, park, water-works, or water mains, or any cemetery, sewer, sewer connection or connections, either on, in, or upon public or private property; to provide for ascertaining whether any, and what amount in value, of damage will be caused, or benefit will accrue to the owner or possessor of any land, premises, or improvements, whether public or private, by reason of any such work and for which such owner or possessor should be compensated, or should pay a compensation, and provide for assessing, levying, and collecting, either generally on the whole assessable property within the city, specially on the property benefited, or on all the property within any stated area or district within the bounds of said city which it may create and establish for any such purpose, the whole, or any part of the amount of damages and expenses which, as so ascertained, will be incurred in and about any such work or construction as aforesaid within the bounds of said city; to provide for the payment of such compensation as may be found to be due to any person or persons entitled thereto; to provide, when the owners or possessors of such lands, premises, or improvements shall not properly and fully pay to such official and at such time or times and manner as it shall fix therefor any amount or amounts which may be found and declared to be due as and for such assessment as aforesaid, for filing in the proper and appropriate registers or records of property declarations of such amounts so found due, which amounts shall, in each and all cases and upon and after such filing, be and become liens upon and against such lands, premises, or improvements; that said liens shall have and take precedence over all other liens of every kind and nature whatsoever whether antecedent or subsequent in point of time, save and except annual or other regular tax liens; and that said liens shall be enforced and collected by the same officials, in the same manner and under the same penalties as to time and interest as annual or other regular tax liens, and shall, when so paid or collected, be paid in and credited to the appropriate assessment fund, whether general or special, and be disbursed therefrom in such and no other manner as shall be provided in the ordinance creating such assessment and fund; to carry into effect by ordinance the powers hereinbefore granted in this subsection, but no ordinance shall provide for more than one project of any of the kinds named herein, nor create more than the one district, assessment, and fund necessary and appropriate therefor, and in each and every such ordinance provision

shall be made for notice to any and all persons interested, giving them and each of them not less than two weeks from and after the date of depositing a notice in the post-office at Baguio in a securely sealed post-paid wrapper addressed to each person affected thereby and assessed thereunder at his last known place of residence, or at Baguio if no place of residence is known, or to an agent who may be or may have been appointed by such person in writing, in which to appear and file objection to either the work itself, the method or manner of assessment, the time or times and method of payment therefor, or to all thereof, and such other and further objection or objections as may seem to any such person or persons reasonable and proper in the premises; such notice shall set forth the nature of the proposed improvement, the estimated cost thereof, the total amount of the assessment to be levied therefor, and the amount to be levied upon each parcel of the property or possession of the addressee; any and every such appearance and objection shall be made and heard only before the city council, and said council may, at any such hearing, alter, modify, or increase the area of such district, the total assessment thereof, or any individual area or assessment objected to therein, and shall decide any and every such objection within ten days after the filing thereof and give notice of such decision to the person or persons interested in the manner hereinbefore provided for notice of such assessment within five days thereafter: *Provided*, That no change shall be made in the existing park system either by closing any existing park or opening any new one or by changing the size of any existing park or relating to improvements thereon or the use thereof by the public or otherwise without the previous approval, in writing, of the committee on the development of the Baguio Reservation and control and management of the park system designated by resolution of the Philippine Commission of March thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven, as amended: *Provided further*, That all assessments levied by virtue of this subsection shall be levied only upon the basis of the value of the land benefited and not upon improvements thereon, and that all valuations of any and all lands and premises made under the provisions hereof and for the purposes herein stated shall be the valuations thereof last regularly made for the purposes of annual taxation.

(m) To provide for the lighting, cleaning, and sprinkling of streets and public places; to prevent and remove encroachments and obstructions upon the same; to regulate or prevent the use of the same for processions, signs, signposts, awnings, and awning posts; to prohibit the throwing or depositing of offal, garbage, refuse, or other offensive matter in the same, and to provide for its collection and disposition; to regulate the openings therein for the laying of gas, water, sewer, and other pipes therein, the building and repair of tunnels, sewers, and drains, and all structures therein and thereunder, and the erecting of poles and stringing of wires therein; to provide for and regulate cross-walks, curbs, and gutters therein; to name and change the names of the same, and provide for and regulate the numbering of houses and lots fronting thereon; to regulate traffic and sales upon the same; to abate nuisances in the same, and punish the authors or owners thereof; to construct, maintain, and regulate the use of bridges, viaducts, and culverts; to prevent and regulate amuse-

ments having a tendency to annoy persons using the streets or public places, or to frighten horses and other animals; to regulate the speed of horses and other animals, vehicles, and locomotives within the limits of the city.

(n) To provide for the inspection of all gas, electric and telephone wires, conduits, meters, and other apparatus and the condemnation and correction or removal of the same when dangerous or defective.

(o) To maintain waterworks for the purpose of supplying water to the inhabitants of the city, to purify the source of supply, and regulate the control and use of the water, and to fix and collect rents therefor; to regulate the construction, repair, and use of hydrants, pumps, cisterns, and reservoirs, and to prevent the waste of water.

(p) To establish and maintain a city pound and fix the fees for poundage; regulate, restrict, or prohibit the running at large of domestic animals and dogs unlicensed, and provide for the distraining, impounding, and killing or sale of the same for the penalty incurred and the cost of the proceedings; also impose penalties upon the owners of said animals for the violation of any ordinance in relation thereto: *Provided*, That "large cattle" shall be disposed of in accordance with general law.

(q) To regulate the keeping and use of animals, in so far as the same affects the public health and the health of domestic animals.

(r) To require any land or building which is in an insanitary condition to be cleansed at the expense of the owner or tenant, and, upon failure to comply with such an order, have the work done, and assess the expense upon the land or buildings.

(s) To fill up or require to be filled up to a grade necessary for proper sanitation any and all lands and premises which may be declared and duly reported by the Bureau of Health as being insanitary by reason of being below such grade or which, in the opinion of the council, the public health or welfare may require.

(t) To construct and keep in repair public drains, sewers, and cesspools, and regulate the construction and use of private water-closets, privies, sewers, drains, and cesspools.

(u) To prohibit the burial of the dead within the centers of population of the municipality and provide for their burial in such proper place and in such manner as the council may determine, subject to the provisions of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-eight of the Philippine Commission.

(v) To establish or authorize the establishment of slaughterhouses and markets, and inspect and regulate the use of the same; to provide for and regulate the keeping, preparation, and sale of meat, fruits, poultry, milk, fish, vegetables, and all other provisions or articles of food offered for sale.

(w) To enforce the regulations of the Bureau of Health for the Philippine Islands, and by ordinance to provide fines and penalties for violations of such regulations; to adopt such other measures to prevent the introduction and spread of disease as may, from time to time, be deemed desirable or necessary.

(x) To declare, prevent, and abate nuisances.

(y) To provide for the recording of births, marriages, and deaths.

(z) To establish, maintain, and regulate a police force and prescribe the powers and duties of its members.

(aa) To establish, maintain, and regulate a city prison.

(bb) To prohibit and provide for the punishment of cruelty to animals.

(cc) To suppress houses of ill fame and other disorderly houses; to prohibit the printing, sale, or exhibition of immoral pictures, books, or publications of any description.

(dd) To prevent and suppress riots, affrays, disturbances, and disorderly assemblies; to punish and prevent intoxication, fighting, quarreling, and all disorderly conduct; to make and enforce all necessary police ordinances, with the view to the confinement and reformation of vagrants, disorderly persons, mendicants, and prostitutes, and persons convicted of violating any city ordinance.

(ee) To establish, regulate, and maintain city departments and prescribe the powers and duties thereof and readjust the same.

(ff) To fix penalties for violation of ordinances, but no single penalty shall exceed a fine of two hundred pesos or imprisonment for six months, or both; imprisonment shall be imposed in lieu of unpaid fines at the rate of one day's imprisonment for each peso of the fine: *Provided*, That persons undergoing imprisonment for violation of ordinances may be required to labor for the period of imprisonment upon public works of the city in such manner as may be directed by the city council: *Provided further*, That whenever a person is imprisoned for nonpayment of a fine he shall be released upon payment of such fine, less one peso per day for each day that he has been confined. Pending appeal the defendant shall remain in custody unless released upon sufficient bail, in accordance with the general provisions of law, to await the judgment of the appellate court.

(gg) To make such further ordinances and regulation not repugnant to law as may be necessary to carry into effect and discharge the powers and duties conferred by this charter and such as shall seem necessary and proper to provide for the health and safety, promote the prosperity, improve the morals, peace, good order, comfort, and convenience of the city and the inhabitants thereof, and for the protection of property therein; and enforce obedience thereto with such lawful fines or penalties as the city council may prescribe under the provisions of subsection (ff) of this section.

SEC. 9. *The advisory council.*—There shall be an advisory council of five members who shall be Igorots. It shall hold meetings on the request of any three members transmitted to the city secretary, or when convened by the mayor. The presiding officer shall be the mayor or other member of the city council designated by him. It shall be the duty of the said presiding officer to explain or cause to be explained to the advisory council all action taken or proposed by the city council regarding ordinances, public improvements, and other matters of general interest to the population of the city; to ascertain its views thereon and on other subjects concerning which the advisory council is desirous of making recommendations or suggestions; and to present said recommendations and suggestions to the city council or the proper city officer for consideration.

SEC. 10. *The city secretary.*—There shall be a city secretary who shall have the following general powers and duties:

(a) He shall act as secretary of the city council, the board of tax appeals, and such other boards or committees as may hereafter be created, and shall keep a journal of their proceedings.

(b) He shall record in a book kept for that purpose all ordinances passed by the city council, with the dates of passage and publication of the same.

(c) He shall keep the corporate seal and affix the same with his signature to all ordinances and other official acts of the mayor or council.

(d) He shall cause each ordinance passed to be posted as herein provided.

(e) He shall have charge of all records and documents of the city for which provision is not otherwise made, and shall, on demand, furnish certified copies of all city records and documents, and collect and receive therefor such fees as the council may prescribe, for the use of the city.

(f) He shall perform such other duties as the mayor or council may direct.

SEC. 11. *The city health officer.*—There shall be a city health officer who shall have the following general powers and duties:

(a) He shall have general supervision over the health and sanitary condition of the city.

(b) He shall execute and enforce all laws, ordinances, and regulations relating to the public health.

(c) He shall recommend to the city council the passage of such ordinances as he may deem necessary for the preservation of the public health.

(d) He shall cause to be prosecuted all violations of sanitary laws, ordinances, or regulations.

(e) He shall make sanitary inspections and may be aided therein by such members of the police force of the city or of the Philippine Constabulary as shall be designated as sanitary police by the chief of police or proper constabulary officer and by such sanitary inspectors as may be authorized by law.

(f) He shall perform such other duties, not repugnant to law, with reference to the health and sanitation of the city as the Director of Health shall direct.

SEC. 12. *The city engineer.*—There shall be a city engineer who shall have the following general powers and duties:

(a) He shall have charge of all the surveying and engineering work of the city, and shall perform such services in connection with public improvements, or any work entered upon or projected by the city, as may require the skill and experience of a civil engineer.

(b) He shall ascertain, record, and establish monuments of the city survey and from thence extend the surveys of the city, and locate, establish, and survey all city property, and also private property abutting on the same, whenever directed by the Director of Public Works; shall make such tests and inspection of engineering materials used in construction and repair as may be necessary to protect the city from the use of materials of a poor or dangerous quality; shall inspect and report upon the condition of public property and public

works whenever required by the mayor; shall have the care and custody of all public buildings, including markets and slaughter-houses, and of any system established for lighting the streets, public places, and public buildings; shall prevent the encroachment of private buildings and fences on the streets and public places of the city; shall inspect and supervise the construction, repair, removal, and safety of private buildings; shall regulate and enforce the numbering of houses in accordance with the ordinances of the city; shall have the care of all public streets, parks, cemeteries, and bridges; shall maintain, clean, sprinkle, and regulate the use of the same for all purposes as provided by ordinance; shall collect and dispose of all garbage, refuse, the contents of closets, vaults, and cesspools, and all other offensive and dangerous substances within the city in accordance with ordinance; shall prepare plans and have charge of the construction of any sewer and water supply systems of the city hereafter authorized, shall have the care and custody of any such public system of waterworks and sewers, and all sources of water supply, and shall control, maintain, and regulate the use of the same in accordance with the ordinances relating thereto; shall inspect and regulate, subject to the approval of the mayor, the use of all private systems for supplying water to the city and its inhabitants, and all private sewers and their connections with the public sewer system; and shall prepare plans, maps, specifications, and estimates for buildings, streets, bridges, and other public works, and supervise the construction and repair of the same: *Provided*, That no construction involving public buildings, laying out of streets or parks or change of existing buildings, streets, or parks shall be begun without first having obtained plans therefor approved by the Consulting Architect, and that it shall be the duty of the Consulting Architect to advise the mayor, the city council, and the city engineer of the city of Baguio on all matters pertaining to the architectural features of construction, repair, or alterations of a material nature of public buildings and monuments of a permanent character, or any construction involving a modification of the Burnham plans, including the laying out or alteration of public streets and parks, and, upon request, to prepare plans, specifications, estimates, and other information for public buildings or works of a permanent character for the city.

(c) He shall file and preserve all maps, plans, notes, surveys, and other papers and documents pertaining to his office.

(d) He shall have power, subject to the approval of the mayor, to cause buildings dangerous to the public to be made secure or torn down, and shall supervise and regulate the locations and use of engines, boilers, forges, and other manufacturing and heating appliances in accordance with the law and ordinance relating thereto.

SEC. 13. *Contracts*.—All repair or construction of any work or public improvement, except roads, involving a greater cost than one thousand pesos, shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder after public advertisement for not less than ten days in a paper of general circulation in the city, if any, by publication in one or more of the newspapers in the city of Manila, and by notice posted for not less than ten days at the main entrance of the municipal building. A plan or profile of the work to be done, accompanied by specifications for the performance of the same, shall, before

advertisement, be placed on file in the offices of the city engineer in Baguio and of the Director of Public Works in the city of Manila, which plan, profile, and specifications shall, at all proper times, be open for public inspection. Each bid shall be accompanied by a deposit, the amount and character of which shall be fixed by the city engineer and named in the advertisement, and which shall not exceed ten per centum of the estimated cost of the improvement or work to be done where the estimated cost exceeds two thousand pesos, nor be less than two hundred pesos in any case. Such deposit shall be forfeited to the city if the bidder shall neglect or refuse to enter into a contract, with approved sureties, to execute the work for the price mentioned in his bid and according to the plans and specifications, in case the contract shall be awarded to him. Bonds, to be approved by the city engineer, shall be taken for the faithful performance of contracts. The city engineer may, in his discretion, reject any and all bids, and if such bids are too high may purchase the material, hire the laborers, and supervise the work. In the repair or construction of city roads, work may be done by day labor and there need be no advertising or bidding, unless it seems desirable to the city engineer, when the regulations provided for the repair of other works hereinbefore mentioned shall be followed.

Public works of all kinds costing less than one thousand pesos may be undertaken either by day labor or by contract, and may be let without advertisement under such rules as may by the city engineer be prescribed. Such contracts may be signed, on written order of the mayor, by the city engineer.

SEC. 14. *Purchases for city.*—The Purchasing Agent shall purchase all supplies, equipments, material, and property of every kind, except real estate, for the use of the city of Baguio or any department or office thereof, and shall supply the same to the city or any department or office thereof in accordance with law: *Provided*, That contracts for completed work of any kind for the use of the city or any department or office thereof, involving both labor and materials, where the materials are furnished by the contractor and not by the city, shall not be deemed to be within the provisions of this section, but such contracts shall be made in accordance with other sections of this charter: *Provided*, That section thirteen of Act Numbered One hundred and forty-six of the Philippine Commission, as amended, is hereby made applicable to the city of Baguio.

SEC. 15. *The city attorney.*—There shall be a city attorney who shall be the chief legal adviser of the city, and who shall have the following general powers and duties:

(a) He shall represent the city in all civil cases now pending or hereafter brought in any court wherein the city or any officer thereof, in his official capacity, is a party.

(b) He shall, when required, draw ordinances, contracts, bonds, leases, and other instruments involving any interest of the city, and inspect and pass upon any such instruments already drawn.

(c) He shall give his opinion in writing, when requested by the mayor or the council, upon any question relating to the city or the rights or duties of any city officer.

(d) He shall, whenever it is brought to his knowledge that any city officer is guilty of neglect or misconduct in office, or that any

person, firm, or corporation holding or exercising any franchise or public privilege from the city, has failed to comply with any condition, or to pay any consideration mentioned in the grant of such franchise or privilege, investigate or cause to be investigated the same and report to the mayor.

(e) He shall have charge of the prosecution of all crimes and misdemeanors and violations of city ordinances in the justice of the peace court. The fiscal of the Mountain Province shall have charge of all prosecutions of crimes, misdemeanors, and violations of city ordinances appealed to, or brought before, the Court of First Instance of the Mountain Province.

(f) He shall investigate all charges of crimes, misdemeanors, and violations of city ordinances and prepare the necessary informations or make the necessary complaints against the persons accused, and discharge all other duties in respect to criminal prosecutions enjoined upon provincial fiscals in the General Provincial Government Act and the Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended.

(g) He may, if he deems it wise, conduct investigations in respect to crimes, misdemeanors, and violations of ordinances by taking oral evidence of reputable witnesses, and for this purpose may, by subpoena, summon witnesses to appear and testify under oath before him, and the attendance and evidence of an absent or recalcitrant witness may be enforced by application to the justice of the peace court or the Court of First Instance of the Mountain Province.

(h) He shall cause to be investigated the causes of sudden deaths which have not been satisfactorily explained and when there is suspicion that the causes arose from unlawful acts or omissions of other persons or from foul play. For that purpose he may cause autopsies to be made in case it is deemed necessary, and shall be entitled to demand and receive for the purposes of such investigations or autopsies the aid of the city health officer.

(i) He shall, when directed by the mayor, institute and prosecute in the city's interest a suit on any bond, lease, or other contract and upon any breach or violation thereof.

SEC. 16. *The assistant city attorney.*—There shall be an assistant city attorney who shall assist the city attorney as he shall direct.

SEC. 17. *The justice of the peace court.*—There shall be a justice of the peace and an auxiliary justice of the peace for the city of Baguio, who shall be appointed and have similar powers, duties, and jurisdiction as justices of the peace and auxiliary justices of the peace outside of the city of Manila; and, in addition thereto, territorial jurisdiction over the entire police zone of the city: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the jurisdiction of any officer now authorized by law to act as justice of the peace within the territory described as the city of Baguio. Such officer shall have like and concurrent jurisdiction in the city of Baguio with the justice of the peace authorized by this section.

SEC. 18. *The chief of police.*—There shall be a chief of police who shall have the following general powers and duties:

(a) He shall have charge of the organization, government, discipline, and disposition of the city police and detective force.

(b) He shall quell riots, disorders, disturbances of the peace, and shall arrest and prosecute violators of any law or ordinance;

shall exercise police supervision over all land and water within the police jurisdiction of the city; shall be charged with the protection of the rights of persons and property wherever found within the jurisdiction of the city, and shall arrest without warrant, when necessary to prevent the escape of the offender, violators of any law or ordinance, and all who obstruct or interfere with him in the discharge of his duty; shall have charge of the city prison; and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of all prisoners until they shall be released from custody, in accordance with law, or delivered to the warden of the proper prison or penitentiary.

(c) He may take good and sufficient bail for the appearance before the justice of the peace court of any person arrested for violation of any city ordinance.

(d) He shall have authority, within the police limits of the city, to serve and execute criminal processes of any court; shall, either in person or by deputy, attend all sessions of the justice of the peace court; and shall promptly and faithfully execute all orders of the mayor and all writs and processes of the justice of the peace court when placed in his hands for that purpose.

SEC. 19. *Police jurisdiction.*—The jurisdiction of the city of Baguio for police purposes only shall extend over the barrios of San Pascual, Taloy, Tabaan, Twin Peaks, Saitan, Cuenca, San Luis, Dagupan, Macasoas, Ambanguanan, Pugo, and Nagalisan, and all settlements situated on Antamok and Bituan creeks. Within the aforementioned barrios and settlements the justice of the peace court of the city of Baguio shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the courts of justices of the peace of the municipalities within which the said barrios and settlements are situated to try crimes and misdemeanors committed therein. The court first taking jurisdiction of such an offense shall thereafter retain exclusive jurisdiction thereof: *Provided*, That all fines, forfeitures, fees, and costs imposed by reason of offenses committed within said barrios and settlements shall accrue, not to the treasury of the city of Baguio, but to the treasury of the municipality in which the barrio or settlement in which the offense committed is located.

SEC. 20. *Peace officers.*—The chief of police, all city officers, and all members of the police force and secret service shall be peace officers; and all peace officers created by this charter, or authorized by law or ordinance, are authorized to serve and execute all processes of the justice of the peace court and criminal processes of Insular courts to whomsoever directed, within the jurisdiction or police limits of the city; and within the same territory they may pursue and arrest, without warrant, any person found in suspicious places or under suspicious circumstances reasonably tending to show that such person has committed, or is about to commit, any crime or breach of the peace; may arrest or cause to be arrested without warrant, any offender when the offense is committed in the presence of a peace officer or within his view; and in such pursuit or arrest may enter any building or take into custody any person therein suspected of being concerned in such crime or breach of the peace, and any property suspected of having been stolen; they shall detain such person only until he can be brought before the proper magistrate,

and shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as peace officers as may be prescribed by law or ordinance. Whenever the mayor shall deem it necessary, to avert danger or to protect life and property, in case of riot, disturbance, or public calamity, or when he has reason to fear any violation of law and order, he shall have power to swear in special police, in such numbers as the occasion may demand; such special police shall have the same powers while on duty as members of the regular force.

SEC. 21. *The city treasurer.*—There shall be a city treasurer who shall have the following general powers and duties:

(a) He shall collect all taxes due the city, all licenses authorized by law or ordinance, all rents for lands, markets, and other property owned by the city, all further charges of whatever nature fixed by law or ordinance, and shall receive and receipt for all fines, forfeitures, fees, and costs imposed by the justice of the peace court.

(b) He shall receive and safely keep all moneys arising from the revenues of the city of Baguio, and shall expend and disburse the same upon lawful warrants.

(c) He shall perform in the city of Baguio the duties prescribed by the Internal Revenue Law, the Weights and Measures Law, and Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and four for provincial treasurers and their deputies; such further duties prescribed by law for provincial treasurers as not inconsistent with the provisions of this charter; and the duties prescribed by the Land Registration Act for registers of deeds.

(d) He shall, when so directed or designated by the Governor-General, perform the duties of the city assessor.

(e) He shall discharge his duties in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and ninety-two.

(f) He shall render his accounts in such manner as the Insular Auditor may prescribe; the Insular Auditor shall receive and audit all accounts of the city of Baguio in accordance with the provisions of said Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and ninety-two.

SEC. 22. *The city assessor.*—There shall be a city assessor who shall have the following general powers and duties:

(a) He shall annually assess and value for taxation the real estate of the city of Baguio, and for this purpose is empowered to administer any oath authorized to be administered in the assessment or collection of taxes.

(b) He shall make a list of all taxable real estate in the city and the names of the owners thereof, with a brief description opposite their names of the property owned by them and the cash value thereof. In making this list the city assessor shall take into consideration any sworn statement made by the owners of the property, but shall not be prevented thereby from considering other evidence on the subject, and exercising his own judgment in respect thereto. For the purpose of completing this list he is authorized to summon witnesses, administer oaths to them, and subject them to examination concerning the amount of real estate, its ownership, and cash value. If the city assessor is unable to discover the owner of any real estate, he shall nevertheless list the same for taxation and charge the same against an unknown owner. In case of doubt or dispute as to ownership of real estate, the taxes shall be levied against the possessor or

possessors thereof. Where it shall appear that there are separate owners of the land and the improvements thereon, a separate assessment of the property of each shall be made. If it shall be discovered by the city assessor, or brought to his attention, that any taxable real estate in the city has escaped listing, it shall be his duty at once to list and value the same, and the duty of the city treasurer to charge against the owner thereof the taxes due for the current year and for all other years since the original assessment, and the taxes thus assessed shall be legal and collectible, and penalties shall be added to the back taxes as if they were assessed at the time when they should have been assessed.

(c) He shall complete the listing and valuation of all real estate situated within the city on or before the thirty-first day of December of each year, and, when completed shall authenticate the same by signing the following certificate at the foot of the list:

"I hereby certify that the foregoing list contains a true statement of the piece or pieces of taxable real estate belonging to each person named in the list, and its true cash value, and that no real estate taxable by law in the city of Baguio has been omitted from this list, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

-----"
(Signature.)

(d) He shall, when the list shall be completed, inform the public by notice published for seven days in a newspaper of general circulation in the city, if any, and by notice posted for seven days at the main entrance of the municipal building, that the list is on file in his office, and may be examined by any person interested therein, and that upon the date fixed in the notice, which shall not be later than the tenth day of January, the city assessor will be in his office for the purpose of hearing complaints as to the accuracy of the listing of the property and the assessed value thereof. It shall be his duty carefully to preserve and record in his office copies of said notices. On the day fixed in the notice, and for five days thereafter, he shall be present in his office to hear all complaints filed within that period by persons against whom taxes have been assessed as owners of real estate, and he shall make his decision forthwith and enter the same in a well-bound book, to be kept by him for that purpose, and if he shall determine that injustice has been done or errors have been committed he is authorized to amend the list in accordance with his findings.

(e) He shall attend all meetings of the board of tax appeals and furnish it with all written evidence in his possession relating to assessment and valuation. He shall likewise furnish the city treasurer with a list of taxable real estate, the respective assessments thereof and against whom assessed, and such other information as the city treasurer may require for the collection of taxes.

SEC. 23. *The board of tax appeals.*—There shall be a board of tax appeals, which shall be composed of the members of the city council, the mayor to be chairman thereof.

(a) The members of the board of tax appeals shall, before organizing as such, take the following oath before the justice of the peace or some other officer authorized to administer an oath:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will well and truly hear and determine all matters and issues between the city assessor and taxpayers submitted for my decision. So help me God. (In case of affirmation the last four words to be stricken out.)

"-----
(Signature.)

"Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me this ____ day of -----, 19--.

"-----"
(Signature of officer administering oath.)

(b) The board of tax appeals shall meet on the first Monday after the fifteenth of January of each year and shall hear all appeals duly transmitted to it by the filing of written notice, and shall decide the same forthwith. It shall have authority to cause to be amended the listing and valuation of the property in respect to which any complaint is made on order signed by the board or a majority thereof, and transmit it to the city assessor, who shall amend the tax list in conformity with said order.

SEC. 24. *Exemptions from taxation.*—Lands or buildings owned by the United States of America, the Government of the Philippine Islands, the city of Baguio, or the subprovince of Benguet, and burying grounds, churches, and their adjacent parsonages and conventos, and lands or buildings used exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes, and not for profit, shall be exempt from taxation; but such exemption shall not extend to lands or buildings held for investment, though the income therefrom be devoted to religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes.

SEC. 25. *Taxes on real estate.*—A tax, the rate per centum of ad valorem taxation, not to exceed two per centum, to be determined by the city council, shall be levied annually on or before the second Monday of February on the assessed value of all real estate in the city subject to taxation. Taxes shall be due and payable annually on and after the first day of March. If any taxpayer shall fail to pay the taxes assessed against him on or before the thirtieth day of June he shall be deemed to be delinquent in such payment, and shall be subject to an additional tax as penalty for such delinquency graduated as follows: Five per centum on the original amount of the tax, if the tax remain unpaid after the thirtieth day of June; ten per centum of the original amount of the tax if the tax remain unpaid after the fifteenth day of August following delinquency; and fifteen per centum of the original amount of the tax if the tax remain unpaid after the thirtieth day of September following delinquency. The penalties thus imposed shall be collected and accounted for by the city treasurer at the same time and in the same manner as the original tax.

SEC. 26. *Taxes on real estate; sale of personalty.*—In the event that such tax and penalty shall remain unpaid on or after the first day of October after the tax has become delinquent, the city treasurer shall prepare and sign a certified copy of the records of his office, showing the persons delinquent in payment of their taxes and the amounts of tax and penalty respectively due from them. He shall proceed at once to seize the personal property of each delinquent, and, unless

redeemed as hereinafter provided, to sell at public auction, either at the main entrance of the municipal building or at the place where such property is seized, as he shall determine, so much of the same as shall satisfy the tax, penalty, and costs of seizure and sale, to the highest bidder for cash, after due advertisement by notice posted stating the time, place, and cause of sale. The certified copy of the city treasurer's record of delinquents shall be his warrant for his proceedings, and the purchaser at such sale shall acquire an indefeasible title to the property sold. Within two days after the sale the city treasurer shall make return of his proceedings and spread it upon his records. Any surplus resulting from the sale, over and above the tax, penalty, and costs, shall be returned to the taxpayer on account of whose delinquency the sale has been made. It shall not be essential to the validity of tax sales of real estate hereunder that the city treasurer shall have attempted to make out of the personal property of the taxpayer the tax due upon his real estate. The remedy provided herein for the collection of taxes upon real estate by levying upon the personal property of the taxpayer shall be deemed to be cumulative only. The owner of the personal property seized may redeem the same from the collecting officer at any time after seizure and before sale by tendering to him the amount of the tax, the penalty, and costs incurred up to the time of tender. The costs to be charged in making such seizure and sale shall only embrace the actual expense of seizure and preservation of the property pending the sale, and no charge shall be imposed for the services of the collecting officer or his deputy.

SEC. 27. *Taxes on real estate; liens; sale of realty.*—Taxes and penalties assessed against realty shall constitute a lien thereon, which lien shall be superior to all other liens, mortgages, or incumbrances of any kind whatsoever; shall be enforceable against the property whether in the possession of the delinquent or any subsequent owner; and can only be removed by the payment of the tax and penalty. The lien for the taxes shall attach to the real property from the first day of March of the year in which the taxes are due. In addition to the last-mentioned procedure the city treasurer may, upon the warrant of the certified record required in section twenty-six, on or after the first day of October following delinquency, advertise the real estate of the delinquent for sale, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy all public taxes upon said property as above, and costs of sale, for a period of thirty days. This provision shall be retroactive so far as to apply to all taxes heretofore assessed in the portion of the township of Baguio included within the corporate limits of the city of Baguio, but not collected.

The advertisement shall be by posting a notice at the main entrance of the municipal building and in a public and conspicuous place on or adjacent to the real estate, and by publication once a week for three weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the city, if any there be. The advertisement shall contain a statement of the amount of the taxes and penalties so due and the time and place of sale, the name of the taxpayer against whom the taxes are levied, and a short description of the land to be sold. At any time before the day fixed for the sale the taxpayer may discontinue all proceedings by paying the taxes, penalties, and costs to the city treas-

urer. If he does not do so, the sale shall proceed and shall be held either at the main entrance of the municipal building or on the premises to be sold, as the city treasurer may determine. Within five days after the sale the city treasurer shall make return of the proceedings and spread it on his records. The purchaser at the sale shall receive a certificate from the city treasurer from his records, showing the proceedings of the sale, describing the property sold, stating the name of the purchaser, and setting out the exact amount of all public taxes, penalties, and costs. Any surplus remaining after paying all public taxes, penalties, and costs due shall be paid to the owner of the property.

SEC. 28. *Taxes on real estate; redemption of realty.*—Within one year from the date of sale the delinquent taxpayer, or anyone for him, shall have the right of paying to the city treasurer the amount of the public taxes, penalties, and costs together with interest on said purchase price at the rate of fifteen per centum per annum from the date of purchase to the date of redemption; and such payment shall entitle the person paying to the delivery of the certificate issued to the purchaser and a certificate from the city treasurer that he has thus redeemed the real estate, and the city treasurer shall forthwith pay over to the purchaser the amount by which such land has thus been redeemed, and the land thereafter shall be free from the lien of such taxes and penalties.

In case the taxpayer shall not redeem the real estate sold as above provided within one year from the date of sale, the city treasurer shall, as grantor, execute a deed in form and effect sufficient under the laws of the Islands to convey to the purchaser so much of the real estate against which the taxes have been assessed as has been sold, free from all liens of any kind whatsoever, and the deeds shall succinctly recite all the proceedings upon which the validity of the sale depends.

SEC. 29. *Taxes on real estate; forfeiture of realty.*—In case there is no bidder at the public sale of such land who offers a sum sufficient to pay the taxes, penalties, and costs, the city treasurer shall declare the land forfeited to the city, and shall make, within two days thereafter, a return of his proceedings and the forfeiture, which shall be spread upon the records of his office.

Within one year from the date of such forfeiture thus declared the taxpayer, or anyone for him, may redeem said real estate as above provided in cases where the land is sold. But, if the land is not thus redeemed within a year, the forfeiture shall become absolute and the city treasurer shall execute a deed similar in form and having the same effect as the deed required to be made by him in case of a sale, conveying the land to the city. The deed shall be recorded as required by law for other land titles and shall be filed with the city secretary, who shall enter it in his record of municipal property.

SEC. 30. *Taxes; legal procedure.*—(a) The assessment of a tax shall constitute a lawful indebtedness from the taxpayer to the city which may be enforced by a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction, and this remedy shall be in addition to all other remedies provided by law.

(b) No court shall entertain any suit assailing the validity of a tax assessed under this charter until the taxpayer shall have paid,

under protest, the taxes assessed against him; nor shall any court declare any tax invalid by reason of irregularities or informalities in the proceedings of the officers charged with the assessment or collection of the taxes, or of a failure to perform their duties within the time specified for their performance, unless such irregularities, informalities, or failures shall have impaired the substantial rights of the taxpayer; nor shall any court declare any tax assessed under the provisions of this charter invalid except upon condition that the taxpayer shall pay the just amount of his tax as determined by the court in the pending proceeding.

(c) No court shall entertain any suit assailing the validity of a tax sale of land under this charter until the taxpayer shall have paid into the court the amount for which the land was sold, together with interest at the rate of fifteen per centum per annum upon that sum from the date of sale to the time of instituting suit. The money so paid into court shall belong to the purchaser at the tax sale if the deed is declared invalid and shall be returned to the purchaser, and shall be returned to the depositor should he fail in his action.

(d) No court shall declare any such sale invalid by reason of any irregularities or informalities in the proceedings of the officer charged with the duty of making the sale or by reason of failure by him to perform his duties within the time herein specified for their performance, unless such irregularities, informalities, or failure shall have impaired the substantial rights of the taxpayer.

SEC. 31. *Tax penalties.*—Any officer charged with the duty of assessing real property who shall willfully omit from the tax lists real property which he knows to be lawfully taxable; any officer charged with the duty of listing or collecting license or privilege taxes who shall willfully omit to list or collect the same or any part thereof; any officer charged with any duty in connection with the assessment or collection of taxes who shall accept a bribe to influence his official action therein, and any person offering a bribe to an officer charged with any duty in connection with assessing or collecting taxes for the purpose of influencing his official action shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand pesos, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 32. *Transitory and general provisions.*—The city of Baguio is declared to be the successor municipality of the township of Baguio.

(a) All lands, buildings, offices, books, papers, records, moneys, credits, securities, assets, accounts, or other property or rights belonging to the township of Baguio or pertaining to the business or interests thereof shall, when this charter takes effect, be taken in possession for the city of Baguio by the mayor and be under the control of the said city.

(b) All lawful obligations of the township of Baguio shall be assumed by the city of Baguio.

(c) All moneys received from the sale of public lands within the city of Baguio shall accrue to and be deposited in the treasury of the city of Baguio, and all the fees and charges accruing within said city under general law which but for this charter would accrue to a province shall accrue to and be deposited in the treasury of the city of Baguio: *Provided*, That public-improvement taxes payable by residents of the city of Baguio under the provisions of section nineteen

of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six shall accrue to the province within which the city is situated.

(d) All portions of the township of Baguio not contained in the corporate limits of the city of Baguio, namely, the barrios of San Pascual, Taloy, Tabaan, Twin Peaks, Saitan, Cuenca, San Luis, Dagupan, Maoasos, Ambangunan, Pugo, and Nagalisan, shall constitute the township of Twin Peaks, with the tribunal at the barrio of Twin Peaks. The township of Twin Peaks shall, until the first day of January, nineteen hundred and ten, be under the control, and governed as a part of, the city of Baguio; after said date it shall have officers to be elected at the election to be held in November, nineteen hundred and nine; shall constitute a subdivision of the subprovince of Benguet; and shall be governed by the provisions of the Township Government Act, as amended. The city treasurer of the city of Baguio shall, on separation of the township of Twin Peaks from the city of Baguio, divide the funds on deposit in the treasury of the city of Baguio and the taxes payable to said city and uncollected, and apportion both the funds and the taxes to the city of Baguio and the township of Twin Peaks, respectively, as equity may require, having such regard as may seem proper to the amount of taxes produced by the city of Baguio and the township of Twin Peaks.

(e) All township ordinances in force at the time of the taking effect of this charter, and not inconsistent herewith, shall continue in force until they are repealed or modified by ordinances passed in accordance with the provisions of this charter. All laws or parts of laws of the Philippine Islands which, prior to the passage of this Act, were applicable to the territory comprising the city of Baguio and which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 33. *Repeal provisions.*—All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with, or contrary to, the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 34. *Enactment.*—The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 35. *In effect, when.*—This Act shall take effect on the first day of September, nineteen hundred and nine.

Enacted, August 9, 1909.

C. B. No. 125.

[No. 1964.] *

AN ACT Providing for the apportionment and disposition of internal-revenue taxes collected in the Philippine Islands on and after August sixth, nineteen hundred and nine.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by an Act approved on August fifth, nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An Act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United

* This Act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

States, and for other purposes," provided "that from and after the passage of this Act all internal revenues collected in or for account of the Philippine Islands shall accrue intact to the General Government thereof and be paid into the Insular Treasury, and shall only be allotted and paid out therefrom in accordance with future Acts of the Philippine Legislature; subject, however, to section seven of the Act of Congress approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An Act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes:' *Provided*, That until action by the Philippine Legislature approved by Congress, internal revenues paid into the Insular Treasury as hereinbefore provided shall be allotted and paid out by the Philippine Commission:"

Now, therefore,

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The proceeds of the following taxes collected on and after the sixth day of August, nineteen hundred and nine, shall be for the exclusive benefit of the municipality wherein the same are assessed and collected:

License taxes on theaters, museums, cockpits, and concert halls, pawnbrokers, circuses, and billiard rooms.

SEC. 2. The proceeds of the poll or cedula personal tax collected on and after August sixth, nineteen hundred and nine, shall be one-half for the benefit of the provincial government and one-half for the benefit of the municipal government wherein the same are assessed and collected: *Provided, however*, That the proceeds of the poll or personal cedula tax collected within the Moro Province, and to be apportioned to the provincial and municipal governments therein, shall accrue to the treasury of the Moro Province, without division, and shall constitute a part of the general fund of the Moro Province to be expended in the discretion of the legislative council for provincial, district, and municipal purposes: *And provided further*, That in those provinces wherein the price of cedulas shall have been increased according to the provisions of the Provincial Government Act, as amended by Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and fifty-two, the additional amount collected by virtue thereof shall be applied to the purposes therein specified.

SEC. 3. Of the revenues accruing to the Insular Treasury by virtue of the provisions of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, as amended, on and after August sixth, nineteen hundred and nine, ten per centum shall be set apart for the benefit of the provincial governments for general provincial purposes, and twenty per centum shall be set apart for the municipal governments for general municipal purposes in accordance with law and for school purposes as provided in Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, as amended, and for the purposes of this Act the city of Manila shall be considered to be both a province and a municipality, and shall receive the apportionment pertaining both to a province and a municipality as hereinafter prescribed: *Provided, however*, That no province or municipality shall receive in any fiscal year for account of such percentage a greater amount than that received during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine: *And provided further*, That to

such province or provinces as shall, through their provincial boards, accept for one or more calendar years the provisions of section forty-five of Act Numbered Eighty-three, as amended, there shall be allotted, from the revenues accruing to the Insular Treasury by virtue of the provisions of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, as amended, not only the ten per centum hereinbefore mentioned for general provincial purposes, but also, for each calendar year during which said acceptance continues in effect, ten per centum of said revenues to be paid into the "Road and bridge funds" of such provinces, said ten per centum to be apportioned according to their respective populations among the provinces so accepting section forty-five of Act Numbered Eighty-three, as amended: *Provided, however*, That the total sum to be apportioned among such provinces shall not exceed in any fiscal year the amount distributed among them during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine. And for the foregoing purpose the city of Manila, in its status as a province, shall be represented by its Municipal Board, and such funds as may accrue to it by virtue of its acceptance of section forty-five, as aforesaid, shall be used exclusively for the construction, repair, and maintenance of its streets, highways, roads, and bridges. In the case of provinces, the "Road and bridge funds" shall be used, first, in the repair and maintenance of improved roads; second, in the improvement of roads and bridges now existing; and third, in the construction, repair, improvement, and maintenance of new roads and bridges.

The amounts by this section set aside shall be apportioned among the several provinces and municipalities in proportion to their respective populations as shown by the official census last taken before the making of such apportionment, and shall be returned to the cities of Manila and Baguio and to the provincial treasurers quarterly for disbursement and payment to the proper municipalities by warrant drawn by the Collector of Internal Revenue and countersigned by the Insular Auditor, and for this purpose a permanent appropriation of the sums so required is hereby made: *Provided*, That of the twenty per centum of the revenues set apart for the benefit of the several municipal governments, one-half thereof shall be utilized solely for the purposes of the maintenance of free public primary schools in the respective municipalities, including the payment of teachers, the building of schoolhouses, and other expenditures appertaining to the maintenance of the public schools: *And provided further*, That the amount to be apportioned for the Moro Province and the municipalities therein shall accrue to the treasury of the Moro Province without division and shall constitute a part of the general funds of the Moro Province to be expended in the discretion of the legislative council for provincial, district, and municipal purposes: *And provided further*, That in every province organized under the Provincial Government Act which contains non-Christian inhabitants, such proportion of the internal revenue which by law accrues to the municipalities of said province as the number of non-Christian inhabitants bears to the total population of said province shall be set aside in the provincial treasury as a fund to be known as the "non-Christian inhabitants' fund," and such fund shall be expended by the provincial board upon advance approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of such non-Christian inhabitants: *And provided further*, That in every province organized under the Special

Provincial Government Act, such part of the internal-revenue as would by the Internal Revenue Law accrue to municipalities, except the city of Baguio, shall be set aside as a fund to be known as the "Township and settlement fund," and shall be expended by the provincial board, upon advance approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the municipalities, townships, and settlements of said province. The approval of an expenditure by the Secretary of the Interior shall be final in the settlement of the accounts.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, August 11, 1909.

C. B. No. 126.

[No. 1965.]*

AN ACT Making certain acts of the first Philippine Legislature applicable to the territory of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes and legalizing, confirming, and ratifying the collection of taxes and all other action heretofore taken in said territory under the provisions of said Acts.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. All Acts of the First Philippine Legislature amendatory of Acts or laws, the whole, or certain provisions of which, were, prior to said amendatory Acts, in force and effect in the whole or in any part of the territory of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes are hereby made applicable to and shall have the same force and effect in said territory or part thereof as the provisions of the original Acts or laws.

SEC. 2. All taxes collected and all action taken and things done in the territory of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes prior to the enactment of this law by virtue of any Act hereby made applicable to said territory are hereby legalized, ratified, and confirmed as fully to all intents and purposes as if the same had by prior Act of the Philippine Commission been specifically authorized and directed.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, August 18, 1909.

* This Act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

[No. 1966.] *

AN ACT Making applicable to that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes certain acts of the First Philippine Legislature, legalizing, confirming, and ratifying the collection of taxes and all other action heretofore taken in said territory under the provisions of any of said acts, and repealing Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and sixty-five.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following Acts of the First Philippine Legislature are hereby made applicable to that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes, and shall have full force and effect therein:

No. 1804. Passed January 11, 1908, entitled "An Act to amend Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and thirty-seven of the Philippine Commission, as amended by Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and ninety-nine of the said Commission, by providing that no horse racing shall be held on the thirtieth day of May, known as 'Memorial Day,' or the thirtieth day of December, known as 'Rizal Day,' and appointing other days in their stead."

No. 1806. Passed January 30, 1908, entitled "An Act to amend Act Numbered Three hundred and fifty-five, entitled 'An Act to constitute the Customs Service of the Philippine Archipelago and to provide for the administration thereof,' as amended, by providing that merchandise in bond may be withdrawn for delivery on board vessels of the United States and foreign vessels."

No. 1811. Passed February 24, 1908, entitled "An Act to amend Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled 'An Act to encourage economy and saving among the people of the Philippine Islands, and to that end to provide for the establishment of Postal Savings Banks and their administration through the organization of a Postal Savings Bank division in the Bureau of Posts, and for other purposes, by making provision for deposits made under Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and eighty.'"

No. 1813. Passed March 24, 1908, entitled "An Act authorizing the Governor-General to convey, under certain conditions and restrictions, Insular property to provinces and municipalities of the Philippine Islands, to be used for public-school purposes."

No. 1814. Passed March 24, 1908, entitled "An Act to amend section one hundred and thirty-six of Act Numbered Three hundred and fifty-five, known as the Philippine Customs Administrative Act, as amended by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and forty-one, and authorizing the Insular Collector of Customs, with the approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, to regulate the manifesting of coastwise cargoes in certain particulars."

No. 1818. Passed April 30, 1908, entitled "An Act amending Act Numbered Three hundred and forty-five, entitled 'An Act designating the days which shall be observed as public holidays in the Philippine Islands,' as amended, among others, by Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and seventy-one, so as to make the first day of May an official

* This Act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

holiday and to empower the Governor-General to make any working day an official holiday, under certain conditions."

No. 1824. Passed May 18, 1908, entitled "An Act to fix the time for making annual reports by the Directors of Bureaus and heads of Offices of the Insular Government, provincial governors, and the Municipal Board of the city of Manila, and for other purposes."

No. 1825. Passed May 18, 1908, entitled "An Act to further amend section eleven of Act Numbered Six hundred and nineteen, in order to avoid the long delays that are frequently attendant upon summary court trials in the Constabulary."

No. 1829. Passed May 21, 1908, entitled "An Act providing for popular civico-educational lectures in the municipalities and principally in the barrios of the Philippine Islands."

No. 1833. Passed May 21, 1908, entitled "An Act to amend Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-one, entitled 'An Act providing for the establishment of a Weather Bureau for the Philippine Islands and appropriating eight thousand and sixty-six dollars and fifty cents, in money of the United States, for the purchase of meteorological instruments and apparatus and the installation of the same.'"

No. 1834. Passed May 21, 1908, entitled "An Act to amend sections seven, nine, and one hundred and thirty of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine known as 'The Corporation Law.'"

No. 1843. Passed June 1, 1908, entitled "An Act to amend Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and nineteen, entitled 'An Act to provide for inspecting and sealing weights and measures and to regulate their use,' so as to authorize the continued use of the English system of weights and measures in the purchase and sale of manufactured lumber."

No. 1844. Passed June 1, 1908, entitled "An Act to amend section three hundred and one of Act Numbered Three hundred and fifty-five of the Philippine Commission, known as 'An Act to constitute the Customs Service of the Philippine Archipelago and to provide for the administration thereof,' as amended, in such manner as to prohibit the importation of merchandise into any port in the Philippine Islands other than an entry port, or in vessels of less than thirty tons burden."

No. 1851. Passed June 9, 1908, entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of rights of property in telegraphic messages, and to prevent the forging or improper disclosure of telegrams."

No. 1854. Passed June 13, 1908, entitled "An Act to authorize the appropriation of seven hundred and fifty thousand pesos annually for the promotion, establishment, and maintenance of irrigation systems in the Philippine Islands."

No. 1856. Passed June 13, 1908, entitled "An Act authorizing the construction of a pantheon of illustrious Filipinos, and providing for the appointment of a committee to take charge of the matter."

No. 1861. Passed June 16, 1908, entitled "An Act amending sections seventy-four and one hundred and seven of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, as amended."

No. 1862. Passed June 16, 1908, entitled "An Act amending section fourteen of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven."

No. 1865. Passed June 18, 1908, entitled "An Act creating a Government Agricultural Bank of the Philippine Islands and appropriating for funds thereof the sum of one million pesos."

No. 1867. Passed June 18, 1908, entitled "An Act providing for certain reforms in the organization of the Philippine Constabulary."

No. 1868. Passed June 18, 1908, entitled "An Act creating the Bureau of Labor, under the Department of Commerce and Police."

No. 1870. Passed June 18, 1908, entitled "An Act for the purpose of founding a University for the Philippine Islands, giving it corporate existence, providing for a Board of Regents, defining the Board's responsibilities and duties, providing higher and professional instruction, and for other purposes."

No. 1872. Passed June 19, 1908, entitled "An Act amending Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven, entitled 'The Reorganization Act,' by providing for the free cutting and use of certain first-group timbers in buildings of strong materials."

No. 1874. Passed June 19, 1908, entitled "An Act to extend and regulate the responsibility of employers for personal injuries and deaths suffered by their employees while at work."

No. 1875. Passed June 19, 1908, entitled "An Act amending Act Numbered Four hundred and ninety-six, entitled 'The Land Registration Act,' and other Acts relating thereto, to give greater facilities for obtaining titles and the registration of property in the Philippine Islands, appropriating the sum of two hundred and five thousand pesos for the judiciary and one hundred and fifty thousand pesos for the Bureau of Lands to meet the additional expenses involved, and for other purposes."

No. 1881. Passed April 5, 1909, entitled "An Act amending section twenty-two of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and ninety-eight, known as 'The Revised Civil Service Act,' by reducing the office hours to five hours, from seven o'clock and thirty minutes in the morning to twelve o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon, from the first of April to the fifteenth of June, both dates inclusive, of each year."

No. 1888. Passed May 8, 1909, entitled "An Act to amend section seventy-three of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, as amended by section eight of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven, so as to make it applicable both to civil and criminal cases, and repealing section three of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety-four."

No. 1890. Passed May 10, 1909, entitled "An Act authorizing the Governor-General to convey or lease to the provinces and municipalities the private property of the Insular Government."

No. 1891. Passed May 10, 1909, entitled "An Act amending article three hundred and twenty of the Civil Code in force in the Philippine Islands, by fixing the age of majority at twenty-one years."

No. 1893. Passed May 14, 1909, entitled "An Act defining fraudulent enlistment in the Philippine Constabulary, and providing the punishment therefor."

No. 1894. Passed May 15, 1909, entitled "An Act to amend Act Numbered Three hundred and nine, entitled 'An Act providing for the compulsory vaccination of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands,' so as to provide that the inoculation of any human being with smallpox virus shall be unlawful."

No. 1895. Passed May 17, 1909, entitled "An Act to amend section seventeen of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled 'The Corporation Law,' as amended by Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and forty-four, so that increase in capital stock of corporations may be paid in cash or property."

No. 1897. Passed May 17, 1909, entitled "An Act amending subsection four of section one hundred and forty-four of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, known as 'The Internal Revenue Law of Nineteen hundred and four,' increasing the license tax on pawnbrokers."

No. 1899. Passed May 18, 1909, entitled "An Act to amend section one hundred and twenty-six of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, entitled 'The Internal Revenue Law of Nineteen hundred and four,' by providing that upon reinsurance by a company which has already effected the insurance and paid the tax, no further tax shall become due."

No. 1900. Passed May 18, 1909, entitled "An Act amending Act Numbered Twelve hundred and eighty-eight, entitled 'An Act authorizing and directing registers of deeds to perform certain duties of commercial registers as defined in title two of the Code of Commerce, and providing that the documenting, registry, enrollment, and licensing of vessels in accordance with the Customs Administrative Act and the Customs Rules and Regulations shall be deemed to be a registry of vessels within the meaning of said title,' by providing that the Insular Collector of Customs shall perform the duties of commercial register concerning the registering of vessels, as defined in title two of the Code of Commerce."

No. 1902. Passed May 18, 1909, entitled "An Act authorizing the Governor-General to direct that any unexpended balances of appropriations be returned to the general fund of the Insular Treasury and to transfer from the general fund moneys which have been returned thereto."

No. 1904. Passed May 19, 1909, entitled "An Act to amend Act Numbered Seven hundred and nine, as amended, by authorizing the Governor-General to extend said Act or any part thereof by proclamation to any military or naval reservation or to any place or premises within a distance not exceeding two miles of any such reservation."

No. 1906. Passed May 19, 1909, entitled "An Act to amend Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and sixty-five, entitled 'An Act creating a Government Agricultural Bank of the Philippine Islands and appropriating for funds thereof the sum of one million pesos,' by authorizing the bank to make loans for additional purposes and by enumerating additional persons and officials who are prohibited from exacting, demanding or receiving any fee for service in obtaining loans."

No. 1910. Passed May 19, 1909, entitled "An Act amending sections twenty-two, twenty-six, thirty-one and thirty-two of Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and sixty-one, referred to as 'The Opium Act,' by providing for the disposition of all taxes, fines, and all other moneys collected under this Act, increasing the penalties for the violation of sections thirty-one and thirty-two, repealing section twenty-seven, and for other purposes."

No. 1911. Passed May 19, 1909, entitled "An Act amending Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled 'The Philip-

pine Postal Savings Bank Act,' as amended by Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and twenty."

No. 1912. Passed May 19, 1909, entitled "An Act amending section two hundred and fifty-two of Act Numbered Three hundred and fifty-five, entitled 'An Act to constitute the Customs Service of the Philippine Archipelago and to provide for the administration thereof,' by providing a longer period during which merchandise may remain in bonded warehouses."

No. 1918. Passed May 19, 1909, entitled "An Act amending Act Numbered Seventy-four, by making women eligible as members of the local school board and providing that two positions at least shall be held by women."

No. 1919. Passed May 19, 1909, entitled "An Act amending section thirty-four of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, entitled 'An Act providing a Code of Procedure in Civil Actions and Special Proceedings in the Philippine Islands,' by requiring certain conditions in order that persons not duly authorized to practice law may appear for and defend other persons in justice of the peace courts."

No. 1920. Passed May 19, 1909, entitled "An Act prohibiting and penalizing the purchase from the Government by any public official or employee of any real property sold by the Government for the nonpayment of any public tax."

No. 1921. Passed May 19, 1909, entitled "An Act amending sections sixteen and seventeen of Act Numbered Five hundred and ninety-seven, entitled 'An Act regulating the practice of pharmacy in the Philippine Islands.'"

No. 1923. Passed May 20, 1909, entitled "An Act to amend section thirteen of Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and three by further extending the conditions upon which municipal prisoners may be confined in provincial jails."

No. 1925. Passed May 20, 1909, entitled "An Act to amend Act Numbered Eleven hundred and twenty-four, entitled 'An Act to provide medical attendance on civil officers and employees at isolated points when life is in jeopardy,' by providing that the traveling expenses of the attending physician or nurse shall in each case be paid by the Bureau or Office with which the patient is connected."

No. 1934. Passed May 20, 1909, entitled "An Act amending section six hundred and fourteen of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, entitled 'An Act providing a Code of Procedure in Civil Actions and Special Proceedings in the Philippine Islands,' by fixing eighteen years as the minimum age at which a person may make a will."

No. 1935. Passed May 20, 1909, entitled "An Act providing for the consolidation of all libraries belonging to any branch of the Philippine Insular Government for the creation of 'The Philippine Library,' and for the maintenance and regulation of the same, and for other purposes."

No. 1936. Passed May 20, 1909, entitled "An Act to amend subsection five of section one hundred and forty-four of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, entitled 'The Internal Revenue Law of Nineteen hundred and four,' as amended, by fixing the

license tax for proprietors of theaters located outside of the city of Manila."

No. 1937. Passed May 20, 1909, entitled "An Act amending section five of Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled 'An Act amending Act Numbered Four hundred and ninety-six, entitled "The Land Registration Act," and other Acts relating thereto, to give greater facilities for obtaining titles and the registration of property in the Philippine Islands, appropriating the sum of two hundred and five thousand pesos for the judiciary and one hundred and fifty thousand pesos for the Bureau of Lands to meet the additional expenses involved, and for other purposes,' by providing that those who have practiced their profession of surveyor in the Philippine Islands prior to June first, nineteen hundred and nine, under certain conditions, shall be authorized by the Director of Lands to make surveys for the Court of Land Registration without examination, and providing for the suspension of fees the payment whereof is prescribed in section one hundred and fourteen of Act Numbered Four hundred and ninety-six, as amended by section seven of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and forty-eight, except the fees of the sheriff and the registrar of property, on all property not exceeding five hundred pesos in value, under certain conditions."

No. 1940. Passed May 20, 1909, entitled "An Act to amend sections twenty-five, twenty-seven, thirty-six, seventy-four, and ninety-one of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, entitled 'The Internal Revenue Law of Nineteen hundred and four,' by imposing internal-revenue taxes on wines and imitations of wines and on certain articles imported into the Philippine Islands, by permitting the removal of distilled spirits from distilleries or bonded warehouses for industrial purposes under certain conditions without the payment of tax, and for other purposes."

No. 1941. Passed May 20, 1909, entitled "An Act creating a Code Committee to revise and amend the Civil, Commercial, Penal, and Procedure Codes in force in the Philippine Islands and to prepare new codes on said subjects, making necessary appropriation for the same, and for other purposes."

No. 1942. Passed May 20, 1909, entitled "An Act providing the means whereby poor defendants in Courts of First Instance shall be defended free of cost with certain exceptions."

No. 1946. Passed May 20, 1909, entitled "An Act further amending section twelve of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, entitled 'An Act providing a Code of Procedure in Civil Actions and Special Proceedings in the Philippine Islands,' as amended, by providing for the continuation of the Spanish language as the official language of the courts until the first day of January, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and for other purposes."

No. 1953. Passed May 20, 1909, entitled "An Act providing for the free transportation, under certain conditions and restrictions, of certain articles to the lepers kept at the Culion leper colony."

No. 1956. Passed May 20, 1909, entitled "An Act providing for the suspension of payments, the relief of insolvent debtors, the protection of creditors, and the punishment of fraudulent debtors."

SEC. 2. The following Acts of the First Philippine Legislature are hereby made applicable to municipalities organized under the Mu-

nicipal Code in that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes, and shall have full force and effect therein:

No. 1832. Passed May 21, 1908, entitled "An Act abolishing the special tax of one per centum on the assessed value of undeclared property."

No. 1846. Passed June 2, 1908, entitled "An Act to amend section eighteen, paragraph two of subsection (1), of Act Numbered Eighty-two, known as 'The Municipal Code,' as amended by Act Numbered Nine hundred and ninety-nine."

No. 1852. Passed June 11, 1908, entitled "An Act revalidating certain declarations of real property for assessment purposes heretofore made in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-five, as amended."

No. 1858. Passed June 13, 1908, entitled "An Act amending section forty of Act Numbered Eighty-two, known as 'The Municipal Code.'"

No. 1886. Passed April 22, 1909, entitled "An Act amending section thirty-four of Act Numbered Eighty-two, by adding thereto a second paragraph authorizing the translation of municipal ordinances into the local dialect and the posting thereof, as translated into such dialect."

No. 1898. Passed May 17, 1909, entitled "An Act providing that municipal presidents shall make special quarterly reports on the condition of agriculture, live stock, and on other matters in their respective municipalities."

No. 1903. Passed May 18, 1909, entitled "An Act further amending subsection (a) of section four of Act Numbered Eighty-two, entitled 'The Municipal Code,' as amended by Acts Numbered Three hundred and three, Fourteen hundred and thirty-three, and Sixteen hundred and ninety-one, by adding to the second paragraph of said section an exception covering the equipment of the municipal police force."

No. 1909. Passed May 19, 1909, entitled "An Act amending paragraph (j) of section forty of Act Numbered Eighty-two, known as 'The Municipal Code.'"

No. 1915. Passed May 19, 1909, entitled "An Act amending section thirteen of Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and ninety-one, amending Act Numbered Eighty-two, known as 'The Municipal Code.'"

No. 1930. Passed May 20, 1909, entitled "An Act to amend section forty-nine of Act Numbered Eighty-two, entitled 'The Municipal Code,' by providing that boards of tax assessors shall include one member appointed by the provincial board instead of a specially authorized deputy of the provincial treasurer, and for other purposes."

No. 1939. Passed May 20, 1909, entitled "An Act adding a proviso to subsection (b) of section twelve of Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and ninety-one, entitled 'An Act to amend in certain respects Act Numbered Eighty-two, known as 'The Municipal Code,' by providing that the municipal council may, in its discretion, extend the time for the payment, without penalty, of certain license taxes."

No. 1943. Passed May 20, 1909, entitled "An Act providing for the relief of persons who have paid or are liable to pay the land tax for nineteen hundred and six or subsequent years upon an excessive or erroneous assessment."

No. 1948. Passed May 20, 1909, entitled "An Act amending, supplementing and explaining certain sections of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two entitled 'The Election Law.'"

No. 1949. Passed May 20, 1909, entitled "An Act amending subsection (a) of section nineteen and subsections (e) and (f) of section twenty-two of Act Numbered Eighty-two, known as 'The Municipal Code,' by providing that a councilor shall discharge the duties and receive the salary of the municipal president in case of the absence or temporary inability of the municipal president and vice-president, under certain conditions, and for other purposes."

Sec. 3. Act of the Philippine Legislature Numbered Eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An Act amending chapter one of Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-six by providing that payment of homestead entry fees may be made in installments, and by limiting the residence required by said chapter to the last two years immediately preceding the date of final proof," is hereby made applicable to any political division of that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes to which chapter one of the "Public Land Act" has been made applicable.

Sec. 4. All taxes collected and all action taken and things done in the territory of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes prior to the enactment of this law under the provisions of any Act hereby made applicable to said territory are hereby legalized, ratified, and confirmed as fully to all intents and purposes as if the same had by prior Act of the Philippine Commission been specifically authorized and directed.

Sec. 5. Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and five of the First Philippine Legislature, entitled "An Act granting the Manila Railroad Company certain additional concessions for railroad lines in the Island of Luzon and guaranteeing interest on the first-mortgage bonds of said lines and of certain lines already authorized by Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and ten, and for other purposes," in so far as said Act purports to be applicable to certain parts of the Mountain Province, is hereby made applicable to such parts of said province, and all action taken and things done affecting said parts of the Mountain Province under the provisions of such Act are hereby legalized, ratified, and confirmed as fully to all intents and purposes as if the said Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and five, in so far as it affects said parts of the Mountain Province, had been originally enacted by the Philippine Commission.

Sec. 6. Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and sixty-five, entitled "An Act making certain Acts of the First Philippine Legislature applicable to the territory of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes and legalizing, confirming, and ratify the collection of taxes and all other action heretofore taken in said territory under the provisions of said Acts," is hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

Sec. 8. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted September 14, 1909.

C. B. No. 128.

[No. 1967.]^a

AN ACT Appropriating the sum of one hundred thousand pesos for the repair of the Benguet Road.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand pesos, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, in the repair of the Benguet Road.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 30, 1909.

C. B. No. 129.

[No. 1968.]^a

AN ACT To provide for the granting of a franchise to install, operate, and maintain an electric light, heat, and power supply system in the city of Baguio, Philippine Islands.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Authority is hereby granted for the construction, maintenance, and operation of an electric light, heat, and power supply system in the city of Baguio, Philippine Islands, and the Governor-General is hereby authorized on behalf of the Government of the Philippine Islands to offer for public bidding the franchise set forth in this Act and to grant said franchise to the best bidder upon such terms as to percentage of gross earnings to be paid in lieu of taxes on the franchise or earnings thereof and the rates to be charged by the grantee of said franchise for his services to subscribers, and under such conditions as to time of advertisement and manner of bidding as he may deem fit.

SEC. 2. The franchise referred to in section one hereof shall be substantially in the following form:

"FRANCHISE.

"ARTICLE 1. There is hereby granted ----- for the period of fifty years from and after the passage of this Act, the right and privilege to erect, construct, maintain, and operate in, along, and over any and all streets, thoroughfares, and public places within the city

^a This Act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

of Baguio, poles, wires, and all necessary apparatus and appurtenances for the transmission and distribution of electric currents for electric power, heat, and light, and for any other purpose for which electricity may be used, and to furnish electric power, heat, and light within said city of Baguio, for municipal, domestic, or manufacturing uses and for any other use to which electricity may be put, and to charge and collect such tolls, rates, and compensation for such power, heat, light, and use as may from time to time be previously approved by the Board of Rate Regulation created by Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, entitled 'An Act to create a board for the regulation of rates chargeable by public-service corporations in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' and to which said Act this franchise is expressly made subject, or by any successor to said Board, or by any future Act or law.

"ART. 2. The poles erected by the grantee shall be of such height as to support wires strung thereon at a distance of at least twenty feet above the ground, shall not be of such crooked or ungainly appearance as to disfigure the streets, and shall be erected and placed in a good and workmanlike manner in accordance with a plan which shall be previously approved by the city authorities; and said grantee shall supply electric power, heat, and light to any applicant for the same within fifteen days after the date of his application, and, as between such applicant and other like applicants in the order of the date of his application up to the limit of the capacity of the plant of said grantee, to be determined by the city engineer on the application of such person or said grantee; and should the demand for electric power, heat, and light at any time increase beyond the capacity of the plant of said grantee to supply the same, the capacity of said plant shall be increased to meet such demand, if the Philippine Commission or its successors shall so direct: *Provided*, That the main feed wire shall be constructed, maintained, and operated only on streets designated by the city council of the city of Baguio within three kilometers of the power plant: *Provided further*, That the point at which the electric power, heat, or light is to be supplied, as mentioned in this section, be not more than fifty meters from the main lines or feed wires maintained by said grantee: *And provided further*, That the grantee shall have the right to demand and collect an amount equal to the actual cost of labor and material in making connections for supplying electric light, heat, or power at distances exceeding fifty meters from any such main feed line or wire, but such amount shall be collected only for the excess distance over and above said fifty meters.

"ART. 3. All apparatus and appurtenances used by the grantee shall be modern and first-class in every respect, and said wires shall be insulated and carefully connected and fastened so as not to come in direct contact with any object through which a 'ground' could be formed, and shall be stretched so as not to interfere with the free and unobstructed use of said streets, thoroughfares, and public places: *Provided*, That the grantee herein shall, whenever the Philippine Commission or its successors so direct, place said wires in underground pipes or conduits at his own expense and without any cost or damage to the city of Baguio, or the Government of the Philippine Islands.

"ART. 4. Whenever it shall be necessary in the erection of said poles to take up any portion of the sidewalks or dig up the ground in or

near the sides or the corners of the streets or thoroughfares, or in any public place, then the said grantee shall, after said poles are erected, without delay, replace said sidewalks and ground in a neat, workman-like manner and remove from said sidewalks, streets, thoroughfares, or public places all rubbish, sand, and dirt or other material which may have been placed there, taken up, or dug up in the erection of said poles, and shall put such sidewalk, street, thoroughfare, or public place in as good a condition as it was before it was taken up or disturbed.

"ART. 5. Whenever any person has obtained permission to use any of the streets of the city for the purpose of removing any building or in the prosecution of any municipal work or for any other cause whatsoever, making it necessary to raise or remove any of said wires which may obstruct the removal of said building or hinder the prosecution of said work, the said grantee, upon forty-eight hours' notice from the city council of the city of Baguio, shall raise or remove any of said wires which may hinder the prosecution of such work or obstruct the removal of said building so as to allow the free and unobstructed passage of said building and the free and unobstructed prosecution of said work. Such notice shall be a duly adopted resolution of the city council, in writing, and served upon said grantee or his duly authorized representative or agent by any person competent to be a witness in a civil action; and in case of the refusal or failure of said grantee to comply with such notice, the mayor of the city of Baguio, with the approval of the city council first had, shall raise or remove and replace such wires at the expense of said grantee, for the purpose aforesaid.

"ART. 6. Said grantee contracts and covenants hereby to indemnify the said city of Baguio for any injury arising from any casualty or accident to person or property by reason of the construction under this franchise or of any neglect or omission to keep the said poles and wires in a safe condition, and for all valid claims against said city for damages caused by said wires or electric currents conducted thereby.

"ART. 7. Said grantee shall file his acceptance of this franchise with the Secretary of Commerce and Police within ninety days from the date of the passage of this Act, shall commence work within ten days from and after the date of filing such acceptance, shall complete the system and have the same in operation within eight months from the date of such acceptance, shall supply light to the Government buildings now in the course of erection on what is known as Government Center in said city on or before the fifteenth of March, nineteen hundred and ten, and shall thereafter maintain a first-class electric light, heat, and power service. In consideration of the franchise hereby granted the grantee shall pay quarterly into the city treasury of Baguio, for its benefit, such percentage of the gross earnings of the enterprise as may have been agreed upon at the time of the granting of this franchise, which percentage shall not be less than one and one-half per centum of such gross earnings and, when promptly paid shall be in lieu of all provincial and municipal taxes on this franchise and the privileges granted hereunder except taxes on real estate, but the agreement may provide that said percentage of the gross earnings

shall not begin until two years from the date of the acceptance of this franchise.

"ART. 8. At the time of filing the acceptance mentioned in the last preceding article, the grantee shall deposit in the city treasury of Baguio two thousand pesos, Philippine currency, as a guarantee of the faithful performance of the conditions mentioned in this franchise, and in case the work to be done under this franchise is not begun within the time specified, or is not completed within the time provided, said deposit may be forfeited at the option of the Governor-General, as liquidated damages for the breach of the contract involved in the acceptance of this franchise, and this franchise shall thereupon be and become null and void. In case of the fulfillment of the conditions by this article provided, said deposit shall be returned by the city treasurer of Baguio to the grantee upon proper certificate of the city engineer of Baguio of the fulfillment of said conditions: *Provided*, That if work shall be begun by the grantee within the time specified the funds deposited may be returned to the grantee as the work progresses, in monthly installments in the proportion which the work done bears to the work to be done: *And provided further*, That the city treasurer may accept duly executed and satisfactory fidelity bonds of a fidelity company in lieu of the cash deposit by this article required.

"ART. 9. The city of Baguio shall have the privilege, without compensation, of using the poles of the grantee for the purpose of installing, maintaining, and operating a telephone or fire and police alarm system, but the wires of such telephone or fire and police alarm system shall be placed and stretched in such manner as to cause no interference with or damage to the wires of the electric service of the grantee.

"ART. 10. This franchise is granted with the understanding and upon the condition that it shall be subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal by the Congress of the United States as provided in section seventy-four of the Act of Congress approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An Act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' and that it shall be subject, in all respects, to the limitations upon corporations and the granting of franchises contained in said Act of Congress, and that all lands or rights of use or occupation of lands secured by virtue of this franchise shall revert upon its termination to the Insular, provincial, or municipal government by which such lands were respectively granted.

"ART. 11. The grantee of this franchise is forbidden to issue stock or bonds under this franchise except in exchange for actual cash or for property at a fair valuation equal to the par value of the stock or bonds so issued. Neither shall said grantee declare any stock or bond dividend.

"ART. 12. The books of the grantee shall always be open to the inspection of the city treasurer and the Insular Auditor or a deputy designated by either of them for the purpose, and it shall be the duty of the grantee to submit to the city treasurer quarterly reports in duplicate showing the gross receipts and the net receipts for the quarter past and the general condition of the business, one of which shall be forwarded by the city treasurer to the Insular Auditor, who shall keep the same on file.

"ART. 13. The grantee herein may sell, lease, give, grant, convey, or assign this franchise and all property and rights acquired thereunder to any person, company, or corporation competent to conduct the business authorized thereby, but no title to this franchise or to the property or rights acquired thereunder shall pass by sale, lease, gift, grant, conveyance, transfer, or assignment to the vendee, donee, transferee, lessee, or assignee, or be enjoyed by him until he shall have filed in the office of the Secretary of Commerce and Police an agreement in writing agreeing to comply with all the terms and conditions imposed on the grantee by the franchise and accepting the said franchise subject to all its existing terms and conditions.

"ART. 14. The city council of the city of Baguio, after hearing the grantee, shall have the power, with the approval of the Governor-General, to declare the forfeiture of this franchise for failure to comply with any of the terms and conditions thereof unless such failure shall have been directly or primarily caused by the act of God, the public enemy, or *force majeure*. Against such declaration or forfeiture the grantee may apply to any court of competent jurisdiction for such relief as to him may seem proper, but if no such application is made within sixty days after the forfeiture has been declared by the city and approved by the Governor-General the right to apply to the courts shall be considered waived.

"ART. 15. Wherever in this franchise the term 'grantee' is used it shall be held and understood to mean and represent the said

-----, his representatives, successors, or assigns."

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 7, 1909.

C. B. No. 1.

[No. 1969.] *

AN ACT Transferring the sum of one thousand one hundred and twelve pesos and seventy-nine centavos from the school fund of the city of Baguio to the general fund of said city.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The sum of one thousand one hundred and twelve pesos and seventy-nine centavos received by the city of Baguio from the former township of Baguio, as, for, and constituting the school fund of said city, and now on deposit in the treasury thereof, is hereby transferred from said school fund to the general fund of said city, and the appropriate city and Insular officials are hereby authorized and directed to forthwith transfer said sum from said school fund to said general fund.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with

* This Act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, January 13, 1910.

C. B. No. 2.

[No. 1970.] *

AN ACT Legalizing, ratifying, and confirming all Acts passed by the legislative council of the Moro Province and heretofore approved by the Philippine Commission amending or repealing or inconsistent with any Act of the Philippine Commission, and all taxes collected, and action taken, and things done under the provisions of any of such Acts of the legislative council of the Moro Province prior to the enactment of this law.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. All acts passed by the legislative council of the Moro Province and heretofore approved by the Philippine Commission which amend or repeal or are inconsistent with any of the Acts of the Philippine Commission, and all taxes collected, and action taken, and things done under the provisions of any of such acts of the legislative council of the Moro Province prior to the enactment of this law are hereby legalized, ratified, and confirmed as fully to all intents and purposes as if such acts had been originally enacted by the Philippine Commission, and such taxes collected, and action taken, and things done had by prior Act of the Philippine Commission been specifically authorized and directed.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, January 14, 1910.

C. B. No. 3.

[No. 1971.] *

AN ACT Providing the time at which all Acts of the Philippine Commission shall take effect.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. No Act passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes shall take effect until fifteen days after its promulgation unless otherwise expressly provided therein.

SEC. 2. The promulgation of a law shall be understood to have been made on the day when the publication of same in the Official Gazette of the Philippine Islands shall have been completed.

* This Act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

SEC. 3. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 30, 1910.

C. B. No. 4.

[No. 1972.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven, known as "The Reorganization Act," as amended, by transferring the Bureau of Agriculture from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Public Instruction.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:

SECTION 1. Section twenty-nine of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven entitled "The Reorganization Act," as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 29. The Department of the Interior shall have under its executive control and supervision the Bureau of Health, the Bureau of Lands, the Bureau of Science, the Bureau of Forestry, the Bureau of Quarantine Service, and the Weather Bureau. It shall have general supervision of non-Christian tribes, except those of the Moro Province, and of fisheries."

SEC. 2. Section thirty-two of said Act, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 32. The Department of Public Instruction shall have under its executive control and supervision the Bureau of Education, the Bureau of Agriculture, the Bureau of Supply, the Bureau of Prisons, and the Bureau of Printing. It shall have general supervision of public charities not under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior at the time of the passage of this Act, and of museums."

SEC. 3. The funds made available for the Bureau of Agriculture under the Department of the Interior shall be understood to be available for said Bureau under the Department of Public Instruction.

Enacted, April 11, 1910.

A. B. No. 12.

[No. 1973.]

AN ACT Appropriating the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand pesos, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to increase the appropriation for current expenses of the Bureau of Education for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and ten.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:

SECTION 1. The sum of one hundred and fifty thousand pesos is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to increase the appropriation for current

expenses of the Bureau of Education for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and ten.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, April 13, 1910.

A. B. No. 30.

[No. 1974.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and one, entitled "An Act providing for an appropriation of one million pesos for the construction of schools in the barrios under certain conditions," as amended by Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and fourteen, by providing for the construction of such schools upon public lands or lands of the municipal, provincial, or Insular Government, and by prohibiting their sale or use for other than school purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:

SECTION 1. Paragraph (c) of section one of Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and one, as amended by Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(c) The buildings above mentioned shall be erected upon lands of the ownership of the municipal, provincial, or Insular Government, or which shall be donated for such end, or upon public lands which have been reserved for such purpose in accordance with the provisions of the Public Land Act: *Provided, however*, That the titles to all except public lands must be in each case registered in the Court of Land Registration, but the Secretary of Public Instruction may authorize the beginning of the construction work upon the filing of the application for registration in the said Court of Land Registration: *And provided further*, That the drawing up of the plan and specifications, and the execution of the work, shall be carried out in accordance with the rules and regulations which shall be prescribed by the Secretary of Public Instruction: *And provided further*, That no building erected wholly or in part from the funds appropriated by this Act may be sold or used for other than school purposes except with the approval of the Governor-General."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, April 13, 1910.

A. B. No. 56.

[No. 1975.]

AN ACT To provide for the establishment of classes for the instruction and training of male and female nurses under the supervision of the Director of Health.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:

SECTION 1. The Director of Health is hereby authorized, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to establish classes

of male and of female Filipino students to receive instruction and training in nursing and hospital duties, said instruction and training to be given in the hospitals and sanitariums of the Bureau of Health and such other appropriate places as the Director of Health may designate and the Secretary of the Interior approve.

In order to be admitted to any of the classes provided for in this section, it shall be a requisite condition:

(a) To have completed the intermediate course in the public schools of the Philippine Islands and received a certificate therefrom; or

(b) To be able to give evidence by examination or in any other manner satisfactory to the Director of Health that the applicant for admission has received preliminary training of equal or greater extent.

SEC. 2. The Director of Health, so far as consistent with the interest of the public service, shall select from amongst those persons jointly recommended by district health officers and division superintendents of schools, or in default thereof by provincial boards, students for the aforesaid classes from provinces organized under "The Provincial Government Act" and from the Provinces of Palawan, Mindoro, and Batanes, and the number of students selected shall not exceed thirty each year of each sex, nor one hundred in all of each sex: *Provided*, That in the admission of said students, the highest average obtained in the examinations referred to in subsections (a) and (b) of the next preceding section shall be taken into account.

The Director of Health may admit private students under such conditions as may be approved by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided, however*, That they shall receive no compensation or allowances other than subsistence, quarters, and laundry. Students who were appointed to the course in nursing under the provisions of Acts Numbered Eighteen hundred and seventy-three or Nineteen hundred and thirty-one or those who have been admitted to an analogous training class in the Bureau of Health are hereby declared to have been duly appointed under this Act: *And provided further*, That the Director of Education may, up to July first, nineteen hundred and ten, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, issue the usual certificates or diplomas to those students whose experience, conduct, and services entitling them to same, shall have pursued their studies or rendered services prior to July first, nineteen hundred and ten, for two complete terms or years or more, and a certificate or diploma so issued shall have the same value as if it had been issued by the Director of Health under the provisions of section three of this Act.

SEC. 3. The course of study, period of probation, vacations, length of time required for graduation, granting of diplomas or certificates upon satisfactory completion of the course of training, rules of discipline, proportion of male and female students, rates of commutation for subsistence, quarters, and laundry, blank forms and preliminaries to admission except as hereinbefore provided shall be prescribed by the Director of Health subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided, however*, That rules shall so far as possible be uniform for all students: *And provided further*, That no student shall be admitted who is suffering from any mental

or physical defect or peculiarity that in the opinion of the Director of Health would disqualify him for the duties of hospital nurse or attendant, or whose moral conduct and antecedents are undesirable.

SEC. 4. Students admitted under the terms of this Act shall receive quarters and laundry and adequate subsistence or commutation therefor at rates fixed as hereinbefore provided, in addition to an annual compensation of two hundred and eighty-eight pesos each, as may be authorized by law: *Provided, however,* That the Director of Health may withhold such portion of their compensation, not to exceed one-sixth thereof, and deposit the same in the Postal Savings Bank to the credit of the student from whose allowance the deduction is made for the purpose of purchasing such books and student equipment as may be necessary for him. Any unexpended balance shall be paid to the student upon graduation.

SEC. 5. Any unexpended balance of the sum of twenty thousand pesos appropriated in Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and thirty-one is hereby transferred to the Bureau of Health, to be expended by the Director of Health for the establishment and operation of the classes herein authorized, and for such other purposes pertaining thereto as he may consider necessary. All equipment heretofore purchased in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and thirty-one shall be transferred to the Bureau of Health. The Director of Health is further authorized to expend such sums as may be available from the contingent fund of the Bureau of Health to carry out the purposes of this Act, including the transportation and necessary traveling expenses of those who may be designated for appointment.

SEC. 6. Graduates of the classes provided for in this Act shall be eligible for appointment in the classified civil service without examination to positions as Government nurses.

SEC. 7. Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and thirty-one and all other Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect immediately on its passage, in accordance with the provisions of section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature, entitled "An Act providing the time at which all Acts of the Philippine Legislature shall take effect."

Enacted, April 18, 1910.

A. B. No. 62.

[No. 1976.]

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven, as amended, by extending to ten years the period during which timber, firewood, resin, stone, earth, and other forest products may be cut or taken from the public forests without the payment of forestry charges, subject to certain conditions.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:

SECTION 1. Subsection (b) of section nine of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven, as amended by Acts Numbered Eighteen hundred and Eighteen hundred and seventy-two, is hereby further

amended, so that the said subsection (b) of the aforesaid section nine shall read as follows:

"(b) For the period of ten years from the date of the passage of this Act every person who is a resident of the Philippine Islands and a citizen of the United States or a native of the Philippine Islands, or an honorably discharged soldier or sailor of the Army or Navy of the United States, or a person who has under and by virtue of the Treaty of Paris acquired the political rights of natives of the Philippine Islands, may cut or take or hire cut or taken for himself from the public forests, without license and free of charge, such timber, other than timber of the first group, and such firewood, resins, other forest products, and stone or earth as he may require for house building, fencing, boat building, or other personal use of himself or his family. Timber thus cut without license shall not be sold nor shall it be exported from the province where cut, except as hereinafter authorized: *Provided*, That the Director of Forestry, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may set aside for the use of the inhabitants of any municipality, township, or settlement a suitable tract of forest, which shall be known as a communal forest, and the privilege of cutting, taking, or hiring cut or taken from the public forest, without license and free of charge, such timber, other than timber of the first group, and such firewood, resins, other forest products, and stone or earth as any resident of the municipality may require for house building, fencing, boat building, or other personal use of himself or his family, shall then be exercised only within the communal forest thus set aside. Such communal forests shall be on lands more suitable for forestry than for agriculture. They shall be administered by the Director of Forestry, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in such a way as to assure the people having rights therein of a continued supply of forest products necessary for their home use, and to this end the Director of Forestry may prescribe the species and sizes of trees that may be cut and the manner of removal of such trees or other forest products, stone, or earth. When there is no public forest land conveniently situated within the limits of a province to which any municipality, township, or settlement belongs, and when such public forest land exists in a neighboring province, it may be set aside as a communal forest for such municipality, township, or settlement, and timber cut in it without a license may then be exported from such communal forest to the municipality, township, or settlement in question. Exploitation of a communal forest for revenue shall be allowed only when the best interest of such forest demands cutting in excess of local needs. Such exploitation for revenue shall be carried on under license in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as in public forests. On satisfactory showing that a resident of any municipality, township, or settlement for which a communal forest has been set aside will erect a house of strong materials the Director of Forestry may issue or cause to be issued to such resident a written permit for the cutting within such communal forest of the requisite amount of first-group timber without charge, and such cutting shall then be lawful. Subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of Forestry may issue rules for carrying out the provisions of this paragraph,

and such rules may provide for the suspension or withdrawal from any person of the free-use privilege herein provided as a punishment for the violation of the Forest Act, as amended, the forest rules, or of the provisions of this paragraph and the rules promulgated hereunder: *And provided further*, That when a communal forest has not been set aside for the use of the inhabitants of any municipality, township, or settlement, any adult inhabitant of such municipality, township, or settlement who is a citizen of the United States or a native of the Philippine Islands, or an honorably discharged soldier or sailor of the Army or Navy of the United States, or a person who has, under and by virtue of the Treaty of Paris, acquired the political rights of natives of the Philippine Islands may secure a permit to cut and use, free of charge, timber of the first group other than ebony, camagon, or lanete, under the following conditions: (1) He shall forward to the Director of Forestry, or to his duly authorized agent, a guaranty that he will construct a building or buildings of strong materials for the personal use of himself or his family, stating the nature and size of such building or buildings and the character and approximate amounts of the materials which will enter into their construction. The guaranty shall bear upon it a statement from the president of the municipality or township or the headman of the settlement, as the case may be, to the effect that the applicant is a responsible resident of his municipality, township, or settlement, and that there is reason to believe that he is financially able to construct the proposed building or buildings and that he will do so. The applicant will state the amount and kind of first-group timber which he requests to be allowed to use for the building or buildings which he guarantees to erect, and the amount of timber requested shall not be in excess of that reasonably necessary for the construction of such building or buildings. Upon the receipt of such application the Director of Forestry, or his duly authorized agent, shall issue a free permit to cut the first-group timber reasonably necessary for the construction of such building or buildings. (2) The provisions of this section relative to the free use of timber of the first group shall be made applicable to any province by order of the Secretary of the Interior upon receipt by him of a resolution of the provincial board of such province requesting that they be made applicable to such province.

"A house which has its frame, floor, and sides made of wood shall be considered a house of strong materials within the meaning of this Act.

"Dealers in forest products, stone, or earth taken from the public forests shall pay the charges prescribed in article fourteen of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, entitled 'The Internal Revenue Law of Nineteen hundred and four,' on all such products taken by them. Every person, firm, or company whose business it is to sell timber or other forest products, stone, or earth shall be regarded as a dealer in such products within the meaning of this Act."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this law, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with the provisions of section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, April 18, 1910.

C. B. No. 9.

[No. 1977.]

AN ACT Providing for the filing, with the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks of the Executive Bureau, of the first deed of mortgage, trust, or guaranty, dated the nineteenth day of May, nineteen hundred and nine, executed by the Manila Railroad Company in favor of the Government of the Philippine Islands, and of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, as trustees, creating upon the property mentioned in said instrument a lien from the date of its filing, modifying the provisions of Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and twelve, in regard to the lien of the mortgages filed heretofore, and exempting said instruments from the payment of stamp taxes, and the filing of the subordinating agreement.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:

SECTION 1. The first deed of mortgage and contract of guaranty of May nineteenth, nineteen hundred and nine, as approved by the Secretary of War on the twenty-eighth day of January, nineteen hundred and ten, executed by the Manila Railroad Company in favor of the Government of the Philippine Islands and of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, as trustees, shall be and constitute a lien upon all the properties described in the said instrument from the time of the filing of said instrument with the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks of the Executive Bureau, which lien shall be prior to and take precedence of any and all liens and encumbrances which may thereafter arise against the said property, except such liens as arise from the imposition of lawful taxes, fines, and assessments upon the same. Any subsequent conveyance of said property, or any part thereof, or any interest therein, shall be subject to the aforesaid lien.

SEC. 2. In consideration of the agreements executed by the bondholders of the first and second mortgages of The Manila Railroad Company in favor of the Central Trust Company of New York and of The New York Trust Company, subordinating the lien of the said first and second mortgages to that mentioned in the preceding section, which shall be filed with the mortgage and contract of guaranty referred to in section one hereof, the provisions of Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and twelve are hereby modified: *Provided, however*, That the lien granted in said mortgages shall continue in force and effect in so far as it does not refer to all the properties set forth in the deed of mortgage executed in favor of the Government of the Philippine Islands, and of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, as trustees. The said subordination shall commence to take effect from the date of the filing with the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks of the Executive Bureau, of the subordinating agreements executed by the Manila Railroad Company with the bondholders of the first and second mortgages.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as depriving the grantees or beneficiaries under said instrument of any right or lien in connection therewith which exists by law independent of this Act.

SEC. 4. The chief of the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks of the Executive Bureau shall, upon the filing of the instruments referred to in sections one and two of this Act, indorse

thereon the date and hour when the same were filed, with his official signature thereto, and the said indorsement shall be *prima facie* evidence of the date and hour when the instruments were filed for record.

SEC. 5. The said instruments shall be preserved and indexed in the same manner as the papers and documents of corporations filed with the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks of the Executive Bureau, under the provisions of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine and amendments thereto.

SEC. 6. The chief of the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks of the Executive Bureau shall collect for the filing of each one of the instruments provided for in this Act the sum of twenty-five pesos.

SEC. 7. The said instruments are hereby exempted from the payment of the stamp taxes provided by section one hundred and sixteen of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty nine, as amended.

SEC. 8. A copy of each one of said instruments, certified by the chief of the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks of the Executive Bureau, shall be of and have the same legal effect as the original.

SEC. 9. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, April 19, 1910.

A. B. No. 58.

[No. 1978.]

AN ACT Providing that the annual tax on the assessed value of the real estate of the city of Manila for the year nineteen hundred and ten shall be one and one-half per centum thereof.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:

SECTION 1. The annual tax on the assessed value of all the real estate of the city of Manila subject to taxation shall be, for the year nineteen hundred and ten, one and one-half per centum thereof instead of two per centum thereof, anything contained in section forty-seven of Act Numbered One hundred and eighty-three, as amended, to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided, however,* That one per centum of the assessed value of the said real estate shall be payable on or before the first day of July, nineteen hundred and ten, and the remaining one-half per centum shall be payable on or before the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and ten.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, April 19, 1910.

A. B. No. 59.

[No. 1979.]

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered Eighty-three, entitled "The Provincial Government Act," by further extending the powers of provincial governments in certain particulars.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:

SECTION 1. Act Numbered Eighty-three, entitled "The Provincial Government Act," as amended by Acts Numbered Three hundred and seventy-two, Twelve hundred and seventy-three, Fifteen hundred and forty-eight, and Sixteen hundred and fifty-two, is hereby further amended, so that subsection (nn) of section thirteen shall read as follows:

"(nn) To appropriate, in its discretion, moneys from any of its funds in excess of all just debts and liabilities falling due within the fiscal year, except those funds the use of which is otherwise specifically fixed by law, for loans to municipalities of the province, under such conditions as to the use of the funds loaned and as to the repayment of the loans with interest at three per centum per annum, as may be fixed by the provincial board: *Provided*, That the entire indebtedness of any municipality to which a loan is made shall not, inclusive of such loan, exceed five per centum of the assessed valuation of the property in said municipality;

"To provide, in its discretion, for the payment from provincial funds of their regular compensation during the period of their disability, not exceeding ninety days, to unclassified employees of the provincial government, including laborers, when said employees or laborers are injured in the clear line of duty; the necessary expenses of medical attendance, transportation, and hospital fees for such injured employees or laborers, and in case of their death from said injuries, their reasonable burial expenses may likewise, in the discretion of the provincial board, be paid from provincial funds;

"To appropriate moneys accruing to the provincial road and bridge fund for the purpose of providing and maintaining wharves, piers, and docks in accordance with plans and specifications furnished by the Bureau of Navigation, and removing obstructions to navigation within the limits of the province;

"To appropriate moneys from any of its funds, except those the use of which is otherwise specifically fixed by law, for other purposes having in view the general welfare of the province and its inhabitants;

"To authorize municipal councils of the capitals of provinces and subprovinces, general provisions of law to the contrary notwithstanding, to fix the salaries of the municipal officers of said capitals at an amount higher than that authorized in the scale established by the Municipal Code according to the class of the municipality, providing that the salaries so authorized shall not be over fifty per centum in excess of those established by said scale;

"To exempt capitals of provinces, when such action is considered beneficial to the public interests, subject to such rules as the provincial board may provide, from compliance with that part of Act Numbered

Sixteen hundred and ninety-one relating to salaries and wages which restricts the power of the municipal councils organized under Act Numbered Eighty-two, entitled 'The Municipal Code,' in the free disposition of their own funds;

"To extend, by resolution, whenever in its judgment the public interests require it, the time for the payment of the land tax without penalty, for a period not exceeding three months;

"To extend, also by resolution and for the same reasons and period, the time for the payment, without penalty, of the cedula personal tax;

"To provide by resolution in its discretion, subject to the conditions and provisions of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and fifty-two, for the increased tax authorized by said Act, and said resolution shall be and remain in force and effect during the year of its adoption and also subsequent years without further action by the board until repealed by another resolution of said board.

"No appropriation or resolution made pursuant to the provisions of this subsection (*nn*) shall be valid or take effect until it shall have been approved by the Governor-General or unless and until thirty days after receipt of notice thereof by the Governor-General shall have passed without the disapproval of the Governor-General having been given."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, April 19, 1910.

C. B. No. 5.

[No. 1980.]

AN ACT To provide for the creation of a commissioned and enlisted service within the Bureau of Navigation, the creation of a pension fund in connection therewith, and for the punishment of offenses against good order and discipline within such service.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:

SECTION 1. The Director of Navigation shall appoint the necessary petty officers and crews for the proper maintenance and operation of all vessels belonging to or under the charge of the Bureau of Navigation, and the necessary officers, light keepers, and apprentices for the proper performance of the light-house service in the Philippine Islands, subject to such rules, regulations, and examinations as the Director of Navigation, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, may prescribe.

Captains, first lieutenants, second lieutenants, and third lieutenants, Bureau of Navigation, shall be recommended by the Director of Navigation, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, and appointed and commissioned by the Governor-General, by and with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, and they shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the Director of Navigation: *Provided, however,* That no officer shall be

commissioned who is not a citizen of the United States or of the Philippine Islands and who has not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

SEC. 2. In addition to the regular pay of commissioned officers of the Bureau of Navigation, there shall be allowed and paid to each such officer an increase of ten per centum of his current annual pay for each five years' faithful and efficient service as a commissioned officer: *Provided*, That the amount of such increase shall not exceed forty per centum of the yearly pay of the grade as provided by law.

SEC. 3. The Director of Navigation is hereby authorized, subject to such rules, regulations, and examinations as the Director of Navigation, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, may prescribe, to enlist men for service in the Bureau of Navigation, and the term of such enlistment for all petty officers and crews of vessels, consisting of patrons, boatswains, quartermasters, coxswains, sailors, stewards, cooks, mess boys, carpenters, engineers, machinists, oilers, firemen, coal passers, and for light keepers, apprentices, and so forth, shall be two years; and to each petty officer, enlisted man, light keeper, apprentice, and so forth, there shall be paid, in addition to his regular pay, the sum of one peso per month and two pesos per month, respectively, for the second and third enlistment: *Provided, however*, That the Director of Navigation shall not enlist any petty officer or member of the crew of any vessel who is not a citizen of the United States or of the Philippine Islands or who has not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

SEC. 4. Each officer, enlisted man, light keeper, and light-house apprentice of the Bureau of Navigation shall, before entering upon the duties of his office or position, make and subscribe the following oath:

I, _____, having been appointed as _____ in the Bureau of Navigation, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of _____; that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in the Philippine Islands, and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that I will obey the laws, legal orders, and decrees promulgated by its duly constituted authorities; that I impose upon myself these obligations voluntarily, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter; so help me God. (The last four words to be stricken out in case of affirmation.)

(Signature of officer or member.)

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me this ____ day of _____, 19__.

The oath may be taken before any Judge, Justice of the peace, notary public, or other officer authorized to administer oaths, and when taken shall be filed in the office of the Bureau of Navigation.

SEC. 5. It shall be, and hereby is, made the duty of the Director of Navigation to see that the officers and crews of any vessel belonging to or under the charge or direction of the Bureau of Navigation, and the light keepers and apprentices of the light-house service, are suitably uniformed, equipped, governed, and disciplined for the performance of necessary duty, under such rules and regulations as the Director of Navigation shall prescribe, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, and, when in his judgment necessary, shall be suitably armed. The Director of Navigation is also

empowered to suspend, and for sufficient cause and upon the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, to punish or remove any officer or member of any crew and any light keeper or apprentice of the light-house service for inefficiency, misconduct, or disloyalty to the Government of the United States, or the commission of any of the offenses enumerated in section nine of this Act; and when any officer or member of any crew, light keeper, or apprentice of the light-house service shall have been convicted and sentenced by a court of competent jurisdiction of a criminal offense, or of any of the offenses hereinafter named, other than such offenses as are hereinafter made punishable in and by the summary court hereinafter provided, the Director of Navigation, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, may order his dishonorable discharge and the forfeiture of all pay and allowances due or to become due: *Provided, however,* That such removal of commissioned officers shall not be effective until approved by the Governor-General. The Director of Navigation is also hereby empowered to fill temporarily any and all vacancies occurring by reason of suspension, removal, discharge, resignation, death, or disability, or by transfer, promotion, or, in case of said crews, light-keepers, or light-house apprentices, by enlistment, as may seem to him advisable. The Director of Navigation is hereby also empowered to make any and all necessary and proper rules and regulations governing the selection and promotion of members of crews of vessels and light keepers and apprentices of the light-house service.

SEC. 6. When an officer, enlisted man, light keeper, or light-house apprentice of the Bureau of Navigation shall have had twenty or more years of continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service, he may, upon making application therefor, be retired from active service by the Secretary of Commerce and Police, and when so retired he shall receive until his death an annual pension equal to two and one-half per centum of the total sum of the pay and allowances received by him up to the time he is retired: *Provided, however,* That no officer, enlisted man, light keeper, or light-house apprentice shall receive an annual pension equivalent to more than seventy-five per centum of the amount of his current pay and allowances received by him at the time he is retired.

The Government of the Philippine Islands shall not be responsible for any pension provided by this section to be paid to any retired officer, enlisted man, light keeper, or light-house apprentice of the Bureau of Navigation, but the same shall be paid from a fund created in accordance with the provisions of section seven hereof.

The service of any officer, enlisted man, light keeper, or light-house apprentice shall be considered continuous for the purposes of this section if he be not separated from the service at any time for a longer period than one year.

SEC. 7. In order that a fund may be provided for the purpose set forth in section six there shall be deducted and retained two per centum of the monthly pay of all officers, petty officers, and enlisted men, light keepers, and apprentices. The deductions and retentions shall be noted on the pay roll and the cashier of the Bureau of Navigation shall pay each officer, petty officer, enlisted man, light keeper, and apprentice, only the net amount due, the same being his total pay less such retentions and deductions as may have been made pursuant

to this Act. The cashier shall keep a record in duplicate of all such retentions and deductions showing the amount thereof and the name of the officer, petty officer, enlisted man, light keeper, or apprentice, as the case may be, and shall forward one copy to the Insular Auditor at the end of each month, retaining the duplicate copy on file in his office. The amount of these deductions and retentions shall be deposited in the Insular Treasury to the credit of the fund hereby created, which shall be known as "the pension fund, Bureau of Navigation," and these deposits shall constitute a special fund for the payment of pensions as hereinbefore provided and shall not be considered general revenues of the Philippine Islands. This fund may also be expended for the relief of officers, enlisted men, light keepers, and apprentices injured or incapacitated in line of duty, or for the benefit of the widows and orphans of such officers, enlisted men, light keepers, and apprentices as may have lost their lives in the line of duty. The Director of Navigation is hereby authorized to recommend to the Governor-General the disposition of this fund for such purposes and it may be so expended upon the authorization and approval of, and under such regulations as may be prescribed by, the Governor-General.

SEC. 8. The investment of the said pension fund of the Bureau of Navigation shall be in charge of the postal savings bank investment board provided for by section eighteen (a) of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-three, and said fund may be invested in the securities authorized in said section, as amended, for funds of the Postal Savings Bank without, however, the limitations in regard to the proportion of the funds which may be invested in different classes of securities.

SEC. 9. Any officer, enlisted man, light keeper, or apprentice of the Bureau of Navigation,

(a) Who participates in, incites, or encourages any mutinous uprising, or begins, incites, causes, or joins in any mutiny, opposition, or resistance to, or defiance of any superior authority in said Bureau with intent to usurp, subvert, or override the same, or who, being present, does not use his utmost endeavors to suppress all such mutiny, opposition, resistance, or defiance, or who, having knowledge of any such mutiny, opposition, resistance, or defiance being intended, does not without delay give information thereof to such superior authority, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand pesos, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

(b) Who willfully disobeys the lawful command of his superior officer shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand pesos, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

(c) Who, being duly enlisted therein, absents himself from duty without leave and with intent not to return, or advises or persuades others to do the like, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand pesos, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

(d) Who misbehaves himself before any outlaw, robber, pirate, or other enemy, shamefully abandons his ship or light station, or advises or persuades others to do the like, or quits his post to plunder or

pillage, shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand pesos, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 10. Any petty officer, enlisted man, light keeper, or apprentice, who willfully, or through neglect, wastes, loses, or spoils property put in his charge, his clothing or accouterments or behaves himself with disrespect toward his superior officer, or advises or persuades any other enlisted man, light keeper, or apprentice to be disrespectful to his superior officer, or absents himself from his ship or light station without leave from his superior officer, or hires another to do his duty for him, or is found drunk on duty, or advises or persuades any other petty officer, enlisted man, light keeper, or apprentice to desert from his ship or light station, or is guilty of any petty offense, disorder, or neglect to the prejudice of good order and discipline not hereinbefore mentioned, shall be punished as the summary court hereinafter provided for shall direct, subject to the provisions and limitations hereinafter contained.

Sec. 11. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section ten hereof, the Director of Navigation, the Assistant Director of Navigation, the Second Assistant Director of Navigation, and the Marine Superintendent of the Bureau of Navigation are each hereby designated as summary court officers before any one of whom offenders under the provisions of section ten hereof shall be brought to trial within twenty-four hours of the time of their arrest or as soon thereafter as is practicable, and the officer holding a summary court shall have the power to administer oaths, and to hear and determine such cases, and, when satisfied of the guilt of the accused, adjudge the punishment to be inflicted as hereinafter provided. No petty officer, enlisted man, light keeper, or apprentice shall, while awaiting trial, be confined with prisoners who are not also petty officers, enlisted men, light keepers, or apprentices, nor at all unless such confinement be absolutely necessary as a measure of restraint; and no petty officer or light keeper shall be sentenced to confinement except when he is also sentenced to reduction to a lower grade. No petty officer or light keeper reduced to a lower grade by sentence of the summary court shall be again advanced within six months from the date of such sentence. When the accused is sentenced to a forfeiture of pay, the sentence may provide for the deduction of the amount of the forfeiture in equal monthly installments, during a period of not exceeding six months after the date of the sentence. The summary court shall keep a record in which shall be entered all cases heard and determined and the action had thereon.

Upon the first conviction the maximum penalties for the offenses described shall be as stated in the following schedule:

Losing or spoiling accouterments or clothing through neglect.

Five days' confinement and reimbursement of the value of the accouterments or clothing lost; for petty officers and light keepers, reduction in grade in addition thereto.

Absence without leave:

(a) One hour or less-----

Forfeiture of one peso and fifty centavos for petty officers and light keepers; enlisted men and apprentices, one peso.

Absence without leave—Continued.

(b) For more than one to six hours, inclusive.

Forfeiture of three pesos for petty officers and light keepers; enlisted men and apprentices, two pesos.

(c) For more than six to twelve hours, inclusive.

Forfeiture of six pesos for petty officers and light keepers; enlisted men and apprentices, four pesos.

(d) For more than twelve to twenty-four hours, inclusive.

Forfeiture of ten pesos for petty officers and light keepers; enlisted men and apprentices, eight pesos.

(e) For more than twenty-four to forty-eight hours, inclusive.

Forfeiture of fifteen pesos and confinement at hard labor for five days or reduction in grade for petty officers and light keepers; enlisted men and apprentices, ten pesos and confinement at hard labor for five days.

(f) For more than two to ten days, inclusive.

Forfeiture of twenty pesos and confinement at hard labor for ten days and reduction in grade for petty officers and light keepers; enlisted men and apprentices, twelve pesos and confinement for ten days at hard labor.

(g) For more than ten to thirty days, inclusive.

Forfeiture of all pay and one month's confinement at hard labor.

Using threatening or insulting language or behaving in an insubordinate manner to a superior officer or showing disrespect to a superior officer while in the execution of his duties.

One month's confinement at hard labor and forfeiture of fifteen pesos; for petty officers and light keepers, reduction in grade in addition thereto.

Found drunk on duty-----

Forfeiture of fifteen pesos for enlisted men and apprentices; for petty officers and light keepers, forfeiture of twenty pesos and reduction in grade in addition thereto.

Noisy or disorderly conduct aboard ship or at light station.

Forfeiture of ten pesos for petty officers and light keepers; enlisted men and apprentices, five pesos.

Drunk and disorderly aboard ship or at light station, but not on duty.

Forfeiture of ten pesos and reduction in grade for petty officers and light keepers; enlisted men and apprentices, forfeiture of five pesos, or confinement at hard labor for five days, or both.

Petty officers, light keepers, enlisted men, or apprentices gambling or encouraging gambling.

Reduction in grade and forfeiture of five pesos for petty officers and light keepers; enlisted men and apprentices, forfeiture of five pesos.

Encouraging another to behave in a disrespectful manner to a superior officer, or encouraging another to desert, or to commit any petty offense.

Forfeiture of fifteen pesos and reduction in grade for petty officers and light keepers; enlisted men and apprentices, forfeiture of ten pesos, or confinement at hard labor for ten days, or both.

Any offense created by this Act for which a specific penalty is not provided shall be punished by forfeiture of not more than one month's pay or by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than one month, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Upon a second conviction for any one of the above-described offenses within six months the penalty may be increased to twice that provided in the foregoing schedule, and upon a third conviction for any offense within the term of enlistment, in addition to the penalty prescribed for a second offense, the offender may be dishonorably discharged.

SEC. 12. All forfeitures imposed in accordance with the last preceding section shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands, and shall be added to the fund created by section seven of this Act and used for the purposes therein provided. All expenditures made from such fund shall be audited by the Insular Auditor.

SEC. 13. The rules contained in the "Manual for Courts-martial, and so forth," for use in the United States Navy, published by the Secretary of the Navy, in so far as such rules relate to procedure, forms of charges, previous convictions, records, reports, sentences, and approvals, shall be observed by the summary court provided by section eleven, in so far as said rules are applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 14. Pending investigation of a charge of crime or conduct unbecoming an officer or gentleman or prejudicial to good order and discipline in the service the Director of Navigation, Assistant Director of Navigation, Second Assistant Director of Navigation, and Marine Superintendent, or any captain in the Bureau of Navigation, may arrest and confine in his quarters on board any vessel or at any light station any subordinate officer, or, pending investigation of the charge and action thereon, may arrest and confine, for not exceeding ten days, any enlisted man, light keeper, or apprentice charged with crime or conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline. Any petty officer, enlisted man, light keeper, or light-house apprentice of the Bureau of Navigation charged with crime or with any offense under this Act may be arrested and temporarily confined by any superior authority of the Bureau of Navigation until delivered to the proper executive or judicial officials having jurisdiction over such crime or offense, or until tried, when the offense is punishable by the summary court provided in this Act. Such arrest and confinement shall be without warrant.

SEC. 15. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That if any of the crimes herein enumerated are punishable under the provisions of the Penal Code by higher penalties than those herein provided, the provisions of the Penal Code shall prevail.

Enacted, April 19, 1910.

A. B. No. 68.

[No. 1981.]

AN ACT Providing for the establishment of a sanitarium at Sibul, San Miguel de Mayumo, Province of Bulacan, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:

SECTION 1. The construction of a sanitarium at Sibul, near the springs of the same name, situate in the municipality of San Miguel de Mayumo, Province of Bulacan, is hereby authorized and directed for the purpose of providing and maintaining an adequate service and to admit and provide accommodations for public officials and private parties. Subject to the recommendations of the committee hereinafter created, and to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the Consulting Architect shall prepare the plans for the said sanitarium and the Director of Health shall select the site of same.

SEC. 2. There shall be at Sibul a resident physician, who shall be appointed by the Governor-General, with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, at a salary not exceeding four thousand pesos per annum. The said physician shall, in accordance with the orders and directions of the Director of Health, manage the bathing establishment, give advice, and if necessary, gratuitous attendance to the indigent sick, and have charge of the sanitarium when the same shall be constructed. The said physician shall designate the duties of the employees authorized and see that they properly perform the same, and shall have in his charge, besides the sanitarium buildings of Sibul, such furniture, supplies, and other articles as he may receive for use in the said buildings. Pending the establishment at Sibul of a pharmacy, he shall have in his charge the medicines sent him by the Director of Health and shall fill all prescriptions requested to be filled, for which services he shall collect a minimum charge of fifty centavos, and the proceeds from such services and all other funds that he may receive under this Act, shall be covered by him into the Insular Treasury.

SEC. 3. Provision is hereby made for the immediate continuation of the improvements at Sibul, including the straightening out of the esteros, the construction of the central park and of the public lavatory and closet, the opening and construction of streets, and the erection of the pavilion which it is proposed to build at or near the entrance of the bathing establishment.

SEC. 4. A committee is hereby created, to be composed of Donato Teodoro, provincial governor of Bulacán; Hugh Redmond, district engineer; Miguel Siojo, municipal president of San Miguel de Mayumo, Province of Bulacan, and two other members appointed by the Governor-General, to make, subject to the approval of the Governor-General, the aforesaid improvements and such others as they may deem advisable. All future vacancies in the committee created by this section shall be filled by appointment by the Governor-General. The said committee shall provide the necessary plans for the construction of the buildings referred to in the next preceding section, trace new streets and extend those of the existing streets that it may see fit, all this within the zone heretofore reserved, and in the change of lots, opening or widening of streets, agreements

with the property owners, and, if necessary, expropriations, the said committee may proceed with the same powers and duties, which are hereby expressly conferred upon it, as those vested in the committee created by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-three: *Provided, however*, That no decision, order, or resolution of any kind of the committee shall take effect and be executed without the express approval of the Governor-General.

SEC. 5. The wagon road connecting the municipality of Baliuag with that of San Miguel, both in the Province of Bulacan, and likewise the wagon road connecting San Miguel de Mayumo and Sibul, are hereby placed under the control of the committee created in the next preceding section, and their construction and maintenance shall be carried on by said committee with the funds appropriated by this Act, provided that the provincial board of Bulacan passes a resolution, approved by the Governor-General, guaranteeing the construction and maintenance of the wagon road connecting the municipality of Baliuag with that of Polo, both in the Province of Bulacan.

SEC. 6. The sum of fifty thousand pesos is hereby appropriated out of any Insular funds not otherwise appropriated, in addition to the unexpended balances of the funds appropriated for improvements at Sibul by Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and fifty-four, which shall be added to this appropriation, and the Governor-General is authorized to make provision for the expenditure of the sum of fifty thousand pesos of the funds available and at the disposition of the said Governor-General under the provisions of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and two. Of the total sum of one hundred thousand pesos authorized in this section, sixty thousand pesos shall be set aside for the construction of the Sibul sanitarium, and the remaining forty thousand pesos shall be set aside, in the discretion of the committee, for other improvements that may be planned under this Act. The Director of Health is hereby authorized to charge the expenses connected with the appointment of the physician at Sibul and that of his employees, and with the initial expenses of the installation of the sanitarium, against the contingent expenses of his Bureau.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with the provisions of section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five, entitled "An Act providing the time at which all Acts of the Philippine Legislature shall take effect."

Enacted, April 19, 1910.

A. B. No. 69.

[No. 1982.]

AN ACT Providing for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Doctor José Rizal, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:

SECTION 1. It is hereby directed that June nineteenth, nineteen hundred eleven, the anniversary of the birth of Doctor José Rizal, be solemnly celebrated in all the public schools of the Philippine Islands. The Director of Education shall, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, prepare an adequate programme of school exercises and other acts having allusion to the life of Doctor José Rizal, and, subject to like approval, the said Director

of Education may announce competitions, grant prizes, print pamphlets, and do any other thing tending to carry into effect the purpose of this Act to solemnly commemorate the said fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Doctor José Rizal. The Director of Education is hereby authorized to charge any sum, not in excess of fifteen thousand pesos, that he may consider necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, against the contingent expenses of his Bureau.

SEC. 2. The municipal councils of all provinces organized under the Provincial Government Act, and those of Mindoro, Palawan, and Batanes, are hereby authorized to attend said celebrations and contribute to the expense thereof and of others held for the same purpose, out of any available funds of the municipality. The said municipal councils are authorized to receive public subscriptions for this purpose and the funds so secured shall be covered into the municipal treasury, to be expended by the municipal council for the purposes of this Act and for none other.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, April 19, 1910.

A. B. No. 64.

[No. 1983.]

AN ACT Authorizing the appointment of certain high school students as Government pupils while pursuing a course of training for teaching, and authorizing expenditure for such pupils from funds designated by section twenty-six of Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and sixty-one, as amended.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:

SECTION 1. The Director of Education is hereby authorized, subject to the conditions which the Secretary of Public Instruction may require, to appoint Government students to receive the benefit of the provisions of this Act while pursuing a course in training for teaching in the Philippine Normal School or in the Philippine School of Arts and Trades. Students so appointed shall have completed at least the studies of the second year of a high-school course, except as elsewhere provided in this Act, and shall not be over twenty-one years of age.

SEC. 2. The division superintendents of schools of the provinces organized under Act Numbered Eighty-three, entitled "The Provincial Government Act," and those in the Provinces of Palawan, Mindoro, and Batanes, shall select from among the male and female students in the municipalities and townships inhabited by Christian tribes in their provinces those who, in the judgment of said superintendents, possess the best qualifications to receive the instruction hereinbefore provided for, and shall recommend them to the Director of Education for appointment. Those appointed shall sign a contract by which they shall bind themselves to serve, upon the completion of the term of study, as municipal or Insular teachers in any of the municipalities of the province of their origin and faithfully to discharge the duties of the office for the salary which may be fixed by competent authority during a period of time equal to

that employed by them in study under the privileges of this Act: *Provided*, That in case no student possessing the qualifications specified in section one of this Act resides in a province and desires to accept appointment, selection may be made of the best qualified students residing in the province who hold certificates of completion of the intermediate course, and are enrolled as students in any public secondary school.

SEC. 3. The total number of students which may be appointed under this Act shall not exceed one hundred during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eleven. The Director of Education shall distribute said number among the provinces organized under Act Numbered Eighty-three, and among the municipalities and townships of the Provinces of Palawan, Mindoro, and Batanes, taking into account the number of pupils in the public schools of each province during the term next preceding that when the selection is made: *Provided*, That at least one student shall be chosen from each province. The Director of Education shall from time to time file a report with the Secretary of Public Instruction regarding the total number of students selected, and said report shall be transmitted to the Philippine Legislature at the beginning of each session.

SEC. 4. Students selected shall be entitled to traveling and subsistence expenses from their place of residence to Manila and vice versa, and shall receive during the trip and their stay in Manila for attendance at said classes, as compensation of all expenses, the sum of twenty-five pesos a month.

SEC. 5. The Governor-General is hereby directed to authorize the expenditure of a sum necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act, not exceeding thirty thousand pesos, from the funds which have accumulated under the provisions of section twenty-six of Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and sixty-one, as amended; such amount to be expended by the Director of Education for such traveling and other expenses of students appointed as hereinbefore provided and the Director of Education may consider necessary for the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 6. This Act shall not be construed to repeal or supersede any of the provisions of subsection (1) of section forty of Act Numbered Eighty-two, as amended, but shall be in addition thereto.

SEC. 7. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, April 19, 1910.

A. B. No. 65.

[No. 1984.]

AN ACT Authorizing the creation of special classes of superior instruction for municipal or Insular teachers and appropriating the sum of fifty thousand pesos for such purpose.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:

SECTION 1. The Director of Education is hereby authorized, subject to the conditions which the Secretary of Public Instruction may re-

quire, to establish in the city of Manila special classes to furnish, in one or more courses, superior instruction to municipal teachers, municipal or Insular, who may be selected under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 2. As soon as possible after the Director of Education shall certify that the classes provided for in the next preceding section are ready to begin, the division superintendents of schools of the provinces organized under Act Numbered Eighty-three, entitled "The Provincial Government Act," shall select from among the male and female teachers in the municipalities of their provinces those who, in the judgment of said superintendents, possess the best qualifications to receive the superior instruction hereinbefore provided for, to sign a contract by which they shall bind themselves to serve, upon the completion of the special and proper course or courses of study, as municipal or Insular teachers in any of the municipalities of the province of their origin and faithfully to discharge the duties of the office for the salary which may be fixed by competent authority during a period of time equal to that employed by them in study under the privileges of this Act: *Provided, notwithstanding*, That teachers who have served as such for a period of time less than two school years may not be selected.

SEC. 3. The total number of teachers which may be selected for said special classes may not exceed one hundred. The Director of Education shall distribute said number among the provinces organized under Act Numbered Eighty-three, and the special Provinces of Mindoro, Palawan, and Batanes, taking into account the number of scholars in the public schools of each province during the term next preceding that when the selection is made: *Provided, notwithstanding*, That at least one teacher shall be chosen from each province. The Director of Education shall from time to time file a report with the Secretary of Public Instruction regarding the total number of teachers selected, and said report shall be transmitted to the Philippine Legislature at the beginning of each session.

SEC. 4. Teachers selected shall be entitled to traveling and subsistence expenses from their place of residence to Manila, and vice versa, and shall receive during the trip and their stay in Manila for attendance at said special classes, as compensation of all expenses, an amount at least equal to that which they received as municipal or Insular teachers on leaving their municipalities, providing the sum shall not exceed forty pesos per month.

SEC. 5. The sum of fifty thousand pesos, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of the funds of the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the Bureau of Education in the establishment and operation of the course or courses of special classes herein authorized, in traveling expenses and compensation of the teachers selected for the purpose, and in other expenditures that the said Bureau of Education may consider necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, and it is hereby directed that the unexpended balance of the funds appropriated by Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and fifty-seven shall remain at the disposition of the Director of Education and accrue to the appropriation made in this Act.

SEC. 6. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, April 19, 1910.

C. B. No. 8.

[No. 1985.]

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "The Postal Savings Bank Act," as amended, by providing an additional class of securities for the investment of postal savings bank funds.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:

SECTION 1. Section eighteen of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-three, as amended, is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(10) In first mortgages upon leasehold interests on lands having still not less than fifty years to run, and all buildings thereon, when the lands are situated in the cities of Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, or Zamboanga, and when the title to the lands is in the Government of the Philippine Islands, and the buildings are of a permanent and substantial character: *Provided*, That the amount of the loan shall not exceed sixty per cent of the appraised value of the buildings."

Enacted, April 19, 1910.

A. B. No. 73.

[No. 1986.]

AN ACT Confirming the action of the Governor-General in deporting from the Philippine Islands, by request of the Imperial Chinese consul-general, on August nineteenth, nineteen hundred and nine, certain persons of Chinese nationality.

Whereas the Governor-General has recently, at the request of the representative of the Chinese Government, and in the exercise of authority vested in him by law, authorized the deportation from the Philippine Islands of twelve alien Chinese, subjects of the Emperor of China, after careful investigation, and upon being convinced, by the result of said investigation, that the presence of the said individuals in the Philippine Islands might result in serious harm to the Chinese colony and constitute a serious danger to the public tranquility and welfare; and

Whereas, the Governor-General has sent a message to the Legislature, setting forth the facts in regard to the matter, therefore,

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:

SECTION 1. The action of the Governor-General in deporting from the Philippine Islands, at the request of the Imperial Chinese consul-general, on or about the nineteenth day of August, nineteen hundred and nine, the twelve persons of the Chinese race and subjects of the Emperor of China, is hereby approved, ratified, confirmed, and in all respects declared legal and not subject to question or review.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature, entitled "An Act providing the time at which all Acts of the Philippine Legislature shall take effect."

Enacted, April 19, 1910.

A. B. No. 57.

[No. 1987.]

AN ACT Appropriating funds for sundry expenses of the University of the Philippines during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eleven, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be respectively necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the University of the Philippines, to be expended by the Board of Regents of said University, for the ends specified by law, in accordance with section six, letter (a), of Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and seventy, during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eleven;

For the office of the Board of Regents, one thousand five hundred pesos; for the College of Agriculture, sixty-eight thousand eight hundred pesos; for the School of Fine Arts, twenty-eight thousand and ten pesos; for the College of Veterinary Science, eighteen thousand one hundred pesos; for the College of Philosophy, Science, and Letters, sixty-seven thousand six hundred pesos; for the College of Civil Engineering, six thousand pesos; in all, one hundred and ninety thousand and ten pesos: *Provided*, That the Board of Regents may, in its discretion, transfer the whole or any part of the appropriation for any college, school, or office of the University of the Philippines to any other college, school, or office of the University of the Philippines and expend the same in the manner which the said Board shall deem most necessary and expedient: *And provided further*, That the Board of Regents is hereby authorized to appoint employees of the Departments and Bureaus of the Government to positions in the University of the Philippines at such compensation as may be fixed by said Board of Regents, which compensation shall be paid to such employees from the appropriation for the University of the Philippines, Act Numbered One hundred and forty-eight to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, April 19, 1910.

A. B. No. 71.

[No. 1988.]

AN ACT Making appropriations for public works and permanent improvements, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following-named public works and permanent improvements, and for other purposes of the Insular Government: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriations herein made shall be available for use in any of the works herein authorized without prior authorization of the Governor-General.

BUREAU OF HEALTH.

For the continuance of the construction of hospital, bodegas, and additional houses to provide accommodations for lepers, fifty thousand pesos: *Provided*, That the Bureau of Health is hereby authorized to continue construction work without the intervention of the Bureau of Public Works or the Consulting Architect, existing law to the contrary notwithstanding.

BUREAU OF SCIENCE.

For additional stacks and steel and glass gangway, stair-case, and railing for the scientific library, to be transferred to the new wing of the laboratory building, seventeen thousand five hundred pesos.

For stables for animals used in investigation of contagious diseases, five thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF CONSTABULARY.

For permanent buildings and sites, to be allotted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, fifty thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS.

For the construction, improvement, and, where necessary, maintenance of roads and bridges in those provinces which shall accept the provisions of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and fifty-two, and which shall by resolution of the provincial board guarantee, by continuing annual appropriations, the establishment of such conservation system as may be necessary in the judgment of the Director of Public Works on all first-class roads now or hereafter constructed and declared to be such by the Director of Public Works, including the construction, improvement, and maintenance of roads and bridges in the Provinces of Mindoro, Palawan, and Batanes, to be allotted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, one million five hundred thousand pesos: *Provided*, That with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police first had, not exceeding one hundred thousand pesos of the aforesaid sum may be expended to aid provinces which have appropriated money from provincial funds

to assist in the construction of important roads in their respective provinces: *And provided further*, That five hundred thousand pesos of the one and one-half million hereinbefore appropriated shall be considered as a continuing annual appropriation so long as the resolutions of all the provincial boards organized under Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and fifty-two shall continue the tax authorized in the said Act in favor of and for the exclusive benefit of the provinces and municipalities.

For the construction of specific interprovincial roads, to be allotted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, three hundred thousand pesos.

For the drilling of artesian wells and to obtain water by other means, including the cost of new equipment and pumping plants, when necessary, to be allotted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, three hundred thousand pesos.

For the construction of new buildings and the purchase of equipment for the Philippine Normal School, two hundred thousand pesos.

For the improvement and preservation of the old Magallanes Monument on the Island of Mactan, municipality of Opon, and the wagon roads thereof, as well as the road leading to said monument, five thousand pesos.

For the construction of a contagious-disease ward at the San Lazaro Hospital, in Manila, forty thousand pesos.

For the construction of an addition to the Ayuntamiento Building, twenty thousand six hundred and thirty pesos.

Total for the Bureau of Public Works, two million three hundred and sixty-five thousand six hundred and thirty pesos.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

For the improvement of ports, dredging of navigable rivers and canals, opening of new canals, construction of breakwaters, sea walls, dams and containing walls for the prevention of inundations, and the taking of soundings and preliminary surveys for such purposes, including the continuation of the construction of the sea wall in the port of Cebu, and the objects provided in Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-three, subject to the terms of the appropriation in Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and for the improvement of the port of Iloilo, to be allotted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, seven hundred thousand pesos.

For the construction of lights, buoys, and beacons (including keepers' houses, and so forth, as approved by the light-house board), forty thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF POSTS.

For the construction of new telegraph lines, the construction of wireless telegraph stations, and for the purchase of post-office boxes and cabinets, street letter boxes, telegraph instruments, and wireless telegraph instruments, to be allotted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, fifty thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

To aid the municipal governments in the construction of central school buildings, to be allotted by the Secretary of Public Instruction, one hundred thousand pesos.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

For the construction of new buildings for the College of Agriculture at Los Baños, ten thousand pesos.

For the purchase and installation of an electric light and power plant for the College of Agriculture at Los Baños, twelve thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

For alterations and improvements, Iloilo Quarantine Station, fifteen thousand five hundred pesos.

For the construction of a quarantine station at Cebu, purchase of land claims, and construction of a septic tank and windmill, sixteen thousand pesos.

At Alabang stock farm: For the construction of one isolation ward, one reinforced concrete reservoir, residence for employees of the serum laboratory, one barn, ten laborers' houses of light material, and fencing, sixteen thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF PRISONS.

For placing new reinforced concrete roofs on three cell houses, four thousand five hundred pesos.

For the completion of the installation of the sewer system, five thousand pesos.

Total appropriations for public works and permanent improvements, three million four hundred and fifty-seven thousand one hundred and thirty pesos.

SEC. 2. All balances remaining unexpended when any public works or permanent improvements appropriated for by this Act are completed shall be returned at once to the Insular Treasury and shall not be available for withdrawal or disbursement thereafter, but shall be carried to the general revenues of the Islands.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature, but the appropriations herein made shall not be available until July first, nineteen hundred and ten.

Enacted, April 19, 1910.

A. B. No. 63.

[No. 1989.]

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry expenses of the Insular Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eleven, and other designated periods.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be respectively necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in compensation for the service of the Insular Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eleven, unless otherwise stated.

EXECUTIVE.

For salaries as follows: Governor-General, at thirty thousand pesos per annum; five secretaries of executive departments, at twenty-one thousand pesos per annum each; one private secretary to the Governor-General, at five thousand pesos per annum; five private secretaries, at four thousand eight hundred pesos per annum each; in all, one hundred and sixty-four thousand pesos.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

For salaries as follows: President and four Commissioners, at ten thousand pesos per annum each; four Commissioners, not secretaries of departments, at fifteen thousand pesos per annum each: *Provided*, That should a new executive department be created, the Commissioner who is appointed Secretary thereof shall receive, as Commissioner, a salary not to exceed ten thousand pesos per annum; Secretary of the Commission, at six thousand pesos per annum; four private secretaries, at two thousand eight hundred pesos per annum each; in all, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand two hundred pesos.

PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY.

For salary of the Speaker of the Assembly, at sixteen thousand pesos per annum; per diems of thirty pesos each during ninety days for Delegates; Secretary of the Assembly, six thousand pesos per annum: *Provided*, That when a Delegate is selected for this office he shall receive two thousand pesos per annum while holding said office in addition to his per diems as Delegate; private secretary to the Speaker, four thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; per diems of thirty pesos each to Delegates who are members of the Joint Committee of the Legislature, whose number shall be fixed by the President of the Commission and the Speaker of the Assembly, and which shall sit during the recess of the Legislature for the same purpose as the committee authorized by section ten of Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for any other purpose of public interest as directed by either the President of the Commission or the Speaker of the Assembly, who may permit any of the members of the said committee to be absent; per diem at thirty pesos each for the chairman of the Committee on Accounts and the chairman of the Library Committee, and the chairman and members of the committee of three authorized by Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for members of other committees authorized by law or by resolution or by order of the President of the Commission and the Speaker of the Assembly while the Legislature is not in session, in case during said time their services may be required by the Speaker of the Assembly, who shall fix the minimum hours of session or of work for all the Assembly committees, or of any of their members, and shall have authority to regulate the manner in which they shall perform their duties; for salaries and compensations of subordinate personnel, which, with the exception of the Secretary, shall be appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, the provisions of existing law to the

contrary notwithstanding: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary of the Assembly may be appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly during the recess of the Legislature, but only to act during said recess, unless the Assembly provides otherwise; salaries and wages of officers and employees of other departments of the Government who, at the request of the Assembly or of the Speaker, and with the consent of their respective chiefs, shall have rendered or shall render services to the Assembly in addition to their regular duties; for such accrued leaves as may be granted to officers and employees in the office of the Secretary of the Assembly, whether their compensation be on an annual rate or on a per diem rate, in accordance with Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and twenty-two, which is hereby declared to be of retroactive effect and as of October sixteenth, nineteen hundred and seven; for traveling expenses of delegates, and per diems for traveling expenses of subordinate employees; rent of buildings; furniture; equipment, including uniforms for officers, pages, and messengers of the Assembly; stationery; printing and binding; postage, cablegrams, and telegrams, including those that the Assembly or the Speaker thereof shall address to or receive from either of the two Resident Commissioners in the United States; purchase of books for the library and installation of the library; electric current and telephones; repairs to buildings and furniture; transportation of officers and employees, and transportation and carriage of property; incidental expenses; in all, four hundred and fifty thousand pesos.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES TO THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

For salaries of two private secretaries to the Resident Commissioners to the United States, at four thousand pesos per annum each; for traveling expenses of such private secretaries: *Provided,* That if the Congress of the United States should pay any salary or traveling expenses, or part thereof, of such private secretaries, such payments shall be deducted from the amount hereby appropriated; in all, nine thousand pesos.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

For salaries and wages of Executive Secretary, at eighteen thousand pesos per annum; Assistant Executive Secretary, at twelve thousand pesos per annum; Second Assistant Executive Secretary, at seven thousand pesos per annum; two Special Agents, at eight thousand five hundred pesos per annum each, to be appointed by the Governor-General with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission.

Administration division:

Chief of division, class one; one clerk, class four; one clerk, class five; six clerks, class six; six clerks, class seven; four clerks, class eight; one clerk, class nine; three clerks, class ten; one clerk, Class A; one clerk, Class B; three clerks, Class C; six clerks, Class D; three clerks, Class E; six clerks, Class F; four clerks, Class H; nine messengers, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum each; twelve messengers, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each.

Division of legislative records:

Chief of division, whose duties shall be performed by the Secretary of the Commission without additional compensation; three clerks,

class six; one clerk, Class A; two clerks, at one thousand five hundred pesos per annum each; one messenger, at three hundred pesos per annum.

Translating division:

Chief of division, at seven thousand pesos per annum; assistant chief, class three; one clerk, class five; one clerk, class six; one clerk, class seven; two clerks, at three thousand pesos per annum each; two clerks, Class A; one clerk, Class F; one clerk, Class I; one messenger, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum.

Division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks:

Chief of division, whose duties shall be performed by the Second Assistant Executive Secretary; two clerks, class eight; two clerks, Class A; three clerks, Class D; four clerks, Class F; one clerk, Class H; three clerks, Class J; two messengers, at three hundred pesos per annum each.

Records division:

Chief of division, class three; one clerk, class five; two clerks, class six; three clerks, class seven; one clerk, class eight; one clerk, class nine; one clerk, class ten; one clerk, Class B; one clerk, Class C; two clerks, Class D; one clerk, Class E; three clerks, Class F; three clerks, Class G; three clerks, Class H; six clerks, Class I; six messengers, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum each; four messengers, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each.

Custodian force:

One janitor, Class A; one watchman, Class G; one laborer, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum; ten laborers, at three hundred pesos per annum each; four laborers, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Miscellaneous:

For per diems of ten pesos for the officer detailed as aid-de-camp to the Governor-General; for hire of temporary employees, including translators; for accrued leaves of absence; for salary allowances to employees appointed outside the Philippine Islands.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including purchase and repair of office equipment and furniture; purchase of office supplies; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; hire of transportation from the city of Manila; street-car tickets and emergency transportation; per diems or allowances in lieu thereof; cablegrams, postage, and telegrams; printing and binding; telephone rent; advertising; subscriptions to newspapers; for a fund to be expended in the discretion of the Governor-General; for reimbursement to judiciary appropriation account services of Reporter of the Supreme Court and office force in compiling the Acts of the Legislature, the Official Gazette, and so forth; electric lighting; janitor supplies, including ice and water; for official and contingent expenses in connection with the residences of the Governor-General, and other incidental expenses; in all, five hundred and thirty thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF AUDITS.

For salaries and wages, as follows:

Administration division:

Insular Auditor at twelve thousand pesos per annum; Deputy Insular Auditor, at seven thousand five hundred pesos per annum; two

assistant auditors, class one; two clerks, class two; two clerks, class three; two clerks, class four; six clerks, class five; four clerks, class six; seven clerks, class seven; five clerks, class eight; one clerk, class nine; one clerk, class ten; three clerks, Class A; three clerks, Class B; three clerks, Class C; two clerks, Class D; five clerks, Class E; fourteen clerks, Class F; thirteen clerks, Class G; twelve clerks, Class H; sixteen clerks, Class I; sixteen clerks, Class J; two clerks, Class K; one messenger, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; three messengers, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Provincial division:

Chief District Auditor, at six thousand pesos per annum; two clerks, class four; ten clerks, class five; ten clerks, class six; four clerks, class seven; two clerks, class eight; one clerk, Class C; one clerk, Class F; one clerk, Class H; three clerks, Class I; two clerks, Class J; one clerk, Class K; one clerk, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum.

Railway division:

For salaries and expenses of such personnel as may be authorized by the Governor-General for the audit of the accounts of railways in the Philippines, in compliance with existing regulation.

Miscellaneous:

Watchman, Intendencia Building; for temporary employees; for accrued leaves of absence; for salary allowances to employees appointed outside of the Philippine Islands.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including purchase and repair of office equipment and furniture; purchase of office supplies; transportation of officers, employees, and office supplies, per diems or allowances in lieu thereof; hire of transportation from the city of Manila; street-car tickets; cablegrams, postage, and telegrams; printing and binding; building service; printing Part II of the Auditor's Report; printing Spanish edition of Part I of the Auditor's Report, and other incidental expenses; in all, three hundred and fifty-seven thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE.

For salaries, wages, and other expenses, as follows: Director of Civil Service, at eight thousand pesos per annum; Assistant Director, at seven thousand pesos per annum; one examiner, class three; one examiner, class four; one examiner, class five; two examiners, class six; two examiners, class seven; three examiners, class eight; one clerk, Class A; two clerks, Class B; two clerks, Class C; two clerks, Class D; two clerks, Class F; six clerks, Class G; two clerks, Class H; one clerk, Class I; one clerk, Class J; one messenger, Class J; one messenger, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; two messengers, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each; for temporary employees, accrued leaves, salary allowances to employees appointed outside the Philippine Islands; for contingent expenses, including the purchase and repair of office equipment and furniture, purchase of office supplies, transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; hire of transportation from the city of Manila; street-car tickets; per diems or allowances in lieu thereof; cablegrams, postage, and telegrams; printing and binding; care and maintenance of office building; rent of telephone: *Provided*, That the cost of cablegrams

sent at the request of other branches of the Government shall be borne by the office making such request; in all, seventy-seven thousand pesos.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

BUREAU OF HEALTH.

For salaries, wages, and other expenses, as follows:

General office:

Director of Health, at twelve thousand pesos per annum; one messenger, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum.

Inspection division:

One Assistant Director, at seven thousand five hundred pesos per annum; one district health officer, at five thousand pesos per annum; three district health officers, at four thousand pesos per annum each; two district health officers, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; three district health officers, at three thousand pesos per annum each; three district health officers, at two thousand eight hundred pesos per annum each; three district health officers, at two thousand seven hundred pesos per annum each; twelve district health officers, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum each; one district health officer, at two thousand pesos per annum; one district health officer, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one district health officer, at one thousand two hundred pesos per annum; one medical inspector, at five thousand four hundred pesos per annum; one medical inspector, at five thousand pesos per annum; one medical inspector, at four thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; three medical inspectors, at four thousand five hundred pesos per annum each; thirteen medical inspectors, at four thousand pesos per annum each; one clerk, class seven; one sanitary inspector, class nine; five employees, at thirty pesos per month each; eleven employees, at twenty pesos per month each.

Sanitary engineering division:

One sanitary engineer, at seven thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, class nine; seven sanitary inspectors, class ten; one clerk, class G; one junior draftsman, Class G.

Statistical division:

One chief of division, at five thousand pesos per annum; one interpreter and translator, class eight; two clerks, Class C; one clerk, Class D; one clerk, Class I; two clerks, Class J.

Clerical division:

One chief of division, class four; one clerk, class six; four clerks, class seven; two clerks, class nine; one clerk, Class A; one clerk, Class E; one clerk, Class F; one clerk, Class G; two clerks, Class H; one clerk, Class I; three clerks, Class K; four employees, at thirty pesos per month each; one employee, at twenty pesos per month.

Property division:

One clerk, class six; one clerk, class ten; one clerk, Class F; one clerk, Class I; four employees, at thirty pesos per month each.

Vaccination division:

For the employment of sanitary inspectors in the city of Manila and in the provinces, under such restrictions as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, the provisions of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sanitary stations:

Six sanitary inspectors, class ten; one sanitary inspector, class nine; three municipal physicians, at one hundred and forty-one pesos and sixty-seven centavos per month each; five municipal physicians, at one hundred and twenty-five pesos per month each; eleven assistant sanitary inspectors, at sixty pesos per month each; fifty-four assistant sanitary inspectors, at fifty pesos per month each.

Disinfecting division:

One disinfector, class nine; two assistant disinfectors, Class A; six assistant disinfectors, at thirty pesos per month each.

Central Free Dispensary:

One pharmacist, class ten; one assistant pharmacist, at ninety pesos per month; one employee, at forty pesos per month.

Emergency funds:

Fifty thousand pesos for the purchase of equipment, medicines, and disinfectants and for the payment of sanitary employees to be used in those municipalities which are invaded by epidemic diseases and which lack sufficient funds to combat them, and for the suppression of epidemic diseases and pests.

Free tuberculosis dispensary:

Two nurses, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum each; two employees, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each.

Hospital service:

For one supervising nurse, class nine, with subsistence and quarters in kind; two internes, at one thousand pesos per annum each; two internes, at six hundred pesos per annum each; four internes, at three hundred pesos per annum each; for pupil nurses, at ten pesos per month for third-year students and twenty pesos per month for fourth-year students: *Provided*, That internes may be allowed subsistence, quarters, and laundry in kind, with or without other compensation, and at the expense of the hospitals or other institutions at which said internes shall be assigned to duty: *And provided further*, That said internes shall be selected by the Director of Health after competitive examination to be prescribed by him, and the provisions of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and ninety-eight shall not apply to these positions; and that in the event of the selection of a person for appointment residing outside the Philippine Islands, such person shall be entitled to actual and necessary traveling expenses from his place of residence to Manila, and after two years satisfactory service, he shall be entitled to actual and necessary traveling expenses from Manila to his place of residence, if such expenses be not greater than to place of appointment: *And provided further*, That any medical officer of the United States or Philippine Government, when detailed by the Director of Health for duty in hospitals of the Bureau of Health, may be allowed subsistence, quarters, and laundry: *And provided further*, That all persons rendering service in any hospital of the Bureau are under the direction of the Director of Health.

San Lazaro Hospitals division:

One superintendent, class eight; one steward, class ten, two watchmen, at ninety pesos per month each, or one hundred and thirty pesos per month each if subsistence and quarters be not furnished, one laborer, at thirty pesos per month, two laborers, at twenty-five pesos per month each, one driver, at twenty pesos per month, one cook, at eighty pesos per month, all with subsistence and quarters; one engi-

neer, at forty-eight pesos per month; two carpenters, at forty-eight pesos per month each; four laborers, at twenty pesos per month each; for such employees and laborers as may be necessary for the operation of the new steam laundry, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Insane department: Nine attendants, Class C, one matron, at forty-eight pesos per month, two assistant cooks, at thirty pesos per month each, five servants, at twenty pesos per month each, one seamstress, at twenty pesos per month, five laundresses, at fifteen pesos per month each, twelve servants, at fifteen pesos per month each, all with subsistence and quarters.

Leper department: One house physician, class ten, one capataz, at forty pesos per month, one cook, at forty pesos per month, four nurses, at twenty pesos per month each, one assistant cook, at twenty pesos per month, three laundrymen, at fifteen pesos per month each, four servants, at fifteen pesos per month each, one servant, at twelve pesos per month, twelve leper police, at twenty centavos per day each, all with subsistence and quarters in kind.

Dangerous communicable diseases department: One chief trained nurse, at two thousand and forty pesos per annum, four trained nurses, Class A, one cook, at forty pesos per month, two nurses, at thirty pesos per month each, one servant, at twenty-five pesos per month, three servants, at twenty pesos per month each, three servants, at fifteen pesos per month each, one laundress, at fifteen pesos per month, with subsistence and quarters.

Morgue and crematory: One morgue attendant, Class C, one cemetery inspector, at thirty pesos per month, two laborers, at twenty-five pesos per month each, with subsistence and quarters.

Culion leper colony: One chief of the division, at seven thousand pesos per annum, with quarters only; one steward, class 8, one assistant steward and engineer, class ten, one physician, class seven, two chaplains, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum each, one chaplain, with subsistence and quarters only, two clerks, Class F, Sisters of Charity, seventy-two hundred pesos, one cook, at fifty-eight pesos per month, six servants, at thirty pesos per month each, two sailors, at twelve pesos per month each, leper employees: one cook, at fifty pesos per month, two servants, at twenty-five pesos per month each, one encargado, at ten pesos per month, six employees, at six pesos per month each, five kitchen attendants, at six pesos per month each, twenty leper police, at twenty centavos per day each or six pesos per month each, for hire of leper attendants, nurses, and so forth, as needed, not to exceed fifty centavos per day each, for guards, steward, and attendants to care for increased number of lepers, with subsistence and quarters.

Civil Hospital division:

One chief of the division, at seven thousand pesos per annum; one superintendent, class eight, two house surgeons, class nine, one dispensing clerk, class nine, one clerk, class nine, one clerk and interpreter, Class D, one matron, at two thousand and forty pesos per annum, one dietist, Class A, one operating nurse, Class B, thirteen nurses, Class C, two attendants, Class C, eight attendants, Class D, one practicante, at twenty pesos per month, one chief cook, at seventy pesos per month, two cooks, at fifty pesos per month each, all with subsistence and quarters; one assistant cook, at thirty pesos per month, with

quarters and subsistence in kind; six employees, at twenty-six pesos per month each, six employees, at twenty-two pesos per month each, seven employees, at eighteen pesos per month each, thirteen employees, at fourteen pesos per month each, with subsistence in kind; for the employment of temporary clerks and other employees as substitutes for persons occupying similar positions who have been granted leave of absence: *Provided*, That the Director of Health may employ, without the intervention of the Bureau of Civil Service, an additional house surgeon for the Civil Hospital division, without pay, such house surgeon to receive subsistence and quarters, if accommodation can be found for him in the buildings used in connection with the Civil Hospital division, or in lieu thereof the Director of Health may designate one qualified physician, an employee of the Government, to be given board and quarters as additional compensation for his services during hours not engaged with his regular duties, the provisions of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Prison sanitation division:

One dispensing clerk, class nine, two nurses, Class A, and three practicanes, at seventy pesos per month each, with quarters and subsistence.

Baguio Hospital division:

One superintendent and cashier, class nine, one nurse and housekeeper, at one thousand nine hundred and twenty pesos per annum, two nurses, Class C, one employee, at fifty pesos per month, one employee, at thirty pesos per month, two employees, at sixteen pesos per month each, one employee, at ten pesos per month, hire of temporary and emergency employees as necessary, with subsistence and quarters; subsistence and quarters as additional compensation to any employee of another branch of the Government whose partial services may be required and secured, the provisions of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That the charges at the Baguio Hospital, as fixed by law prior to November first, nineteen hundred and five, may thereafter be changed by the Director of Health, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Miscellaneous:

For secretary-treasurers' and examiners' fees, as provided by law, for the Board of Medical Examiners, the Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, and the Board of Dental Examiners.

Miscellaneous employees:

For the hire of temporary employees: *Provided*, That quarters and subsistence may be furnished to such temporary employees if regular employees engaged in similar work are entitled to quarters and subsistence; for commutation of leaves of officers and employees.

Philippine General Hospital:

The Philippine General Hospital is hereby declared to be a division of the Bureau of Health, and upon its opening the Civil Hospital division of the Bureau of Health shall be abolished, and the Director of Health shall cause to be furnished in the Philippine General Hospital care of Government patients as now required of him by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven. Rules governing the admission of patients to the Philippine General Hospital, charges for hospital service and hospital administration, shall be made by the Director of Health, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the selection of patients for admission to

free beds set aside for the use of the Philippine Medical School shall be subject to such rules as the Board of Control of the Philippine Medical School may prescribe: *And provided further*, That the Director of Health, subject to the approval of the proper head of department or of the board of control of the Philippine Medical School, as the case may be, may require the services, without additional compensation, of any medical officer or employee in the Government service.

For one physician, at six thousand pesos per annum; one surgeon, at six thousand pesos per annum; one anaesthetist, at four thousand pesos per annum; one medical electrician, at four thousand pesos per annum; internes, five thousand pesos; one superintendent, with subsistence, quarters, and laundry, class three; one chief nurse, superintendent of training school, with subsistence, quarters, and laundry, class eight; one cashier and chief clerk, class seven; one record clerk, class eight; one pharmacist, with subsistence and quarters, class eight; one electrician, with quarters, class nine; one dietist, class ten, one night superintendent, at one thousand nine hundred and twenty pesos per annum, one matron, at two thousand and forty pesos per annum, ten nurses, Class B, twenty-four nurses, Class C, one matron of home, Class C, four attendants, Class C, with subsistence, quarters, and laundry; eleven night watchmen, with subsistence and quarters, Class D; six attendants, with subsistence and quarters, Class D; one head gardener, at nine hundred pesos per annum; one cook, with subsistence and quarters, Class G; four clerks, Class H; one assistant pharmacist, with subsistence and quarters, Class H; two cooks, with subsistence and quarters, Class H; four ambulance drivers, with subsistence and quarters, Class H; three clerks, Class H; one assistant gardener, at five hundred and forty pesos per annum; one assistant pharmacist, with subsistence and quarters, Class J; one carpenter, with subsistence and quarters, Class J; one storeroom boy, with subsistence and quarters, Class J; two elevator boys, with subsistence and quarters, Class J; two telephone operators, Class J; three clerks, Class J; one cook, at four hundred and twenty pesos per annum, with subsistence and quarters; ten messengers, with subsistence and quarters, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each; twenty-five practicanes, with subsistence, quarters, and laundry, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; one laundry boy, with subsistence and quarters, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum; one assistant cook, with subsistence and quarters, at three hundred pesos per annum; ten male helpers, with subsistence and quarters, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each; three sewing women, with subsistence and quarters, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each; ten male helpers, with subsistence and quarters, at two hundred and sixteen pesos per annum each; twenty-two male helpers, with subsistence and quarters, at one hundred and ninety-two pesos per annum each; seven female helpers, with subsistence and quarters, at one hundred and ninety-two pesos per annum each; twenty male helpers, with subsistence and quarters, at one hundred and sixty-eight pesos per annum each; ten female helpers, with subsistence and quarters, at one hundred and sixty-eight pesos per annum each; ten male helpers, with subsistence and quarters, at one hundred and forty-four pesos per annum each; twenty first-year pupil nurses, with subsistence, quarters, and laundry, and an allowance of ninety-six pesos per

annum each; twenty second-year pupil nurses, with subsistence, quarters, laundry, and an allowance of one hundred and twenty pesos per annum each; twenty third-year pupil nurses, with subsistence, quarters, laundry, and an allowance of one hundred and forty-four pesos per annum each; ten fourth-year pupil nurses, with subsistence, quarters, laundry, and an allowance of one hundred and eighty pesos per annum each; for emergency and other temporary employees, and for employees necessitated by epidemics, calamities, and so forth; for accrued leaves; for salary allowances to employees appointed outside of the Philippine Islands.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses for all division and branches of the Bureau of Health, including hire and maintenance of transportation for officers, employees, and supplies; purchase of street-car tickets, sera, cholera vaccine, vaccine virus, stationery and other office supplies, furniture and repairs to same, cablegrams, postage, telegrams, printing, binding, library periodicals, lumber, shipping boxes, nails, bottles, antiseptic supplies and dressings, ice, light, fuel, disinfectants, disinfecting apparatus and repairs to same, medicines and dispensary and surgical supplies, tents, subsistence supplies, hospital supplies and equipment, kitchen supplies and equipment, dining and mess room supplies and equipment, dormitory and nurses' school supplies and equipment, forage and other animal food, horseshoeing, clothing and uniforms for employees and patients; payment of traveling expenses and per diems of officers, employees, and patients as provided by law; rent of telephones, freight charges, rent and repair and maintenance of office, hospital, and other buildings and their grounds; cleaning vaults and pails; gratuities in the discretion of the Director of Health; maintenance and operation of automobiles, including salary of chauffeurs; laundry allowances; medicines and medical supplies for indigent natives; surgical instruments and supplies for temporary use among different divisions of the Bureau; purchase of flannel for covering of infants; for employment of physicians, nurses, employees, equipment, and cost of maintenance and subsistence in Southern Islands Hospital, Cebu; payment of physicians' charges and hospital charges, Government employees, at Iloilo; for campaigns against intestinal parasites; for outdoor treatment of tuberculosis patients at Benguet; for night camps for tuberculosis patients, including shelter, equipment, and incidentals; for subsistence of inmates of hospitals, plants, and camps for communicable diseases, and of other persons entitled thereto; for the free dispensing of medicine and medical supplies to Government employees, upon prescriptions of qualified physicians, in accordance with existing law; and for other incidental expenses: *Provided*, That commutation of subsistence, at rates to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, may be paid in lieu of subsistence in kind: *And provided further*, That the city of Manila shall pay, at rates to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the maintenance of all insane persons committed after the date of this Act, who shall have resided in Manila for a period of one or more years prior to date of application for commitment, so long as the number of insane persons maintained at the expense of the Insular Government on account of the city of Manila shall exceed the latter's pro rata share of such persons on the basis of population; for transportation of Sisters of Charity to and from Culion when sick;

for subsistence of Sisters of Charity while en route from Manila to Cullion and return; for payments to the Hospicio de San Jose, to the Colegio de Santa Isabel, to the Saint Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum, and other charitable institutions for the maintenance of orphans and other indigent persons: *And provided further*, That in the event of the marriage of any female inmate of a charitable institution who is maintained at the expense of the Government, a dowry equal to the expense of maintenance for two years may be paid to her from this appropriation, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior; for aid in the maintenance of institutions for the protection of infants; for laundry allowances for nurses at rates to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior: *And provided further*, That subsistence and quarters of medical officers and employees of the Bureau of Health may be furnished when assigned to duty in institutions maintained by the Bureau of Health; for collection of lepers: *And provided further*, That the Bureau of Health is hereby authorized to continue the construction work at Cullion without the intervention of the Bureau of Public Works or the Consulting Architect, existing law to the contrary notwithstanding: *And provided further*, That so much of the funds accruing from the license and internal-revenue taxes under the provisions of Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and sixty-one as may be necessary are hereby made available for the payment of the reasonable expenses in some reputable hospital of persons desiring to cure themselves of the opium habit, and in the discretion of the Director of Health, of the traveling expenses to and from their place of residence in the provinces of such patients as reside outside of Manila and are in needy circumstances, and for other expenses incident thereto: *And provided further*, That no patient shall be treated at the expense of the Government under the foregoing provisions for a longer period than sixty days: *And provided further*, That the expenditure of funds hereinbefore made available shall be under the direction and control of the Director of Health; in all, one million four hundred and seventeen thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF LANDS.

For salaries and wages of Director of Lands, at twelve thousand pesos per annum; Assistant Director of Lands, at seven thousand five hundred pesos per annum; three clerks, class three; one chief surveyor, class three; one assistant chief surveyor, class four; one chief clerk, class four; two surveyors, class four; two clerks, class five; one chief draftsman, class five; one chief computer, class five; five surveyors, class five; eight clerks, class six; one cartographer, class six; two triangulators, class six; twelve surveyors, class six; two draftsmen, class six; one computer, class six; five clerks, class seven; two draftsmen, class seven; four computers, class seven; twenty surveyors, class seven; thirty surveyors, at three thousand pesos per annum each; thirty surveyors, class eight; three draftsmen, class eight; five computers, class eight; six clerks, class eight; four clerks, class nine; four computers, class nine; five junior computers, class ten; one clerk, Class A; two junior computers, Class B; one clerk, Class B; two computers, Class C; two clerks, Class D; two draftsmen, Class D; five clerks, Class E; two junior draftsmen, Class E; four clerks, Class F; six junior computers, Class F; two junior draftsmen, Class

F; six clerks, Class G; six junior computers, Class G; four junior draftsmen, Class G; ten clerks, Class H; twelve junior computers, Class H; six junior draftsmen, Class H; eight clerks, Class I; twenty junior surveyors, Class I; fifteen junior computers, Class I; eight junior draftsmen, Class I; thirty junior computers, Class J; ten junior draftsmen, Class J; one clerk, Class J; twenty-five junior computers, Class K; eighteen apprentice surveyors, at thirty pesos per month each; six junior draftsmen, Class K; one clerk, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; eighteen apprentice surveyors, at twenty pesos per month each; two clerks, Class K; two messengers, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; one office boy, at thirty pesos per month; one office boy, at twenty pesos per month; for special attorneys retained in friar lands cases; hire of overseers, foremen, irrigation ditch tenders and laborers, chainmen, semiskilled and unskilled laborers for survey parties and for hire of temporary employees; for accrued leaves of absence; for salary allowances to employees appointed outside of the Philippine Islands; office furniture, drafting supplies, instruments and equipment for field parties; office supplies; subsistence for survey parties; transportation of officers and employees, survey parties, and supplies; incidental expenses, including rent of offices and quarters for surveyors and friar lands agents, irrigation agents, repairs, forage, and so forth, and for the purchase and maintenance of transportation for managers of friar lands estates; for an allowance of twenty pesos per month each to officers and employees in the provinces for each authorized horse furnished and maintained by said officers and employees for official transportation: *Provided*, That the Director of Lands is hereby authorized, with the prior approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to advance to officers and employees not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five pesos for the purchase of each native horse or four hundred pesos for the purchase of each Australian horse required for transportation, such advances to be reimbursed to the Government by monthly deductions of ten per centum in the case of the purchase of a native horse and twenty per centum in the case of the purchase of an Australian horse from the officers' and employees' salaries, and for such advances this appropriation is hereby made available; for repairs to irrigation dams and ditches and to buildings on friar lands estates; for the erection of survey monuments and other incidentals; per diems of officers and employees not members of survey parties, including appraisers for public lands and friar lands estates, when traveling on official business; printing and binding; postage, telegrams, and cablegrams; sheriffs' fees and court costs, registers' and court fees in cases heretofore or hereafter instituted by or against the Government of the Philippine Islands affecting the public or other lands owned by the Government; miscellaneous expenses and janitor service; advertising lands under Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-six; in all, six hundred and forty-eight thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF SCIENCE.

For salaries, wages, and other expenses, as follows: Director, at twelve thousand pesos per annum; one chief of the biological laboratory, at ten thousand pesos per annum; one chief of the division of mines, at six thousand pesos per annum; one chief of the division of

ethnology, at six thousand pesos per annum; one chief of the chemical division, at six thousand pesos per annum; one pathologist, class one; three employees, class two; two chemists, at five thousand four hundred pesos per annum each; four employees, class three; five employees, class four; twelve employees, class five; four employees, class six; ten employees, class seven; two employees, at three thousand pesos per annum each; three employees, class eight; two employees, class nine; one clerk, class ten; one chemist, Class A; three employees, Class C; five employees, at one thousand three hundred and twenty pesos per annum each; six employees, Class D; three employees, Class E; one draftsman, Class F; three employees, at nine hundred pesos per annum each; four clerks, Class H; four employees, Class I; two employees, Class J; two employees, at thirty pesos per month each; one employee, at twenty-five pesos per month; four employees, at two hundred and eighty pesos per annum each; two employees, at twenty pesos per month each; for salaries and expenses to permit the Bureau, by and with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, to call to the Philippines from other countries specialists where necessary or advisable to carry on scientific investigations, or to permit the Bureau, by and with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, to advance salaries of specially qualified men who would otherwise leave the service; for accrued leaves, salary allowances to employees appointed outside of the Philippine Islands, in accordance with Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for temporary employees; for the maintenance and equipment of the sugar-testing laboratory at Iloilo, and for the salaries and wages of employees and operating expenses thereof; for contingent expenses, including transportation, per diems, traveling expenses, rental of city transportation, launch hire; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, supplies, small animals and feed for same, ice, distilled water, eggs, meat, milk, and so forth; alcohol, coal, oil, and so forth, for the maintenance of power plant; horses, cattle, and so forth, and feed for same; office supplies, photographic supplies, books, subscriptions, and so forth; telephones, fire-alarm boxes, postage, cablegrams, telegrams; repairs to furniture, apparatus, and so forth; laundry, printing and binding; advertising; maintenance of building and incidental expenses; for the purchase and installation of museum specimens and for the hire of special assistance in preparing, classifying, and extending museum work; in all, three hundred and forty thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF FORESTRY.

For salaries and wages of Director of Forestry, at eight thousand pesos per annum; two foresters, at six thousand pesos per annum each; two foresters, at five thousand pesos per annum each; two foresters, at four thousand five hundred pesos per annum each; two foresters, at four thousand pesos per annum each; two foresters, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum each; two foresters, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; one chief clerk, class five; one manager timber-testing laboratory, class seven; one forest nurseryman, class six; one property clerk, at three thousand pesos per annum; two clerks, class eight; one topographical engineer, class ten; two head rangers, Class C; four assistant foresters, Class D; three head rangers, Class D; one clerk, Class D; three head rangers,

Class E; three head rangers, Class F; one ranger, at six hundred and sixty pesos per annum; one draftsman, Class G; one draftsman, at six hundred and sixty pesos per annum; two clerks, at six hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; two clerks, Class I; four clerks, Class K; six assistant rangers, at five hundred and forty pesos per annum each; fifteen assistant rangers, Class J; one draftsman, Class K; one messenger, at three hundred pesos per annum; one laborer, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum; forty forest guards, at three hundred pesos per annum each; for hire of temporary employees; for accrued leaves of absence; for salary allowances to employees appointed outside of the Philippine Islands; for contingent expenses, including purchase and repair of office and field equipment and furniture; purchase of office supplies; per diems of officers and employees, when traveling on official business; traveling expenses and transportation of officers and employees traveling on official business, and for transportation of supplies; cablegrams, postage, and telegrams; printing and binding; per diems of fifty centavos each for employees stationed in the provinces, in lieu of cost of forage for horses to be furnished by them and used as means of official transportation; rents; purchase of specimen forest products; preparation and installation of forest exhibit at Anloague Museum; other incidental expenses, including transportation and refund of traveling expenses of employees from United States to Manila, after the expiration of contract service; temporary buildings and equipment for forest school at University of the Philippines, Los Baños; one instructor in forestry, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum; allowances for twenty students at twenty pesos per month each; travel allowances and other incidental expenses; in all, one hundred and forty-three thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF QUARANTINE SERVICE.

For the salaries, allowances, and commutation of quarters of officers of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, as provided for by the regulations of said service, one chief clerk, cashier, and pharmacist, at four thousand four hundred pesos per annum; one female medical inspector, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum; one engineer, class nine; two clerks, at two thousand and forty pesos per annum each; one clerk and disinfecter, at one thousand nine hundred and twenty pesos per annum; one chief disinfecter, Class A; one watchman, at one thousand four hundred and forty pesos per annum; two disinfectors, Class D; two engineers, Class F; one assistant engineer, Class F; one vaccinator and disinfecter, Class F; two disinfectors, Class H; one cook, Class H; two clerks and disinfectors, Class I; two clerks and disinfectors, Class J; one mechanic, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum; two disinfectors' assistants, at four hundred pesos per annum each; one messenger, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; fifteen attendants, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; seven employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each; one patron, at one thousand and eighty pesos per annum; two patrons, at eight hundred and forty pesos per annum each; one engineer, at one thousand and eighty pesos per annum; two engineers, at eight hundred and forty pesos per annum each;

one assistant engineer, at seven hundred and eighty pesos per annum; one quartermaster, at five hundred and forty pesos per annum; two quartermasters, at three hundred pesos per annum each; two firemen, at five hundred and forty pesos per annum each; four firemen, at three hundred pesos per annum each; four sailors, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; six sailors, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each; for temporary employees, disinfectors' assistants, and laborers assisting regular force in the disinfection work, or handling supplies, or necessitated by the presence of quarantinable diseases; and for the payment of necessary fees, not to exceed twenty pesos per vessel to qualified physicians for quarantine inspection of vessels at ports of entry where no regular officer of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service is available; for labor for the maintenance of grounds and quarantine stations; for accrued leaves; for salary allowances to employees appointed outside the Philippine Islands; for contingent expenses, including purchase of office furniture, official stationery; for per diems, or traveling expenses of officers and employees traveling on official orders in the Philippines, from the United States, or in foreign countries; for transportation of supplies and employees to and from storehouse to vessels, from storehouse to launch and return of apparatus, and securing and forwarding supplies for the quarantine stations; vehicle and car fare for officers and employees on official business; for cablegrams, postage, and telegrams; for printing and binding; purchase of apparatus, equipment, subsistence, and other supplies for the maintenance and operation of quarantine stations, and of barges and launches: *Provided*, That commutation of subsistence, fuel, and ice, at rates to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, may be paid in lieu of subsistence, fuel, and ice, in kind; for repairs to buildings, wharves, including material for same, and supplies, lumber, and so forth; for minor repairs constantly necessary for the care and preservation of the public buildings and structures at the several quarantine stations; for repairs to equipment and furniture; for repairs to launches and other vessels; for repairs to lighting, sewer, and water systems of quarantine stations; rent; telephones and post-office boxes; for hire and maintenance of official transportation, Manila and stations; for launch hire and towing; for uniforms for launch crews; for allowance of sixty pesos per month in lieu of subsistence to the pharmacist stationed on the Island of Cavit; for professional publications; for incidental and emergency expenses, ice, vaccine, laundry, and other necessary supplies or services: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Quarantine Service is hereby authorized, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to charge for the services and supplies, including water, furnished to ships at any of the Bureau's stations, at rates to be fixed by the chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands, and the proceeds of such charges shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation, and shall be available for expenditure in addition to the amounts hereinbefore appropriated, and other incidental expenses: *And provided further*, That the Bureau of Quarantine Service is hereby authorized to continue the construction work at quarantine stations, without the intervention of the Bureau of Public Works or the Consulting Architect, existing law to the contrary notwithstanding, from funds

made available for permanent improvements; in all, one hundred and twenty-five thousand pesos.

WEATHER BUREAU.

For salaries, wages, and other expenses, as follows: Director, at five thousand pesos per annum; three Assistant Directors, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum each; one secretary, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; four observers, Class A; four calculators, Class C; one draftsman, Class C; one employee, Class C; four assistant observers, Class D; one draftsman, Class D; one employee, Class D; two employees, Class G; three assistant calculators, Class H; one employee, Class I; two employees, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; two messengers, at three hundred pesos per annum each; one chief observer, at one thousand four hundred and forty pesos per annum; seven chief observers, at one thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; one assistant observer, at three hundred pesos per annum; seven assistant observers, at two hundred pesos per annum each; ten second-class observers, at seven hundred and twenty pesos per annum each; one third-class observer, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum; twenty-five third-class observers, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; twelve observers for rain stations, at one hundred and eighty pesos per annum each; one observer-telegrapher, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; for accrued leaves, temporary employees, purchase and repair of office and station equipment and furniture, purchase of supplies, per diems or allowance in lieu thereof, transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams, postage, and telegrams; printing and binding; installation and repair of instruments; an allowance of thirty pesos per month to the Director in lieu of official transportation in the city of Manila; rents, and other incidental expenses: *Provided*, That the Director, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may reduce, suppress, or transfer any station maintained by the Bureau; in all, one hundred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred pesos.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND POLICE.

BUREAU OF CONSTABULARY.

Bureau of Constabulary: For salaries, wages, and other expenses, as follows:

Army officers detailed:

For difference between pay and allowances of brigadier-general and colonels, respectively, and that of their respective ranks in the United States Army, of the officers detailed as Director and Assistant Directors of the Bureau of Constabulary pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the United States entitled "An Act to promote the efficiency of the Philippine Constabulary, to establish the rank and pay of its commanding officers, and for other purposes," approved January thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, the provisions of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That in the event of the vacation of the position of Director of Constabulary by an Army officer, the

Governor-General may fill the position by the appointment of a civilian, at a salary of twelve thousand pesos per annum: *And provided further*, That upon the vacation of the positions of Assistant Directors now occupied by Army officers, the Governor-General may fill the positions by the appointment of civilians at seven thousand pesos per annum each.

Field officers:

Two colonels and Assistant Directors, at seven thousand pesos per annum each; three lieutenant-colonels and Assistant Directors, at six thousand pesos per annum each; eighteen majors, at four thousand pesos per annum each.

Line officers:

Forty-six captains, at an average of three thousand four hundred pesos per annum each; sixty first lieutenants, at two thousand eight hundred pesos per annum each; eighty second lieutenants, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum each; ninety third lieutenants, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum each; for additional compensation of three hundred and sixty pesos per annum for each of the officers detailed as district adjutants; for additional compensation of one hundred pesos per annum for each officer of the Constabulary, not a native of the Philippine Island, who proves his ability to speak and read one of the native dialects, and to each officer, a native of the Philippine Islands, who proves his ability to speak and read the English language, as provided in Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-four; for additional compensation to officers who have completed five years' service, under the provisions of section four of Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and sixty-seven: *Provided*, That such additional compensation shall be paid at the completion of five years' service regardless of the date an officer may have been promoted; for additional compensation to senior inspectors and to officers performing special duties or the duties of higher positions: *Provided*, That this fund shall be assigned with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police first had; for extra compensation to supply officers, not to exceed ten thousand pesos: *Provided*, That the Director, with the authority of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, may appoint as chief supply officer any officer of the Constabulary, the provisions of section five of Act Numbered One hundred and seventy-five and of section twelve of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven to the contrary notwithstanding.

Enlisted strength:

For pay of enlisted men of the line, including the necessary complement of noncommissioned officers: *Provided*, That the maximum strength shall not exceed five thousand and thirty men: *And provided further*, That the enlisted men to serve in any province may be selected from other provinces when the necessary quota of desirable men can not be obtained in that province at the rates of pay authorized therein: *And provided further*, That each enlisted man who shall reenlist within two months after his discharge by reason of expiration of term of enlistment shall receive two pesos per month additional pay for his second enlistment and one peso per month additional pay for each enlistment subsequent to his second enlistment: *And provided further*, That the Director from the force authorized may organize district bands of not more than thirty members each.

Band:

One conductor, with rank of captain, at four thousand five hundred pesos per annum; one chief musician, at seventy pesos per month; one first sergeant, at fifty pesos per month; two principal musicians, at forty-five pesos per month each; ten sergeants, at forty pesos per month each; seventeen corporals, at thirty-five pesos per month each; forty-nine privates, at thirty pesos per month each.

Office of the Director:

One clerk, class six; one messenger, at three hundred pesos per annum.

Executive division:

One major and executive inspector, at five thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, class five; two clerks, class six; three clerks, class seven; one clerk, class eight; one clerk, class nine; one clerk, Class C; two clerks, Class E; two clerks, Class F; one clerk, Class H; two clerks, Class I; one messenger, at four hundred and twenty pesos per annum; three messengers, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each.

Inspectors' division:

For per diem of twelve pesos for each of the United States Army officers detailed as inspectors for Constabulary; one clerk, class seven.

Information division:

One lieutenant-colonel and Assistant Director, superintendent, at six thousand pesos per annum; one major and assistant superintendent, at four thousand five hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, class six; two clerks, class seven; one clerk, class eight; two clerks, Class D; one agent, at four thousand pesos per annum; one agent, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum; two agents, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; three agents, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum each; three agents, at one thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; two agents, at nine hundred pesos per annum each; four agents, at six hundred pesos per annum each; four agents, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum each; one messenger, at three hundred pesos per annum; for hire of additional assistance as required from time to time, at varying rates of pay, not to exceed fifteen thousand pesos.

Supply division:

One major and assistant chief supply officer, at five thousand pesos per annum; one captain and assistant chief supply officer, at four thousand five hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, class six; one accountant and bookkeeper, class six; one clerk, class seven; one clerk, Class G; one clerk, Class I; one captain and property accountant, at four thousand five hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Class D; one clerk, Class E; two clerks, Class G; one clerk, Class I; one clerk, Class J; one major and property officer, at four thousand five hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, class eight; one clerk, Class A; one clerk, Class B; one clerk, Class G; one clerk, Class I; one ordnance storekeeper, class eight; one ordnance storekeeper, class nine; one shipper, class nine; one corral foreman, at five pesos and seventy-five centavos per diem; one storekeeper, at four pesos and seventy-five centavos per diem; one assistant storekeeper, at three pesos per diem; for hire of unskilled laborers.

Medical division:

One major and superintendent, at five thousand pesos per annum; five captains and surgeons, at four thousand pesos per annum each; five first lieutenants and medical inspectors, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum each; six second lieutenants and medical inspectors, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; ten sergeants, at thirty-three pesos per month each; fifteen corporals, at twenty-eight pesos per month each; seventy-five privates, at eighteen pesos per month each; one clerk, Class G.

Headquarters, district of northern Luzon:

One clerk, class seven; two clerks, Class H; one janitor, at one hundred and eighty pesos per annum; for hire of agents as required from time to time, at varying rates of pay, not to exceed four hundred pesos.

Headquarters, district of central Luzon:

One clerk, class eight; one clerk, class nine; one messenger, at four hundred and twenty pesos per annum; for hire of agents as required from time to time, at varying rates of pay, not to exceed three thousand pesos.

Headquarters, district of southern Luzon:

One clerk, class seven; one clerk, Class H; one clerk, Class I; one blacksmith, at five pesos per diem; three teamsters, at twenty pesos per month each; for hire of agents as required from time to time, at varying rates of pay, not to exceed one thousand four hundred pesos.

Headquarters, district of Visayas:

Two clerks, class eight; one clerk, Class I; one corral foreman, at three pesos per diem; one janitor, at two hundred and four pesos per annum; one driver, at two hundred and sixteen pesos per annum; one driver, at one peso per diem; one messenger, at one hundred and eighty pesos per annum; for hire of agents as required from time to time, at varying rates of pay, not to exceed one thousand two hundred pesos.

Headquarters, district of Mindanao:

One clerk, class seven; two clerks, Class H; one corral foreman, at five pesos per diem; one janitor, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum; one driver, at two pesos and fifty centavos per diem; for hire of agents as required from time to time, at varying rates of pay, not to exceed three hundred pesos.

Provided, That, with the authority of the Governor-General, the Director may increase the number of Constabulary districts, the provisions of section five of Act Numbered One hundred and seventy-five to the contrary notwithstanding.

Constabulary School:

One clerk, class nine; one fencing master and physical instructor, with relative rank of second lieutenant, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum; one teamster, at five pesos and fifty centavos per diem.

Miscellaneous:

For accrued leaves of absence; for hire of emergency clerical labor, provided that additional compensation shall not be paid hereunder; for hire of temporary employees.

Provided, That all moneys arising from deductions from the pay of officers on account of violations of regulations or infractions of

discipline, in accordance with section two, of Act Numbered Ten hundred and ninety-six, in cases where services have been actually rendered to the Government, and from forfeitures of pay and allowances by dishonorably discharged enlisted men shall be deposited in the Insular Treasury to the credit of the pension and retirement fund.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including the purchase of material and manufacture of clothing and equipage, including allowance to enlisted men for clothing not drawn in kind; for the purchase, repair, and preservation of arms, ammunition, equipments, and musical instruments: *Provided*, That articles of clothing, equipage, and equipment may be sold to officers and enlisted men for their personal use, at cost price, under such restriction as the Director of Constabulary may prescribe, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police: *And provided further*, That clothing and other necessities of life, excepting food supplies, may be sold by Constabulary civil supply stores to members of the non-Christian tribes at points to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, under the same conditions as sold to Insular and provincial employees, the provisions of Act Numbered Two hundred and forty-two to the contrary notwithstanding; for allowance and commutation for offices and quarters, under the provisions of Acts Numbered Seven hundred and six and Eight hundred and seven; for rent of offices, guardhouses, arsenals, barracks, storehouses, stables, and telephones; for necessary repairs to buildings and construction of temporary buildings; for fuel, illuminating and cleaning supplies; for transportation of officers, enlisted men, employees, and prisoners; for travel of enlisted men upon their discharge to place of enlistment, and for transportation and subsistence of persons necessarily required by the Director and Assistant Directors in the transaction of public business, subject to approval by the Secretary of Commerce and Police; for transportation of supplies; for forage, veterinary attendance, medicine, shoeing, and incidentals for animals; for purchase and hire of draft and riding animals; for the purchase and repair of harness, wagons, carts, and so forth; for hire of boats other than those of the Bureau of Navigation, for the purchase of boat supplies, including gasoline or petroleum engines for installation in small boats owned by the Bureau; for hire of cutters and launches belonging to the Bureau of Navigation; for subsistence of officers and employees while traveling under orders, including per diems of same when traveling upon official business; for street-car tickets; for the hire of vehicles from the city of Manila: *Provided*, That the subsistence and traveling expenses of officers and the traveling expenses of enlisted men on escort duty shall be paid by the Bureau of Constabulary, and not by the Bureau or province at whose request the escort is furnished, the provisions of section one of Act Numbered Four hundred and four to the contrary notwithstanding: *And provided further*, That the Bureau of Constabulary shall pay the cost of transportation of prisoners from the place of arrest to the place where they are turned over to the province or to a court official for trial, that thereafter, and until turned over to the Bureau of Prisons, all necessary transportation shall be paid by the province concerned: *And provided further*, That forage in kind for one private animal used in the public serv-

ice may be furnished the officer owning it, on his certificate, approved by his senior inspector and district director: *And provided further*, That the cost of transportation of one private animal used in the public service shall be allowed to officers when changing station, upon the approval of the senior inspector and the district director: *And provided further*, That forage may be sold, at cost price, to any officer of the Constabulary on his certificate that it is for his personal use; for a contingent fund to be used for secret-service purposes, and for the payment of rewards for the apprehension of deserters, in the discretion of the Director of Constabulary; for expenses connected with the deportation of vagrants; for the payment of rewards leading to the capture and conviction of brigands and other criminals, authorized under the provisions of Act Numbered Five hundred and twenty-two, as amended; for the discovery and prevention of crime: *Provided*, That payment of rewards hereunder may be made to persons employed in the service of the Insular, provincial, and municipal governments when in the discretion of the Governor-General such payments are in the interest of the public service, the provisions of Act Numbered One hundred and forty-eight to the contrary notwithstanding; for subsistence of enlisted men, except members of the Constabulary Band; for subsistence of cargadores and of municipal police and volunteers operating under the Constabulary; for subsistence of prisoners and destitute witnesses; for subsistence of enlisted men, officers, and other employees of the Insular Government, and of officers, enlisted men, and employees of the United States Army sick in Constabulary hospitals, at 40 centavos per day each: *Provided*, That all collections, at rates fixed by the Director of Constabulary, for the treatment of employees of the Government and employees and members of the United States Army, excepting enlisted men of the Constabulary, shall be deposited in the Insular Treasury as a credit to this appropriation: *And provided further*, That when subsistence of enlisted men is lost through unavoidable causes, the Secretary of Commerce and Police may authorize, upon proper evidence being submitted, reimbursement to the company sustaining such loss: *And provided further*, That company commanders and medical officers in charge of hospitals will be charged with the duty of making requisition for, disbursing, and accounting for subsistence funds and subsistence supplies for their respective commands; for purchase and repair of office furniture and equipment; for purchase of stationery and supplies; for payment to the Insular Treasurer of premiums on officials' bonds; for newspapers and professional books; postage and telegrams; printing and binding, including emergency printing at the various district headquarters, the provisions of Act Numbered Two hundred and ninety-six to the contrary notwithstanding; for medical treatment of officers and enlisted men, under the provisions of Act Numbered Eight hundred and seven; for medical, surgical, and hospital supplies, including hospital laundry work; for burial of officers, enlisted men, and secret-service agents, including the purchase of cemetery lots; for ice, distilled water, and laundry of office towels; and other incidental expenses; two million four hundred and fifty thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS.

For salaries and wages, as follows:

General office:

Director of Public Works, at fifteen thousand pesos per annum; chief engineer, at twelve thousand pesos per annum; one assistant to the Director, class one; one accountant, class one; one chief division engineer, at seven thousand five hundred pesos per annum; five division engineers, at seven thousand pesos per annum each; one property clerk, class five; one accountant, class five; one record clerk, class six; three clerks, class six; two clerks, class seven; one statistical engineer, at six thousand pesos per annum; one storekeeper, class seven; seven clerks, class eight; one clerk, Class B; three clerks, Class C; one clerk, Class D; one clerk, Class E; one clerk, Class F; one clerk, Class G; seven clerks, Class I; four messengers, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each.

Division of engineering design:

One bridge engineer, at eight thousand pesos per annum; one supervising engineer, at seven thousand pesos per annum; one assistant engineer, class three; one assistant engineer, class four; one chief draftsman, class four; two assistant engineers, class six; one clerk, class seven; one draftsman, class nine; one junior civil engineer, Class C; two junior draftsmen, Class I; three junior draftsmen, Class K; one messenger, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum.

Division of building design:

One assistant architect, at eight thousand pesos per annum; one chief draftsman, class two; one architectural draftsman, class five; one architectural draftsman, class six; one clerk, class six; one clerk, class eight; one architectural draftsman, Class C; one clerk, Class F; one junior draftsman, Class H; one messenger, Class K.

Division of building maintenance, alteration, and repair:

One chief foreman, class five; one electrician, class five; one chief inspector, class five; one division clerk, class five; one inspector, class six; three foremen, class seven; one clerk, class nine; one clerk, Class D; one cement tester, Class E; one messenger, at three hundred pesos per annum.

Provincial division:

Three district engineers, class one; five district engineers, class two; five district engineers, class three; one assistant engineer, class four; three assistant engineers, class six; two assistant engineers, Class A; one clerk, class seven; four clerks, class nine; three clerks, class ten; four clerks, at nine hundred pesos per annum each; six clerks, Class I; seven clerks, Class J; eight messengers, at fifteen pesos per month each.

Building division:

One janitor, at one thousand three hundred and twenty pesos per annum; one foreman, Class H; three foremen, Class J.

Miscellaneous:

For the hire of such engineers, draftsmen, surveyors, clerks, and other employees, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, as may be necessary from time to time to accomplish authorized work; for accrued leaves, for salary allowances to employees appointed outside the Philippine Islands.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including the purchase of office furniture; construction equipment, tools, machinery, implements, and so forth; purchase of office supplies; purchase, maintenance, and operation of means of transportation; per diems and subsistence of officers and employees when traveling on official business; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams, postage, and telegrams; allowance to district engineers and their assistants in the provinces for keep of authorized horses and motor cycles furnished and maintained for official transportation; telephones and operators in buildings of which this Bureau is the custodian; electric current for the same; ice and distilled water for the same, incidentals, including maintenance of equipment, periodicals, technical books, and janitors' supplies for buildings of which this Bureau is the custodian: *Provided*, That the cost of janitors' services, and supplies, telephone service, electric current, ice, water, laundry, and incidental expenses pertaining to the building custodian service, shall be prorated and collected by the Bureau of Public Works from the Bureaus and Offices served: *And provided further*, That no additional telephone service shall be installed for Insular Government Offices in the city of Manila except under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Works, upon approval by the head of the Department having jurisdiction over the Bureau or Office requiring the service.

Employees of the Bureau of Public Works shall be entitled to medicines and medical attendance while engaged on any authorized public works at places where usual medical attendance is not accessible, and the Director of Public Works may, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, appoint such physicians, at fixed monthly salaries, as may be in his judgment for the best interest of the service, when such medical attendance and supplies can not be furnished by the Bureau of Health or the Bureau of Constabulary.

For maintenance, alteration, and repairs to public buildings, including leased buildings the contract for which provides that the maintenance, alteration, and repairs shall be made at the expense of the Government: *Provided*, That no expenditure shall be made under this paragraph except upon approval by the Governor-General.

In all, two hundred and eighty-six thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

For salaries and wages as follows:

Office of the Director:

Director of Navigation, at ten thousand pesos per annum; Assistant Director of Navigation, at six thousand five hundred pesos per annum, who shall perform the duties of Superintendent of Inter-island Transportation: *Provided*, That so long as the division of port works remains a part of this Bureau the salary of the Director of Navigation shall be at the rate of twelve thousand pesos per annum, and that of the Assistant Director of Navigation at seven thousand five hundred pesos per annum; Second Assistant Director of Navigation, at six thousand pesos per annum; one chief clerk, class five; one clerk, class eight; one clerk, Class H; two employees, at three

hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; two messengers, at three hundred pesos per annum each.

Division of accounts:

One cashier, class six; one clerk, Class D; one clerk, Class I; one messenger, at three hundred pesos per annum.

Division of vessels:

Marine superintendent, at five thousand pesos per annum; one inspector of machinery, class one; one property clerk, class five; two clerks, class eight; one clerk, class nine; one clerk, Class H; one storekeeper, class nine; one messenger, at three hundred pesos per annum; for the compensation of officers, petty officers, and crews of cableship, cutters, and launches: *Provided*, That a ten per centum increase in salaries may be paid to officers and crew on the cutter assigned to duty transporting lepers to Culion; cargadores; subsistence of fleet: *Provided*, That the officers assigned to duty aboard the cableship *Rizal* and the cutter to be designated by the Director of Navigation as subject primarily to emergency service requirements shall be allowed three pesos per diem each for subsistence: *Provided further*, That funds herein appropriated may be used for subsistence and aid of shipwrecked sailors or other persons in distress, as demanded by the laws of humanity and the customs of maritime nations, and for subsistence of postal clerks while on duty on vessels of the Bureau of Navigation.

Interisland transportation:

One clerk, class seven; two clerks, class nine; one messenger, at three hundred pesos per annum.

Miscellaneous:

For temporary employes; for accrued leaves of absence; for salary allowances to employees appointed outside the Philippine Islands.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including the purchase and repair of office furniture and equipment; purchase of office supplies; per diems of officers and employees when traveling on official business; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; postage and telegrams; printing and binding, cablegrams; maintenance of Engineer Island; purchase and construction of minor water craft; salvage of wrecks and disabled vessels; purchase of coal and supplies; repairs to vessels; pilotage; other incidental expenses: *Provided*, That the funds appropriated under this head shall be available for the purchase of medals and other rewards when authorized by resolution of the Philippine Legislature for officers and employees of the Bureau who display special bravery or render distinguished service in saving life and property; seven hundred and forty-seven thousand pesos.

Light-house division:

Officers of the light-house engineer: For salaries and wages of light-house engineer, class one: *Provided*, That during the time that this position shall be filled by an officer detailed from the Army or Navy said officer shall receive per diems of ten pesos in lieu of the salary of the position; assistant light-house engineer, class four: *Provided*, That during the time this position shall be filled by an officer detailed from the Army or Navy said officer shall receive per diems of five pesos in lieu of the salary of the position; one clerk, class six; one clerk, Class A; one clerk, Class H; one clerk, Class J; one messenger, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; one

draftsman, class seven; pay of junior draftsmen; pay of mechanics and laborers in the light-house machine shop; for temporary employees; for accrued leaves; for salary allowances to employees appointed outside the Philippine Islands.

Office of the light-house inspector: For salaries and wages of light-house inspector, class four: *Provided*, That during the time this position shall be filled by an officer detailed from the Army or Navy said officer shall receive per diems of ten pesos in lieu of the salary of the position; one clerk, class seven; one clerk, Class A; one messenger, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; one chief of light keepers, at one thousand four hundred and forty pesos per annum; six light keepers, at nine hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; seventeen light keepers, at eight hundred and forty pesos per annum each; twenty-one light keepers, at seven hundred and twenty pesos per annum each; twenty-two light keepers, at six hundred pesos per annum each; fifty-nine light keepers, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum each; twenty first-class apprentices, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each; ten second-class apprentices, at one hundred and eighty pesos per annum each; pay of keepers of lesser classes, laborers, and boatmen; purchase of rations for employees at Ambolon, Apo Reef, Cape Engaño, La Monja, Mataja, Ocata, San Bernardino, San Miguel, Sialat Point, Suluan, Tanguingui, Ungay Point, and for such other light stations as it may, in the opinion of the Director of Navigation, be necessary to ration, and for newly appointed keepers and apprentices; for temporary employees; for accrued leaves; for salary allowances to employees appointed outside the Philippine Islands.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including purchase and repair of office furniture and equipment; purchase of office supplies; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; hire of transportation from the city of Manila; street-car tickets; per diems or allowances in lieu thereof; cablegrams, postage, and telegrams; printing and binding; for necessary repairs to light stations now in operation, including subsistence, local transportation, and so forth, to preserve public property and to avoid future extensive repairs; illuminating oil for light stations; supplies for light stations, including tools and instruments, paints, cleaning materials, and so forth; furniture and implement cases for light stations; house rent for keepers not provided with dwellings; repair, maintenance, and up-keep of buoys now in position; other incidental expenses, including pay of watchmen, up-keep of semaphore tower on Engineer Island, and so forth; two hundred and eighty-two thousand pesos.

Division of port works:

One chief of division, at eight thousand pesos per annum; one chief clerk, class five; one cost clerk, class seven; one stenographer, class eight; one clerk, class nine; one time clerk, at one thousand pesos per annum; one messenger, Class J; two assistant engineers, class one; one assistant engineer, class three; one assistant engineer, class four; three assistant engineers, class five; two assistant engineers, class six; two surveyors, class six; one transitman, at three thousand pesos per annum; one computer, at three thousand pesos per annum; three overseers, class seven; two dredge overseers, class seven; two dredge

overseers, class eight; three inspectors, class nine; one assistant transitman, class nine; two hydrographers, at two thousand one hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; one draftsman, Class D; one junior draftsman, Class F; one junior draftsman, Class H; two dredge captains, Class D; four dredge engineers, at nine hundred pesos per annum each; four dredge engineers, Class J; two dredge levermen, Class I; for the hire of skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled labor and such other employees as may be necessary; for accrued leaves of absence; for salary allowances to employees appointed outside the Philippine Islands.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including purchase and repair of office equipment and furniture; purchase of office supplies; per diems of officers and employees on official business; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams, postage, and telegrams; printing and binding; purchase of supplies and material; maintenance, renewals, and repairs to plant and the construction of such additional appliances as may be necessary to economically operate the present plant; harbor investigations; hire of transportation from the city of Manila; street-car tickets; other incidental expenses; for maintaining and operating a combination dredge and snag boat on the Cagayan River, Luzon; maintenance and repair of existing port improvements and the removal of obstructions to navigation; three hundred and four thousand pesos.

In all, for the Bureau of Navigation, one million two hundred and eighty-three thousand pesos: *Provided, however,* That with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, funds hereby appropriated for one division of the Bureau of Navigation may be transferred to either or both of the other divisions.

Subject to approval by the Governor-General, work may be executed by the division of port works for private parties, the total expenses thereof to be collected and deposited to the credit of appropriations for current expenses of the division of port works and become available therefor.

BUREAU OF POSTS.

For salaries and wages, as follows:

Office of the Director:

Director of Posts, at twelve thousand pesos per annum: *Provided,* That the Director of Posts shall act as postmaster of Manila ex officio; Assistant Director of Posts, at seven thousand five hundred pesos per annum; superintendent postal division, at six thousand five hundred pesos per annum; superintendent telegraph division, at six thousand pesos per annum; chief postal savings bank division, at six thousand pesos per annum; one chief clerk, class two; one disbursing officer, class two; two clerks, class four; one clerk, class five; five clerks, class six; six clerks, class seven; six clerks, class eight; two clerks, class nine; one clerk, Class A; two clerks, Class B; six clerks, Class D; eight clerks, Class F; five clerks, Class G; nine clerks, Class H; ten clerks, Class I; one mechanic, at two hundred pesos per month; two mechanics, at sixty pesos per month each; four mechanics, at fifty pesos per month each; two mechanics, at forty pesos per month each;

one messenger, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; twenty employees, at thirty pesos per month each.

District inspectors:

Four district inspectors, class five; four district inspectors, class six; four district inspectors, class seven.

Post-offices:

One cashier, Manila post-office, class two, whose duties shall include the receipt and accounting in the name of the postmaster for all money which may be received in the transaction of the postal, money-order, telegraph, telephone, and Postal Savings Bank business at said post-office, and who shall sign, in the name of the postmaster, such accounts and official papers, including money orders, as the Director of Posts may direct; two postmasters, class four; three postmasters, class five; five postmasters, class six; ten postmasters, class seven; fifteen postmasters, class eight; ten postmasters, class nine; five postmasters, Class B; ten postmasters, Class C; ten postmasters, Class D; ten postmasters, Class E; ten postmasters, Class F; fifteen postmasters, Class G; twenty postmasters, Class H; thirty-five postmasters, Class I; forty postmasters, Class J; five hundred postmasters, at not exceeding four hundred and twenty pesos per annum each; one operator, class four; three operators, class five; six operators, class six; ten operators, class seven; ten operators, class eight; ten operators, class nine; fifteen operators, Class C; fifteen operators, Class F; twenty operators, Class H; twenty-five operators, Class I; sixty operators, Class J; fifty operators, at not exceeding two hundred and forty pesos per annum each; three clerks, class four; one clerk, class five; five clerks, class six; six clerks, class seven; ten clerks, class eight; six clerks, class nine; four clerks, Class A; two clerks, Class B; five clerks, Class C; eight clerks, Class D; eight clerks, Class E; ten clerks, Class F; fifteen clerks, Class G; fifteen clerks, Class H; fifty clerks, Class I; forty clerks, at not exceeding four hundred and twenty pesos per annum each; one watchman, at one hundred and fifty pesos per month; twenty-five employees, Manila post-office, at thirty-five pesos per month each; thirty employees, Manila post-office, at thirty pesos per month each; twenty employees at other post-offices, at twenty-five pesos per month each; forty employees at other post-offices, at twenty pesos per month each; fifty employees at other post-offices, at fifteen pesos per month each.

Mail transportation:

Postal clerks on mail trains and mail steamers, at not exceeding two thousand four hundred pesos per annum each; one foreman, Manila post-office, at two hundred pesos per month; one driver, Manila post-office, at sixty pesos per month; ten drivers, Manila post-office, at thirty pesos per month each.

Construction, maintenance, and repair of telegraph and telephone lines; fifteen linemen, class eight; twenty-five linemen, class nine; thirty linemen, class ten; fifteen linemen, Class H; two hundred and fifty linemen, at not exceeding four hundred and twenty pesos per annum each; semiskilled, unskilled, and emergency labor.

Free-delivery service:

Four letter carriers, Manila post-office, Class B; thirty letter carriers, Manila post-office, Class D; letter carriers for other offices at rates of compensation to be fixed by the Director of Posts, with the

approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, not to exceed one hundred thousand pesos.

Miscellaneous:

For hire of temporary employees; for accrued leaves of absence; for salary allowance to employees appointed outside the Philippine Islands.

Contingent expenses:

Inland mail transportation, except railroads, railroad mail transportation; sea mail transportation to foreign ports; mail transportation through foreign countries; repairs and maintenance of old telegraph lines; expenses of cable ship; transportation and traveling expenses of linemen, including allowance of twenty pesos per month for each authorized horse furnished and maintained by said linemen for official transportation: *Provided*, That the Director of Posts is hereby authorized, with the prior approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, to advance from this appropriation to linemen not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five pesos for the purchase of each native horse or four hundred pesos for the purchase of each Australian horse or motor cycle required for transportation, such advance to be reimbursed to the Government by monthly deductions of ten per centum in the case of the purchase of a native horse and twenty per centum in the case of the purchase of an Australian horse or motor cycle from the linemen's salaries; per diems, traveling expenses and transportation of district inspectors traveling on official business; per diems, traveling expenses, and transportation of other officers and employees traveling on official business; transportation of supplies; cablegrams; printing and binding; letter carrier's equipment; mail equipment; telegraph and telephone line supplies; office supplies for telegraph and telephone lines; general office supplies; manufacture of stamps; official transportation in city of Manila; ten stamp agencies in Manila, at four pesos per month each; rents; lights; telephones; electric current for ventilating and power purposes; repairs to offices; repairs to furniture and fixtures; ice and water; handling telegrams by commercial companies; bond premiums paid by Bureau of Posts; secret work; repairs to mail dock; other incidental expenses; in all, six hundred and sixty thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

For per diems of ten pesos for the officer of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey detailed as Chief of Bureau; salaries and wages of one clerk, class five; one clerk, class six; one clerk, class seven; two clerks, class eight; two clerks, Class C; four clerks, Class D; four clerks, Class E; five clerks, Class F; two clerks, Class G; three clerks, Class H; four employees, at thirty pesos per month each; emergency employees to replace employees on leave; commutation of accrued leave due employees; pay and rations of petty officers and crews of vessels on Insular rolls; hire of field hands and other extra labor for shore parties; reimbursement to Bureau of Treasury for watchman service maintained in Intendencia Building; for contingent expenses, including repairs of steamers and launches: *Provided*, That minor and emergency repairs may be made at the nearest available point when the vessels are away from Manila, without the

intervention of the Bureau of Navigation; supplies for maintenance and operation of steamers and launches, medical treatment, medicines and uniforms for petty officers and crews; purchase or hire of pack and saddle animals, camp outfits, supplies, signal lumber, and other incidental field expenses; purchase of office supplies, furniture and repairs; printing, binding, map printing and photolithography, notices to mariners, photographing original maps, and so forth; cablegrams, postage, telegrams, transportation and actual subsistence of officers and employees when traveling on Insular business, and other incidental expenses; erection of tide gauge in Manila Harbor; in all, for the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey, two hundred thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF LABOR.

For salaries, wages, and other expenses, as follows: Director of Labor, at seven thousand pesos per annum; Assistant Director, at four thousand pesos per annum; one chief clerk, class eight; two clerks, Class A; three clerks, Class E; one clerk, Class G; two clerks, Class H; three clerks, Class I; two clerks, Class J; one messenger, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum; for temporary employees, accrued leaves, salary allowances to employees appointed outside the Philippine Islands; for purchase and repair of office equipment and furniture, purchase of office supplies, transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; for hire of transportation from the city of Manila; purchase of street-car tickets, per diems or allowances in lieu thereof; for the purchase of postage stamps; for telegrams and cablegrams; for transportation of emigrant laborers; for care and maintenance of office building; for rent of telephones, printing and binding, and miscellaneous expenses; in all, for the Bureau of Labor, forty-four thousand pesos.

CONSULTING ARCHITECT.

For the salary of the Consulting Architect, at twelve thousand pesos per annum: *Provided*, That the expense of authorized assistants, office supplies, per diems, and other necessary charges shall be paid from the appropriation for the Bureau of Public Works.

SUPERVISING RAILWAY EXPERT.

For salaries, wages, and other expenses, as follows: For one supervising railway expert, at twenty-four thousand pesos per annum; one chief clerk, class five; three inspecting engineers, class one; one clerk and stenographer, class six; one messenger, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; temporary employees, contingent expenses, including purchase and repair of office equipment and furniture; purchase of office supplies; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; street-car tickets; per diems or allowances in lieu thereof; cablegrams, postage, and telegrams; printing and binding; rents; inspection of materials outside of the Philippine Islands in the United States and elsewhere; incidental expenses, janitor service, ice, water, and so forth; in all, thirty-six thousand pesos.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE.

BUREAU OF JUSTICE.

For salaries and wages of Attorney-General, at twelve thousand pesos per annum; Solicitor-General, at ten thousand pesos per annum; Assistant Attorney-General, at eight thousand pesos per annum; one assistant attorney, at six thousand pesos per annum; one assistant attorney, at five thousand five hundred pesos per annum; two assistant attorneys, at five thousand pesos per annum each; two assistant attorneys, at four thousand five hundred pesos per annum each; two assistant attorneys, at four thousand pesos per annum each; two assistant attorneys, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum each; chief clerk, at four thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one employee, class five; one employee, class six; five employees, class seven; two employees, class ten; one employee, Class A; one employee, Class B; one employee, at one thousand three hundred and twenty pesos per annum; one employee, Class D; one employee, Class E; one employee, Class G; one employee, Class H; one employee, Class I; two employees, Class J; one employee, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; two employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each; one head janitor, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum; one janitor, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum; two janitors, at one hundred and eighty pesos per annum each; for hire of emergency employees, under approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice; for accrued leaves of absence; for contingent expenses, including the purchase of office furniture and repairs; purchase of office supplies; per diems of officers and employees when traveling on official business; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams, postage, and telegrams; printing and binding; rent and care of building and other incidental expenses; in all, one hundred and forty thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS.

For salaries and wages, as follows:

Office of the Insular Collector of Customs:

Insular Collector of Customs, at twelve thousand pesos per annum; one special commissioner, at seven thousand pesos per annum; one special agent, class three; one special agent, class five; one law clerk, class five; one translator, class six; one clerk, class seven.

Cashier's division:

Cashier, class one; accountant, class four; one teller, class six; one assistant teller, class nine; one clerk, class ten; three clerks, Class B; one clerk, Class D; two clerks, Class G; one clerk, Class H; one clerk, Class I; one clerk, Class J; one clerk, Class K; one messenger, at twenty pesos per month.

Board of protests and appeals:

One clerk, class five; one clerk, class eight; one clerk, Class H; one clerk, Class I; one clerk, Class J.

Revenue-cutter section:

Two captains, class nine, two mates, Class D, two engineers, Class C, with commutation of rations at one peso per diem each; two assistant engineers, at thirty-five pesos per month each, four quartermas-

ters, at twenty-five pesos per month each, two stewards, at thirty pesos per month each, six firemen, at twenty-two pesos per month each, eight sailors, at twenty pesos per month each, with commutation of rations at thirty centavos per diem each.

Interior ports:

Coast district inspector of customs, class eight; one clerk, Class K.

Office of the Insular Deputy Collector of Customs:

Insular Deputy Collector of Customs, at eight thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, class six; one messenger, at thirty pesos per month.

Marine division:

Deputy Collector, class three; two clerks, class six; one clerk, class eight; one clerk, class ten; one clerk, Class A; three clerks, Class D; one clerk, Class F; two clerks, Class I; two clerks, Class K; one messenger, at twenty pesos per month.

Appraiser's division:

Appraiser of the port, class one; assistant appraiser of the port, class three; two assistant appraisers, class four; two assistant appraisers, class five; five examiners, class six; five examiners, class seven; ten examiners, class eight; seven examiners, class nine; one stenographer, class seven; two examiners, Class D; two examiners, Class E; one clerk, Class G; one clerk, Class I; two clerks, Class J; three clerks, Class K; three employees, at twenty pesos per month each; two messengers, at fifteen pesos per month each; one weigher, Class H; eight weighers, Class J.

Liquidation division:

Chief of division, class five; one clerk, class seven; one clerk, class eight; one clerk, class ten; three liquidators, Class D; one liquidator, Class E; one clerk, Class F; one clerk, at twenty pesos per month; one messenger, at fifteen pesos per month.

Passenger and baggage division:

Chief of division, class five; one inspector, class eight; three inspectors, class ten; one inspector, Class D; one inspector, Class H; four employees, at thirty pesos per month each.

Office of the Insular Special Deputy Collector of Customs:

Insular Special Deputy Collector of Customs, at seven thousand two hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, class seven; one clerk, Class I.

Immigration division:

Chief of division, class three; one inspector, class six; one inspector, class seven; one stenographer, class seven; two inspectors, class eight; one inspector, class nine; two Chinese interpreters, Class D; one clerk, Class H; one employee, at twenty-five pesos per month; two employees, at twenty pesos per month each; one messenger, at fifteen pesos per month.

License division:

Chief of division, class six; one clerk, Class F; one clerk, Class G; one clerk, Class H.

Hull and boiler section:

One supervising inspector, class two; two boiler inspectors, class five; one hull inspector, class six; one boiler inspector, class six; one clerk, Class E; one clerk, Class I.

Office of the surveyor of the port:

Surveyor of the port, at eight thousand pesos per annum; two clerks, class seven; one clerk, Class E; one harbor master, class four;

two bay and river guards, Class H; one bay and river guard, Class I; one messenger, at thirty pesos per month.

Semaphore section:

One superintendent, Class D; one assistant superintendent, Class G; three messengers, at thirty-two pesos per month each.

Inspectors' division:

Deputy surveyor, class four; one inspector, class six; one inspector, class seven; one inspector, class eight; two inspectors, class nine; one inspector, class ten; twelve inspectors, Class A; one inspector, Class B; one inspector, Class C; two inspectors, Class D; three inspectors, Class E; one clerk, Class F; one clerk, Class G; twenty guards, Class I; eighty guards, Class J.

Office of chief clerk:

Chief clerk, class one; one stenographer, class eight.

Correspondence and record division:

Chief of division, class five; assistant chief of division, class seven; one clerk, class eight; one clerk, Class A; one clerk, Class D; one clerk, Class E; one clerk, Class F; one clerk, Class G; four clerks, Class H; three clerks, Class I; three clerks, Class J; one employee, at forty pesos per month; one employee, at thirty pesos per month; two messengers, at thirty pesos per month each; two messengers, at twenty-five pesos per month each; two messengers, at twenty pesos per month each; four messengers, at fifteen pesos per month each.

Statistical division:

Chief of division, class five; one clerk, class six; one clerk, class eight; three clerks, class nine; one clerk, class ten; one clerk, Class A; two clerks, Class B; two clerks, Class C; two clerks, Class D; one clerk, Class E; two clerks, Class F; two clerks, Class G; two clerks, Class H; four clerks, Class I.

Property division:

Property clerk, class six; one storekeeper, class eight; one clerk, Class G; one employee, at forty pesos per month; two employees, at thirty pesos per month each; two cocheros, at thirty pesos per month each.

Harbor launch division:

One launch foreman, class eight; one assistant launch foreman, Class C; one patron, Class D; five patrons, Class F; one patron, Class K; one engineer, Class E; five engineers, Class F; one engineer, Class H; two engineers, Class I; two assistant engineers, Class I; one engineer, Class J; twelve firemen, at four hundred pesos per annum each; five quartermasters, at twenty-five pesos per month each; twenty sailors, at twenty pesos per month each; one messenger, at twenty pesos per month.

Superintendent of building section:

One superintendent of building, at nine hundred pesos per annum; five night watchmen, Class H; two night watchmen, Class I; one laborer, Class H; thirteen janitors, at thirty pesos per month each; one telephone operator, Class H.

Iloilo custom-house:

Collector of customs, at eight thousand pesos per annum; deputy collector of customs, class five; surveyor of customs, class six; one clerk, class six; one appraiser, class seven; two clerks, class eight; one clerk, class nine; two inspectors, class ten; one inspector, Class A; three clerks, Class D; one clerk, Class E; one engineer, Class G; one

clerk, Class G; one patron, Class H; one clerk, Class I; two guards, Class I; ten guards, Class J; one fireman, Class J; one sailor, Class J; three messengers, at thirty pesos per month each; two lookouts, at twenty-five pesos per month each; one laborer, at twenty-five pesos per month; one clerk, at twenty pesos per month; two sailors, at twenty pesos per month each; two laborers, at fifteen pesos per month each; not exceeding one thousand two hundred pesos for emergency guards.

Cebu custom-house:

Collector of customs, at eight thousand pesos per annum; deputy collector of customs, class five; surveyor of customs, class six; two clerks, class six; one appraiser, class seven; two clerks, class eight; two inspectors, class ten; one inspector, Class A; one clerk, Class D; one clerk, Class F; one patron, Class G; one engineer, Class G; one harbor policeman, Class G; one clerk, Class H; three employees, Class H; two firemen, Class J; five guards, Class I; fifteen guards, Class J; three sailors, at thirty pesos per month each; one employee, at thirty pesos per month; one employee, at twenty pesos per month; not exceeding one thousand two hundred pesos for emergency guards.

Cebu pumping plant:

One engineer, at twenty-five pesos per month; one fireman, at twenty-five pesos per month; one water tender, at twenty-five pesos per month.

Balabac custom-house:

Deputy collector of customs, class six; one clerk, Class D; three boatmen, at fifteen pesos per month each.

Miscellaneous:

For a fund to be expended in the discretion of the Insular Collector of Customs for pay of secret agents while employed in apprehending violators of the customs, immigration, and revenue laws; for accrued leaves and for hire of temporary employees.

Contingent expenses:

Contingent expenses, including purchase and repair of office furniture, apparatus, fixtures, and supplies; per diems of officers and employees when traveling on official business, and in the discretion of the Insular Collector of Customs, of officers and employees temporarily on duty at places other than their regular stations; transportation of officers and employees and supplies; cablegrams, postage, and telegrams; printing and binding; expenses of harbor launches and customs cutters; fuel; emergency rations; supplies, repairs, and alterations; other incidental purposes: *Provided*, That minor and emergency repairs may be made at the nearest available point without the intervention of the Bureau of Navigation; clothing allowance of three uniforms, three hats, and three neckerchiefs per annum for each petty officer and member of crew of said launches and cutters; rent of custom-house, port of Cebu; for deportation of Chinese who failed to comply with the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and two of the Philippine Commission; subsistence of customs officials while on duty on board United States Army and Navy vessels; per diems for expert testimony of merchants and services of marine officers or other persons appointed on marine examination and other boards; hire and maintenance of land transportation; for the removal of wrecks which obstruct the navigable waters of the Archipelago; hire of coolies for handling supplies; for electric light, fuel, ice, laundry,

subscriptions, telephone service, and miscellaneous court fees and other incidentals; in all, for the Bureau of Customs, seven hundred and sixty thousand pesos: *Provided*, That the expenditures on account of the customs service in the Moro Province shall be made under the general authority of the Insular Collector of Customs, as provided by section thirty-four of Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and ninety-two, but appropriations therefor shall be made from the funds of the Moro Province by the legislative council thereof, in accordance with the requirements of said service as indicated by the Insular Collector of Customs, upon the approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice: *And provided*, That the cost and maintenance of customs cutters and other vessels detailed for patrol in the Moro Province may be borne in whole or in part by the appropriation for the Bureau of Customs: *And provided further*, That the Bureau of Customs is authorized to charge for services and supplies furnished to any other branch of the Government or other persons, and that the collections resulting from such charges, and the net proceeds of all receipts except for export, import, wharfage, and immigration dues, coastwise license fees and customs revenue stamps, shall be deposited to the credit of the appropriation of that Bureau and be available for expenditure in addition to the amounts specifically appropriated for the Bureau of Customs.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

For salaries and wages of Collector of Internal Revenue, at twelve thousand pesos per annum; one Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, at seven thousand five hundred pesos per annum; one Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, at six thousand pesos per annum; one chief clerk, class four; one law clerk, class three; one cashier, class three; three chiefs of divisions, class four; six chiefs of divisions, class five; four clerks, class six; four clerks, class seven; nine clerks, class eight; three clerks, class nine; three clerks, class ten; four clerks, Class A; one clerk, Class B; two clerks, Class C; one clerk, at one thousand three hundred and twenty pesos per annum; seventeen clerks, Class D; thirteen clerks, Class E; sixteen clerks, Class F; twenty-one clerks, Class G; twelve clerks, Class H; fifty-two clerks, Class I; twenty-two clerks, Class J; seven clerks, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; twenty-five clerks, at three hundred pesos per annum each; six clerks, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each; one messenger, at three hundred pesos per annum; two messengers, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each; one agent-at-large, at four thousand five hundred pesos per annum; six agents, at four thousand pesos per annum each; nine agents, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum each; fourteen agents, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; three agents, at three thousand pesos per annum each; twelve agents, at two thousand eight hundred pesos per annum each; nineteen agents, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum each; one watchman, at fifty pesos per month; one janitor, at forty pesos per month; ten laborers, at seventy centavos per day each; temporary employees engaged in stamping and numbering internal-revenue stamps, licenses, cedula, and so forth, indexing cedula records, banqueros, launch employees, and so forth; temporary storekeepers, at not to exceed seventy pesos per month each; accrued leaves of absence; for salary allowances to

employees appointed outside the Philippine Islands; contingent expenses, including purchase and repair of office equipment and furniture; purchase of office supplies; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; hire of transportation from the city of Manila; street-car tickets; per diems or allowances in lieu thereof; cablegrams, postage, and telegrams; bond premiums; printing and binding; janitor's supplies; gauging instruments; riding equipment for agents; telephones; maintenance and repair of launches: *Provided*, That minor and emergency repairs may be made without the intervention of the Bureau of Navigation, at the nearest available point when vessels are away from Manila; forage; allowance of twenty pesos per month each to agents in the provinces for each authorized horse furnished and maintained by said agents for official transportation: *Provided*, That the Collector of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized, with the prior approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, to advance from this appropriation to agents not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five pesos for the purchase of each native horse or four hundred pesos for the purchase of each Australian horse required for transportation, such advance to be reimbursed to the Government by monthly deductions of ten per centum in case of the purchase of a native horse and twenty per centum in case of the purchase of an Australian horse from the agents' salaries; special fund to be expended in the discretion of the Collector of Internal Revenue for expenses incident to the detection and punishment of violators of the Internal-Revenue Law, six thousand pesos; newspapers, magazines, periodicals, washing and other incidental expenses; in all, five hundred and seventy-two thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF THE TREASURY.

For salaries and wages of the Insular Treasurer, at twelve thousand pesos per annum; Assistant Insular Treasurer, at seven thousand five hundred pesos per annum; chief of division of banks and currency, at seven thousand pesos per annum; one paying teller, class one; one receiving teller, class two; one chief clerk, class three; two clerks, class five; six clerks, class six; three clerks, class seven; two clerks, class eight; three clerks, class nine; one clerk, Class A; two clerks, Class D; two clerks, Class F; one clerk, Class G; two clerks, Class H; two clerks, Class I; two clerks, Class J; one special messenger, at six hundred pesos per annum; one employee, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum; two messengers, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; three watchmen, at one hundred and fifty pesos per month each, and three guards, at sixty pesos per month each; temporary employees; accrued leaves of absence; salary allowance to employees appointed outside the Philippine Islands; contingent expenses, including purchase and repair of office equipment and furniture; purchase of office supplies; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; hire of transportation from city of Manila; street-car tickets; per diems or allowances in lieu thereof; cablegrams, postage, and telegrams; printing and binding; maintenance of office; bond premiums of officials and employees; other incidental expenses; insurance on funds; in all, one hundred and twenty-three thousand pesos: *Provided*, That hereafter, and until specifically otherwise provided by law, the funds of the Bureau of the Insular

Treasury shall be available for the payment of additional compensation, upon the approval of the Governor-General, to such persons as shall be designated to make an examination of the books and accounts of the Insular Treasurer and Insular Auditor, and an examination and count of the moneys in the hands of the Insular Treasurer; and to count and verify mutilated currency unfit for further circulation in the Treasury prior to the destruction thereof as required by law, the provisions of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

For salaries and wages: Director of Education, at twelve thousand pesos per annum; Assistant Director, at seven thousand five hundred pesos per annum; Second Assistant Director, at six thousand pesos per annum; one employee, class five; one employee, at three thousand nine hundred and sixty pesos per annum; two employees, class six; five employees, class seven; seven employees, class eight; seven employees, class nine; thirteen employees, Class D; twenty employees, Class E; eight employees, Class F; four employees, Class H; fifteen employees, Class I; thirteen employees, Class J.

Offices of division superintendents:

One division superintendent, at six thousand pesos per annum; three division superintendents, at five thousand pesos per annum each; eleven division superintendents, at four thousand five hundred pesos per annum each; six division superintendents, at four thousand pesos per annum each; seven division superintendents, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum each; eight division superintendents, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum each: *Provided*, That salaries may be paid to school superintendents and employees irrespective of the positions to which they are assigned, the provisions of Act Numbered Six hundred and seventy-two to the contrary notwithstanding.

Insular schools:

Superintendent of the Philippine Normal School, at six thousand pesos per annum; superintendent of the Philippine School of Arts and Trades, at four thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one superintendent, at four thousand eight hundred pesos per annum.

General teaching force:

One teacher, class five; twelve teachers, class six; fifty teachers, class seven; one hundred teachers, at three thousand pesos per annum each; one hundred and fifty teachers, class eight; one hundred and forty teachers, at two thousand six hundred pesos per annum each; two hundred and ninety teachers, class nine; fifty-two teachers, class ten; twenty teachers, at one thousand three hundred and twenty pesos per annum each; thirty teachers, Class D; thirty teachers, Class E; thirty teachers, Class F; eighty teachers, Class G; one hundred teachers, Class H; two hundred teachers, Class I; two hundred teachers, Class J: *Provided*, That the Director of Education, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, may detail or assign any teacher to perform such duties in any branch or division of the Bureau of Education as the service may require, the provisions of Act Numbered Four hundred and thirty to the contrary

notwithstanding: *And provided further*, That the Director of Education, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, may designate certain teachers for continuous duty throughout school vacation periods in cases where the good of the service makes this action advisable, such teachers to be entitled to the leave privileges provided in section twenty-three (a) of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and ninety-eight in lieu of the vacation privileges granted to teachers in section twenty-three (d) of said Act; one instructor of nursing, class nine; teachers in the night schools, at not to exceed three pesos per night each, and principals at not to exceed four pesos per night each.

Miscellaneous:

Normal School: Four janitors, at thirty pesos per month each; six janitors, at twenty pesos per month each; *Trade School, Manila:* One mechanic, at two pesos and eighty centavos per diem; seven janitors, at twenty pesos per month each; for hire of emergency laborers; for hire of temporary emergency employees; one superintendent of Filipino students in the United States, at five thousand pesos per annum; salary of physician attending pupils in Insular schools, at six hundred pesos per annum; accrued leaves and allowances.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including purchase and repair of office equipment, books, industrial equipment, machinery, and tools; purchase of general supplies and industrial material; transportation of supplies; transportation of officers and employees to the Philippine Islands; transportation of officers and employees from the Philippine Islands; transportation and expenses of officers and employees traveling on official business, including an allowance of not to exceed twenty pesos per month each to division superintendents and supervising teachers for official transportation in the provinces, for each authorized horse furnished and maintained by said division superintendents and supervising teachers for official transportation, in the discretion of the Director of Education, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction: *Provided*, That said authorized horses shall be furnished by division superintendents and supervising teachers at their own expense; per diems of officers and employees traveling on official business; hire of transportation from the city of Manila; street-car tickets; cablegrams, postage, and telegrams; printing and binding; ice and distilled water for Insular schools and dormitories; fuel and lights for Insular schools and dormitories, and for electric power in the Trade School; rental of buildings for Insular schools and dormitories connected therewith; for repairs of school buildings and maintenance of permanent buildings; for the actual and necessary cost of education and maintenance, including traveling expenses, of not to exceed seventy-five students in the United States, at not more than one thousand pesos per annum each, under the provisions of Act Numbered Eight hundred and fifty-four, as amended, and for the actual and necessary living and incidental expenses while in Manila, in the discretion of the Secretary of Public Instruction, and for the traveling expenses of such students from Manila to their homes in the provinces; medical attendance to Government students, as provided by Act Numbered Eleven hundred and thirty-three; for the actual

and necessary traveling expenses of the superintendent of Filipino students in the United States, of an assistant accompanying students from San Francisco to their places of establishment in the United States, and of necessary attendants accompanying parties of students from Manila to San Francisco, and from San Francisco to Manila; and other incidental expenses, for honoraria to be paid to teachers giving instruction in the annual vacation assemblies at the rate of not to exceed forty pesos per month for each course given and not to exceed one hundred and twenty pesos per month to any one teacher, Act Numbered One hundred and forty-eight to the contrary notwithstanding; for the support of primary instruction among the Christian inhabitants of the provinces of Palawan and Mindoro, including salaries of teachers and construction of buildings, to be allotted by the Secretary of Public Instruction; for the support of primary instruction in the municipalities located on "friar lands" estates, to be allotted by the Secretary of Public Instruction; to be distributed to the municipalities to the credit of their respective school funds by the Director of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, for the aid of barrio schools which by reason of the precarious financial condition of the municipalities to which they pertain are unable to open or are about to close, and for the payment of salaries of municipal industrial teachers, and for the purchase of equipment, tools, and materials for use in industrial classes in primary and intermediate schools; in all, three million six hundred and ten thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

For salaries, wages, and other expenses, as follows: Director of Agriculture, at ten thousand pesos per annum; Assistant Director, at six thousand five hundred pesos per annum; one chief veterinarian, at six thousand pesos per annum; one superintendent of agricultural-extension work, at five thousand pesos per annum; one superintendent of serum laboratory, at five thousand pesos per annum; one assistant chief veterinarian, at five thousand pesos per annum; one chief of the division of experiment stations, at five thousand pesos per annum; one assistant to the Director, at five thousand pesos per annum; two district veterinarians, class four; one superintendent of publications, class four; one chief clerk, class four; twelve employees, class five; sixteen employees, class six; twenty-seven employees, class seven; twelve employees, class eight; twelve employees, class nine; five employees, class ten; three employees, Class A; three employees, Class B; three employees, Class C; eight employees, Class D; four employees, Class E; fourteen employees, Class F; six employees, Class G; six employees, Class H; five employees, Class K; for the hire of inoculators, live-stock inspectors, mechanics, teamsters, and laborers, at stations and farms, and for the hire of temporary employees, and for accrued leaves of absence; contingent expenses, including the purchase and repair of office equipment and furniture; per diems and allowances in lieu thereof; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams, postage, and telegrams; printing and binding; collection and purchase of seeds, plants, and so forth, for experimental purposes and for distribution; purchase of instruments and apparatus; purchase of live stock, vehicles, harness, and stable sup-

plies; forage, machinery, implements and tools, station and farm supplies, medicines, building materials and repairs; purchase and manufacture of serum; rents, and other incidental expenses; in all, eight hundred and fifty thousand pesos.

PHILIPPINE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

For appropriation by the board of control, for the ends specified by law, in accordance with section three (c) of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifteen, including the payment of the premium on the bond of the property clerk of said school; for the establishment and maintenance of free beds for clinical purposes in a hospital or hospitals to be designated by the board of control; one hundred and seventy-five thousand pesos.

The Governor-General is hereby authorized to appoint employees of the Departments and Bureaus of the Government to positions in the Philippine Medical School at a compensation to be fixed by the board of control, such compensation to be paid from the appropriation of the Philippine Medical School, Act Numbered One hundred and forty-eight to the contrary notwithstanding.

BUREAU OF PRISONS.

For salaries, wages, and other expenses, as follows: One Director of Prisons, at seven thousand five hundred pesos per annum; one Assistant Director, at six thousand pesos per annum; one Second Assistant Director, at three thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one executive inspector, at four thousand pesos per annum; four clerks, class eight; one clerk, class nine; one baker, class nine; one chief inspector of the guard, class seven; two inspectors of the guard, class eight; one electrician, class seven; thirty-one first-class guards: *Provided*, That the pay of first-class guards shall be at the rate of one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum each for the first year of service, two thousand pesos per annum each for the second year, two thousand one hundred and sixty pesos per annum each for the third year, and two thousand two hundred and eighty pesos per annum each for the fourth year; one clerk and interpreter, Class A; one clerk, Class A; one overseer, Class C; three clerks, Class D; one overseer, Class D; one clerk, Class E; one clerk, Class F; one clerk, Class G; one clerk, class H; three clerks, Class I; one clerk, Class J; two sergeants of the guard: *Provided*, That the pay of sergeants shall be at the rate of seven hundred and twenty pesos per annum each for the first year of service, eight hundred pesos per annum each for the second year, and nine hundred pesos per annum each for the third year; sixteen keepers: *Provided*, That the pay of keepers shall be six hundred pesos per annum each for the first year of service, seven hundred and fifty pesos per annum each for the second year, eight hundred and twenty-four pesos per annum each for the third year, and nine hundred pesos per annum each for the fourth year; forty-five second-class guards: *Provided*, That the pay of second-class guards shall be at the rate of four hundred and eighty pesos per annum each for the first year of service, six hundred pesos per annum each for the second year, six hundred and sixty pesos per annum each for the third year, and seven hundred and twenty pesos per annum

each for the fourth year; two chaplains, at one thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; one matron, at eight hundred and forty pesos per annum; two Sisters of Charity, at seven hundred and twenty pesos per annum each; two drivers, at one peso and ninety centavos per diem each; two cocheros, at one peso per diem each; two laborers, at thirty pesos per month each; additional compensation for executioner, at twenty pesos for each execution; one musical director, at seven hundred and twenty pesos per annum; for such proportion of office salaries of the industrial division as shall be fixed by the Secretary of Public Instruction; for hire of temporary employees and for accrued leaves of absence; for contingent expenses, including purchase of office supplies and equipment, ice, printing and binding, per diems or allowances in lieu thereof, transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams, postage, and telegrams; for purchase, hire, and maintenance of land transportation; illumination supplies and fuel; band supplies and equipment; ammunition for target practice; subsistence of prisoners; hospital special diet; supplies for prisoners, including clothing, bedding, tobacco, mess kits, soap, barber supplies, and so forth; one suit of clothing of value not exceeding five pesos and a gratuity, not exceeding ten pesos, to each prisoner upon release, in cases when, in the discretion of the Director of Prisons, such clothing and gratuity are necessary; transportation of discharged prisoners to their homes in the Philippine Islands; for burial of deceased prisoners; medical and hospital supplies for prisoners, including ice for hospitals; fuel, ice, and kitchen equipment and supplies; sanitation, renewal, and repairs of buildings, and equipment and maintenance of sewers; permanent improvements, maintenance of juveniles, and miscellaneous equipment and supplies for maintenance of prison.

Iwahig penal colony:

One superintendent, at six thousand pesos per annum; one assistant superintendent, class five; one veterinarian, class five; one civil engineer, class seven; one farming instructor, class seven; one trades instructor, class eight; one clerk, class eight; one chaplain, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one agent, at eight hundred pesos per annum; one assistant overseer, Class D; one clerk and assistant overseer, Class H; one assistant overseer, Class I; three assistant overseers, Class J; one assistant overseer, Class K: *Provided*, That the superintendent of the colony, with the approval of the Director of Prisons, is authorized to employ as assistant overseers such suitable colonists, prisoners who have been legally discharged, as may, in his judgment, be necessary; one matron, Class J; one sawmill foreman, class six; for contingent expenses, including subsistence of prisoners, miscellaneous prisoners' supplies and equipment for maintenance of the colony; office supplies; postage; launch repairs and supplies; transportation and per diems of employees; transportation of prisoners to and from the colony: *Provided*, That when, in the judgment of the Director of Prisons, a first-class prisoner merits consideration, his wife, family or fiancée may be permitted to join him, and that the transportation from their homes to Iwahig may be paid from this appropriation; transportation of supplies; allowances to prisoners holding positions of trust, and for miscellaneous equipment; in all, five hundred and ninety-six thousand six hundred and seventy-eight pesos.

PHILIPPINE LIBRARY.

For salaries, wages, and other expenses, as follows: One bibliographical expert, at five thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, at one thousand two hundred pesos per annum.

Division of the American Circulating Library of Manila:

One superintendent and librarian, at three thousand pesos per annum; one assistant librarian, class eight; one cataloguer, class eight; one employee, to assist in general library work, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum; one employee, to assist in general library work, at two thousand pesos per annum; one typist, at four hundred and twenty pesos per annum; one catalogue clerk, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; two reading room assistants, at three hundred pesos and two hundred and forty pesos per annum, respectively; one bookmender, at three hundred pesos per annum; three messengers, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Sección Filipina (collection of Filipiniana):

One curator, at three thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, at seven hundred and twenty pesos per annum.

Contingent expenses:

For the purchase of books; subscriptions to periodicals; binding of books, periodicals, and newspapers; printing; purchase and repair of library and office equipment, including steel book stacks, desks, tables, chairs, periodicals, and newspaper cases, pamphlet cases, atlas cases, pasteboard boxes for cards, card cabinets, book trucks, accession cases, book supports, perforating stamps, rubber stamps, labels, paste, preserving chemicals, catalogue pens, ink, india ink, stationery, library accession books, and all other record books, purchase of equipment necessary for the making of the general catalogue, including library catalogue cards, guides, cabinets, and typewriters; all additional temporary help necessary for the making of the general catalogue; ice and distilled water; electric lights and fans; necessary care of building, including remodeling of rooms and cleaning; postage and telegrams; transportation of books; per diems of officers and employees traveling on official business; car fare; and other expenses authorized by the Philippine Library Board; in all, fifty-seven thousand five hundred pesos.

THE JUDICIARY.

For salaries and wages, as follows:

Supreme Court:

Chief Justice, at twenty thousand pesos per annum; six associate justices, at twenty thousand pesos per annum each; clerk of the court, at six thousand pesos per annum; two deputy clerks, at four thousand pesos per annum each; two employees, class six; three employees, class seven; one employee, Class B; one employee, Class C; one employee, Class D; one employee, Class E; one employee, Class F; one employee, Class G; three employees, Class H; one employee, Class I; five employees, Class J; five employees, at three hundred pesos per annum each; two employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Reporter of the Supreme Court:

Reporter of the Supreme Court, at seven thousand pesos per annum; one employee, class six; three employees, class seven; one employee, class eight; one employee, class nine; four employees, class ten; one employee, Class A; one employee, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum.

Courts of First Instance, Manila:

Three judges, at eleven thousand pesos per annum each; clerk, at four thousand pesos per annum; one assistant clerk, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; three deputy clerks, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum each; five employees, class seven; one employee, class eight; two employees, class nine; one employee, at one thousand three hundred and twenty pesos per annum; one employee, Class E; nine employees, Class H; six employees, at three hundred pesos per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, First District:

One judge, at nine thousand pesos per annum; one employee, class eight; one employee, Class C; one clerk, Cagayan, at one thousand six hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Isabel, at one thousand four hundred pesos per annum; two employees, Class I; two employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Second District:

One judge, at nine thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, Ilocos Norte, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Ilocos Sur, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one employee, Class C; one employee, Class D; two employees, Class I; two employees, Class J; two employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Third District:

One judge, at ten thousand pesos per annum; one employee, class seven; one employee, class nine; one clerk, Pangasinan, at two thousand two hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Zambales, at one thousand six hundred pesos per annum; one deputy clerk, at seven hundred and twenty pesos per annum; one employee, Class I; one employee, Class J; one employee, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum.

Courts of First Instance, Fourth District:

One judge, at ten thousand pesos per annum; one employee, Class A; one employee, Class H; one clerk, Nueva Ecija, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Pampanga, at two thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, Tarlac, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one deputy clerk, at six hundred pesos per annum; one employee, Class I; two employees, Class J; three employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Fifth District:

One judge, at ten thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, Bulacan, at two thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, Rizal, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one employee, class eight; one employee, Class G; one employee, Class H; one employee, at one thousand one hundred and forty pesos per annum; one employee, Class I; one employee, Class J; two employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Sixth District:

One judge, at ten thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, Bataan, at one thousand six hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Cavité, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, La Laguna, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one employee, Class C; two employees, Class I; two employees, Class J; two employees, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; three employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Seventh District:

One judge, at ten thousand pesos per annum; one employee, class eight; one employee, class nine; one clerk, Batangas and Mindoro, at two thousand five hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Tayabas and Marinduque, at two thousand two hundred pesos per annum; three deputy clerks, at six hundred pesos per annum each; one deputy clerk, at five hundred pesos per annum; two employees, Class I; one employee, Class J; four employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Eighth District:

One judge, at ten thousand pesos per annum; one employee, class seven; one employee, class nine; one clerk, Albay, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Ambos Camarines, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one deputy clerk, at seven hundred and twenty pesos per annum; two employees, Class I; two employees, Class J; one employee, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum.

Courts of First Instance, Ninth District:

One judge, at ten thousand pesos per annum; one employee, class seven; one employee, class nine; one clerk, Iloilo, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum; two employees, Class H; one employee, Class J; one employee, at three hundred pesos per annum.

Courts of First Instance, Tenth District:

One judge, at ten thousand pesos per annum; one employee, at three thousand pesos per annum; one employee, class nine; one clerk, Antique, at one thousand six hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Occidental Negros, at two thousand two hundred pesos per annum; one employee, Class I; one employee, Class J; one employee, at four hundred and twenty pesos per annum; one employee, at three hundred pesos per annum.

Courts of First Instance, Eleventh District:

One judge, at ten thousand pesos per annum; one employee, class eight; one clerk, Bohol, at two thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, Cebu, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Oriental Negros, at one thousand six hundred pesos per annum; one deputy clerk, at one thousand two hundred pesos per annum; one employee, Class D; two employees, Class H; two employees, Class I; one employee, at four hundred and twenty pesos per annum; two employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Twelfth District:

One judge, at ten thousand pesos per annum; two employees, Class A; one clerk, Leyte, at two thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, Samar, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one deputy clerk, at seven hundred and twenty pesos per annum; one employee, Class I; one employee, Class J; two employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Thirteenth District:

One judge, at nine thousand pesos per annum; one employee, Class A; one clerk, Misamis, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Surigao, at one thousand six hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, district of Lanao, at six hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, subdistrict of Dapitan, at seven hundred and twenty pesos per annum; one employee, Class D; one employee, Class I; one employee, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; four employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Fourteenth District:

One judge, at nine thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, Fourteenth District, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum; one employee, class nine; one deputy clerk, at eight hundred pesos per annum; three deputy clerks, at six hundred pesos per annum each; one deputy clerk, at four hundred pesos per annum; one employee, Class J; two employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Fifteenth District:

One judge, at nine thousand pesos per annum; one employee, Class A; one employee, Class C; one clerk, Capiz, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Palawan, at six hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Sorsogon, at one thousand six hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Masbate, at eight hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Romblon, at one thousand pesos per annum; one deputy clerk, Palawan, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum; two employees, Class I; one employee, Class J; one employee, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; three employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Mountain District:

One judge, at nine thousand pesos per annum; one fiscal for the Mountain Province and Nueva Vizcaya, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Mountain Province and Nueva Vizcaya, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, La Union, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one deputy clerk, subprovince of Benguet, at eight hundred and forty pesos per annum; two deputy clerks, at six hundred pesos per annum each; one employee, Class J; clerical, interpreting, and translating assistants to the fiscal of the Mountain Province and Nueva Vizcaya, not to exceed one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum.

Judges of First Instance and employees at large:

Four judges, at nine thousand pesos per annum each; one employee, class six; two employees, class eight; two employees, class nine.

Court of Land Registration:

One judge, at ten thousand pesos per annum; four associate judges, at eight thousand pesos per annum each; clerk of court, at five thousand pesos per annum; assistant clerk, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; one deputy clerk, class six; three deputy clerks, class nine; one chief surveyor, class six; three employees, class seven; one employee, at three thousand pesos per annum; five employees, class eight; six employees, class nine; six employees, Class A; three employees, Class C; eighteen employees, Class D; three employees, Class E; seven employees, Class F; four employees, Class G; ten employees, Class H; four employees, Class I; two employees, Class J; twelve employees, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each.

Miscellaneous:

For the hire of special interpreters and other emergency employees under approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, and for accrued leaves of absence.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including the purchase and repair of office equipment, furniture, and supplies; per diems of officers and employees when traveling on official business; all per diems of judges of the Courts of First Instance and of the Court of Land Registration; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies, including the traveling expenses of justices of the peace as provided by section thirty-three of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven; cablegrams, postage, and telegrams; printing and binding; expenses incurred under section ten of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and seventy-six, and the per diems of clerks of court under section five of said Act, being hereby authorized, the provisions of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding; for the payment of rent for the quarters occupied by the Court of Land Registration in the city of Manila; for advertising not otherwise provided for; for the payment of reasonable charges authorized by the Attorney-General for chemical or medical examinations when in his opinion the provisions of section fifteen of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and eighty-seven and sections thirty-seven and forty-one of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven are insufficient to secure the proper administration of justice, or for other technical or professional services necessarily incident to criminal proceedings conducted in Courts of First Instance or of justices of the peace; and other incidental expenses; in all, eight hundred and ninety-six thousand pesos. The judiciary appropriation shall be reimbursed from funds appropriated for the contingent expenses of the Executive Bureau, at the rate of twelve thousand pesos per annum for services rendered by the Reporter of the Supreme Court in editing and publishing the Official Gazette and compiling the laws of the Philippine Legislature. The Bureau of Justice shall be charged with the disbursement of appropriations for the judiciary, and the cost of supplies and traveling expenses of justices of the peace shall be a charge against said appropriations, until otherwise provided by law.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF MINDORO.

For salaries and wages of provincial governor, at three thousand six hundred and fifty pesos per annum, or per diems of ten pesos to the United States Army officer filling the position by detail; provincial treasurer, at four thousand pesos per annum; provincial fiscal, at nine hundred pesos per annum; for salaries and wages of such employees as may be authorized by resolution of the provincial board with the approval of the Executive Secretary; for general provincial expenses, including the actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers and employees, under the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six; for the purposes contemplated by Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and forty-five; for the transportation of supplies; purchase and repair of office equipment and furniture, and purchase of office supplies; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; hire and maintenance of official trans-

portation; sheriff's fees; court fees; premium on surety bonds; maintenance of prisoners; permanent equipment; for a fund to be expended by the provincial governor as provided in Act Numbered Six hundred and eighty-two under the head of "Provincial Government of Lepanto-Bontoc;" and for other incidental expenses; thirty-three thousand four hundred pesos.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF PALAWAN.

For salaries, wages, and other expenses, as follows: Provincial governor, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum, or per diems of ten pesos to the United States Army officer filling the position by detail; provincial secretary-treasurer, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; for salaries and wages of such employees as may be authorized by resolution of the provincial board approved by the Executive Secretary; for accrued leaves and temporary employees; for general provincial expenses, including the actual and necessary traveling expenses and per diems of officers and employees, under the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six; for transportation of supplies, purchase and repair of office equipment and furniture, purchase of office supplies; for the purposes contemplated by Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and forty-five; for a fund to be expended by the provincial governor as provided in Act Numbered Six hundred and eighty-two under the head of "Provincial Government of Lepanto-Bontoc;" for cablegrams, postage, and telegrams; maintenance, repairs, and fuel for launch; permanent equipment; repairs to buildings; sheriff's fees; maintenance of prisoners; premiums on surety bonds; and other incidental expenses; in all, twenty-four thousand one hundred and ten pesos.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF BATANES.

For salaries and wages of provincial governor, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum; assistant to provincial governor, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; provincial secretary-treasurer, at one thousand five hundred pesos per annum; for per diems of not to exceed five pesos for the third member of the provincial board for each session at which he is actually present; for salaries and wages of employees as may be authorized by resolution of the provincial board with the approval of the Executive Secretary; part salary and travel expenses of fiscal assigned for temporary duty; for general provincial expenses, including the actual and necessary traveling expenses and per diems of officers and employees, under the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six; transportation of supplies; purchase and repair of office equipment and furniture; purchase of office supplies; postage and telegrams; insurance; repair and maintenance of provincial launch; maintenance of prisoners; repair and construction of buildings; maintenance of official transportation; and other incidentals; in all, fifteen thousand pesos.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Subject to the approval of the Governor-General, for the commutation and payment of claims for salary, leave, and expenses of person-

nel, lawfully incurred and not otherwise provided for, and for miscellaneous general expenses of the Government, including the settlement of claims for damages; twenty thousand pesos: *Provided*, That this fund shall be reimbursable for such payments from the funds of the Bureau, Office, province, or municipality in interest, when practicable.

For the salary, per diems, and travel expenses of the lieutenant-governor of Samar as authorized by Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and fifty-nine, and for other official expenses in connection therewith: *Provided*, That no appropriation shall be set up by the Insular Auditor for this purpose until the balance of funds heretofore appropriated shall have been expended for these purposes.

For the commutation and payment of all claims for salary, part salary, accrued leave, traveling expenses, and transportation, and so forth, lawfully incurred and not otherwise provided for, including expenditures authorized by the Secretary of War; fifty thousand pesos.

For the salaries of the chief and assistant chief of police of the municipality of Cavite, as provided by Act Numbered Twelve hundred and eighty-one, and for the salaries of substitutes when necessary; and allowance of forty pesos per month in lieu of official transportation in kind; five thousand pesos.

For the necessary expenses of the Board of Rate Regulation, as contemplated by Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, including compensation of its secretary, subject to approval by the Governor-General; five thousand pesos.

For payment for legal services in behalf of this Government, or any branch thereof, before Federal courts at Washington, or elsewhere outside the Philippine Islands, from January first, nineteen hundred and ten; five thousand pesos.

Total miscellaneous, eighty-five thousand pesos.

Total of appropriations for all purposes, seventeen million four hundred and twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight pesos.

SEC. 2. There is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated a sum sufficient for the payment of claims for refunds on fuel imported into the Philippine Islands used for the propulsion of vessels, in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-one of the Philippine Tariff Act, and for the refund of duty paid on articles and materials actually used in the construction, equipment, or repair, within the Philippine Islands, of vessels, their machinery, tackle, or apparel, in accordance with paragraph three hundred and forty-nine, section eleven, of the Philippine Tariff Act. This appropriation shall be continuing and shall remain in force and effect until existing law in the two above-specified cases is repealed or modified.

SEC. 3. The appropriations herein made for each Bureau, province, or Office shall be available for payment of authorized commutations of accrued leaves of absence of the officers and employees thereof, and for payment of such expenses as may accrue to such Bureaus, provinces, or Offices by reason of the operations of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and nine.

SEC. 4. After payment of all obligations actually incurred in the fiscal year nineteen hundred and ten, and prior years, whether or not the supplies have been delivered or services rendered prior to the

conclusion of said year, including completion of permanent improvements duly authorized, all balances of appropriations heretofore made for the current expenses of Bureaus and Offices of the Insular Government shall revert to the general fund: *Provided*, That, subject to approval of the head of the proper Department, chiefs of Bureaus or Offices may expend on permanent improvements funds appropriated for current expenses: *And provided further*, That, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Department concerned, the Governor-General may direct the restoration of any part of the funds hereby reverted to the credit of the Bureau or Office for which such funds were originally appropriated: *And provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent transfer of funds by order of the Governor-General under the provisions of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and two.

SEC. 5. The appropriations for current expenses of the various Bureaus and Offices of the Government shall be available for the payment to the credit of the fidelity bond premium fund of two-thirds of the premium fixed, in pursuance of section three of Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and thirty-nine, on behalf of Insular officials and employees pertaining to the respective Bureaus and Offices.

SEC. 6. Section six of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and fifty-five shall be considered permanent legislation until specifically amended or repealed, and shall apply to any future docks constructed by the Insular Government in the port of Manila.

SEC. 7. The fines imposed and collected through the efforts of the Philippine Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, its members or its agents, for violations of the laws enacted for the prevention of cruelty to animals and for their protection, shall belong to said society and shall be used to promote its objects, the provisions of section five of Act Numbered Twelve hundred and eighty-five to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 8. On and after the date this Act takes effect the salary of the Purchasing Agent shall be twelve thousand pesos per annum, anything in Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven to the contrary notwithstanding. This section shall be considered permanent legislation until specifically amended or repealed.

SEC. 9. This Act shall take effect as of date July first, nineteen hundred and ten.

Enacted, April 19, 1910.

A. B. No. 70.

[No. 1990.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An Act providing for the widening of the streets and the adjustment of ownership of land located within certain specified limits in the municipality of Cebu, Province of Cebu," as amended.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:

SECTION 1. Section five of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-three is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. The proceedings before the Court of Land Registration shall be in the same form and manner as in other cases originating in

said court under the provisions of Act Numbered Four hundred and ninety-six and the amendments thereto, but the application shall be accompanied by a plan showing definitely the different parcels of land conveyed to the committee by the present claimants and also a plan showing the allotments made by said committee, said plan to show areas and dimensions of lots and streets shown thereon: *Provided*, That all fees for registration of title and issuance of certificates of title, and assurance fund, which would under ordinary circumstances accrue to the benefit of the Insular Government of the Philippine Islands, the provincial government of Cebu, the assurance fund, and the fee paid the examiner of titles for examination of title shall be waived: *And provided further*, That the committee may, in its discretion, file one or more applications and include in each of them one or more parcels or squares as in its judgment may be most expeditious and equitable in the interests of the landholders."

SEC. 2. Section three of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and thirteen is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. The Governor-General is hereby authorized, in addition to the powers conferred upon him by the paragraph relative to the widening of streets in Cebu, under the heading 'Miscellaneous,' in section one of Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and seventy-three, which powers are hereby confirmed, to grant, at his discretion, to the committee created by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-three, for the purpose specified in the same Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-three, any part or parts of the reclaimed land in the port of Cebu situate in blocks six and seven of the map of the new port."

SEC. 3. Upon the request of the municipal council and provincial board of Cebu the Governor-General is hereby authorized to provide, subject to such rules as he may deem proper, that any part of the city of Cebu shall remain under the disposition, administration, and control of the committee created by this Act, and so soon as the Governor-General shall have issued the proper order such part of the said city shall remain subject to the provisions of the said Act.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five, entitled "An Act providing the time at which all Acts of the Philippine Legislature shall take effect."

Enacted, April 19, 1910.

A. B. No. 44.

[No. 1991.]

AN ACT Appropriating the sum of fifty thousand pesos for the relief of sufferers from public calamities.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:

SECTION 1. The sum of fifty thousand pesos is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes set forth in Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and nine of the Philippine Legislature and its amendments.

SEC. 2. The said sum of fifty thousand pesos shall be available until totally expended, and shall be disbursed in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and nine and its amendments.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, April 19, 1910.

C. B. No. 13.

[No. 1992.] *

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry expenses of the provincial governments of Agusan, Nueva Vizcaya, and the Mountain Province, for insular expenses in the said provinces and the Moro Province for the period ending June Thirtieth, Nineteen hundred and eleven, and thereafter.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in part compensation for the service of the provincial governments of Agusan, Nueva Vizcaya, and the Mountain Province and for insular expenses in the said provinces and the Moro Province for the period ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eleven, and thereafter until expended:

PROVINCE OF AGUSAN.

For salaries and wages, including salary of provincial governor, at four thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; provincial secretary-treasurer, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum; lieutenant-governor for the subprovince of Bukidnon, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum; assistant to provincial governor for western Bukidnon, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; assistant to provincial governor for upper Agusan, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; assistant to provincial governor in the Hibong District, at one thousand two hundred pesos per annum; for clerk to the provincial governor, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; for per diems of the third member of the provincial board; for two-eighths of the salary of the fiscal for the district of Agusan, Misamis, and Surigao, two-eighths of the salary of the clerk to said fiscal, and for a proportionate part of the salaries of clerks to the district auditor; and for salaries and wages of such employees as may be authorized by resolution of the provincial board, with the approval of the Executive Secretary; for general provincial expenses,

* This act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

including the actual and necessary traveling expenses and per diems of officers and employees, under the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six; for the transportation of supplies; for the purchase of office furniture and supplies; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; maintenance of official transportation; alteration, maintenance, and repair of provincial buildings; rents; maintenance and repair of bridges, roads, and trails, and telephone lines, and removal of obstructions in rivers; maintenance of public animals, including breeding animals loaned by the Bureau of Agriculture; court expenses; subsistence of prisoners; sanitary and burial fund for indigent persons; proportionate part of the fees for bonds of officers; maintenance of launches; for a fund to be expended by the provincial governor in the manner funds are provided to be expended by Act Numbered Six hundred and eighty-two, under the head of "Provincial government of Lepanto-Bontoc;" and other incidental expenses; forty-seven thousand pesos: *Provided*, That the provisions of sections two and three of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and forty-five are hereby extended to and made applicable to the third member of the provincial board of the Province of Agusan, but all resolutions of the provincial board fixing the per diems to be paid such third member shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF NUEVA VIZCAYA.

For salaries and wages, including salary of provincial governor, at four thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; provincial secretary-treasurer, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; assistant to the provincial governor for work among the Ilongots, at one thousand six hundred pesos per annum; for salaries and wages of such employees as may be authorized by resolution of the provincial board, with the approval of the Executive Secretary; for return traveling expenses of the provincial governor from the United States; twelve uniforms for jail guards, eighty-four pesos; for general provincial expenses, including the actual and necessary traveling expenses and per diems of officers and employees, under the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six; for the transportation of supplies; for the purchase of office furniture and supplies; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; maintenance of official transportation; alteration, maintenance, and repair of provincial buildings; rents; for the maintenance of the Padre Juan Villaverde trail from San Nicolas, Pangasinan, to Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya; for the maintenance and repair of other roads, bridges, and trails, and telephone lines, and the removal of obstructions in rivers; and maintenance of public animals, including breeding animals loaned by the Bureau of Agriculture; court expenses; subsistence of prisoners; sanitary and burial fund for indigent persons; for a fund to be expended by the provincial governor in the manner funds are provided to be expended by Act Numbered Six hundred and eighty-two, under the head of "Provincial government of Lepanto-Bontoc;" and other incidental expenses; twenty-four thousand pesos.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF THE MOUNTAIN PROVINCE.

For salaries and wages, including salary of provincial governor, at six thousand pesos per annum; provincial secretary-treasurer, at five thousand pesos per annum; provincial supervisor, at four thousand pesos per annum; lieutenant-governor of Benguet, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum; lieutenant-governor of Amburayan, at two thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; lieutenant-governor of Lepanto, at three thousand pesos per annum; lieutenant-governor of Apayao, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; lieutenant-governor of Bontoc, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; lieutenant-governor of Kalinga, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; for proportionate part of the salary of lieutenant-governor of Ifugao, one thousand two hundred pesos per annum; for a proportionate part of the salaries of clerks to the district auditor; for salaries and wages of such employees as may be authorized by resolution of the provincial board, with the approval of the Executive Secretary; for general provincial expenses, including the actual and necessary traveling expenses and per diems of officers and employees, under the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six; for sheriff's fees; for the transportation of supplies; for the purchase of office furniture and supplies; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; maintenance of official transportation; alteration, maintenance, and repair of provincial buildings; rents; maintenance and repair of bridges, roads, and trails, and telephone lines, and removal of obstructions in rivers; maintenance of public animals, including breeding animals loaned by the Bureau of Agriculture; court expenses; subsistence of prisoners; sanitary and burial fund for indigent persons; premiums on surety bonds; for a fund to be expended by the provincial governor in the manner funds are provided to be expended by Act Numbered Six hundred and eighty-two, under the head of "Provincial government of Lepanto-Bontoc;" and other incidental expenses; one hundred and five thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF CONSTABULARY.

For salaries and wages and duly authorized contingent expenses of the Bureau of Constabulary for use in the Moro Province, the Mountain Province, and the Provinces of Agusan and Nueva Vizcaya, seven hundred thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF HEALTH.

For salaries and wages of district health officer, Mountain Province, at four thousand pesos per annum; district health officer, Nueva Vizcaya, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum; district health officer, Agusan, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum; assistant sanitary inspector, Mountain Province, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum; seven assistant sanitary inspectors, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum each; for emergency sanitary inspectors; contingent expenses, including medicines and supplies; traveling expenses; per diems; and other incidental expenses; twenty-eight thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF LANDS.

For the expenses of survey parties in Agusan, Nueva Vizcaya, Mountain Province, and the Moro Province, twenty thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

For salaries and wages of two veterinarians, Mountain Province, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum each; two veterinarians, Provinces of Agusan and Nueva Vizcaya, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; for one-half of the salary of the superintendent, Baguio Experiment Station, Mountain Province; seed distributor, Mountain Province, at nine hundred and sixty pesos per annum; eight inoculators, Mountain Province and Provinces of Agusan and Nueva Vizcaya, at five hundred and forty pesos per annum each; contingent expenses, including serum and supplies, seeds and plants, traveling expenses and per diems for four veterinarians and eight inoculators; and other incidental expenses; forty thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF FORESTRY.

For salaries and wages of foresters, rangers, and temporary fire wardens; for contingent expenses; in the Moro Province, the Mountain Province, and the Provinces of Agusan and Nueva Vizcaya; six thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

For salaries and wages and contingent expenses in the Mountain Province and the Provinces of Agusan and Nueva Vizcaya, including official transportation; cost of maintenance and clothing of pupils at industrial schools, in the discretion of the Secretary of Public Instruction, two hundred and fifteen thousand pesos.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For a special fund to be expended, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for such purposes as may be considered necessary in establishing and promoting friendly relations with non-Christian tribes and suppressing head-hunting, six thousand pesos.

Total of appropriations for all purposes, one million one hundred and ninety-one thousand pesos.

SEC. 2. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as removing the administrative jurisdiction of the Director of Constabulary, the Director of Health, the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Forestry, or the Director of Education over their respective Bureaus in any of the provinces mentioned in this Act.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-six, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 8, 1910.

C. B. No. 12.

[No. 1993.]*

AN ACT Making applicable to that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes certain acts of the Second Philippine Legislature, and legalizing, confirming and ratifying the collection of taxes and all other action taken in said territory under the provisions of any of said acts.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following Acts of the Second Philippine Legislature are hereby made applicable to that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes, and shall have full force and effect therein:

No. 1972; passed April 11, 1910; entitled "An Act amending Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven, known as 'The Reorganization Act,' as amended, by transferring the Bureau of Agriculture from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Public Instruction."

No. 1976; passed April 18, 1910; entitled "An Act to amend Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven, as amended, by extending to ten years the period during which timber, firewood, resin, stone, earth and other forest products may be cut or taken from the public forests without the payment of forestry charges, subject to certain conditions."

No. 1980; passed April 19, 1910; entitled "An Act to provide for the creation of a commissioned and enlisted service within the Bureau of Navigation, the creation of a pension fund in connection therewith, and for the punishment of offenses against good order and discipline within such service."

No. 1982; passed April 19, 1910; entitled "An Act providing for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Doctor José Rizal, and for other purposes."

No. 1985; passed April 19, 1910; entitled "An Act to amend Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled 'The Postal Savings Bank Act,' as amended, by providing an additional class of securities for the investment of Postal Savings Bank Funds."

No. 1986; passed April 19, 1910; entitled "An Act confirming the action of the Governor-General in deporting from the Philippine Islands, by request of the Imperial Chinese Consul-General, on August nineteenth, nineteen hundred and nine, certain persons of Chinese nationality."

SEC. 2. Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and seventy-seven of the Second Philippine Legislature, entitled "An Act providing for the filing, with the Division of Archives, Patents, Copyrights, and Trade-marks of the Executive Bureau, of the first deed of mortgage, trust or guaranty, dated the nineteenth day of May, nineteen hundred and nine, executed by the Manila Railroad Company in favor of the Government of the Philippine Islands, and of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company of New York, as trustees, creating upon the

* This Act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

property mentioned in said instrument a lien from the date of its filing, modifying the provisions of Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and twelve, in regard to the lien of the mortgages filed heretofore, and exempting said instruments from the payment of stamp taxes, and the filing of the subordinating agreement," is hereby made applicable to those parts of the Mountain Province in which existing legislation with reference to concessions of the Manila Railroad Company may be in force and effect, and all action taken and things done affecting the said parts of the Mountain Province under the provisions of said Act are hereby legalized, ratified and confirmed as fully to all intents and purposes as if the said Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and seventy-seven, in so far as it affects said parts of the Mountain Province, had been originally enacted by the Philippine Commission.

SEC. 3. All taxes collected and all action taken and things done in the territory of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes prior to the enactment of this law under the provisions of any Act hereby made applicable to said territory are hereby legalized, ratified and confirmed as fully to all intents and purposes as if the same had by prior Act of the Philippine Commission been specifically authorized and directed.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 8, 1910.

C. B. No. 15.

[No. 1994.]*

AN ACT Making appropriations for public works and permanent improvements in the provinces of Agusan, Nueva Vizcaya, the Mountain Province and the Moro Province.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be respectively necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for public works and permanent improvements in the Provinces of Agusan, Nueva Vizcaya, the Mountain Province and the Moro Province:

PROVINCE OF NUEVA VIZCAYA.

For a road and bridge fund for the Province of Nueva Vizcaya, two thousand pesos; permanent equipment, three thousand pesos; construction and equipment of telephone lines, eight hundred pesos; in all, five thousand eight hundred pesos.

* This Act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

PROVINCE OF AGUSAN.

For the construction and equipment of a telephone line from the coast to Malaybalay in the Province of Agusan, two thousand six hundred pesos.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND POLICE.

For the construction and improvement of roads and bridges, to be allotted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, one hundred and fifty thousand pesos.

For the drilling of artesian wells and to obtain water by other means, including the cost of new equipment and pumping plants when necessary, to be allotted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, ten thousand pesos.

For the construction of irrigation works, to be allotted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, ten thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS.

For the creation of a reimbursable fund for the equipment and maintenance of an automobile passenger and freight transportation service in the Mountain Province, one hundred thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF CONSTABULARY.

For the construction of barracks and quarters for the Bureau of Constabulary, to be allotted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, fifty thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

For the construction of a barn at the Trinidad Stock Farm; for fencing and other improvements at said stock farm and at the Trinidad Experiment Station; six thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

For aid in the construction of school buildings in the Mountain Province and in the Provinces of Nueva Vizcaya and Agusan, to be allotted in the discretion of the Secretary of Public Instruction, thirty thousand pesos: *Provided*, That the buildings constructed under this fund shall be erected upon lands owned by the municipal, township, provincial, or Insular government, or which are donated for school purposes, or upon public lands which have been reserved for such purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Public Land Act: *Provided, however*, That construction work upon all except public lands may be begun only after registration of the titles of school sites in the Court of Land Registration, or upon authorization of the Secretary of Public Instruction after filing of the application for registration in the said Court of Land Registration: *And provided further*, That the preparation of the plans and specifica-

tions and the execution of the work shall be carried out in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Public Instruction: *And provided further*, That no building erected wholly or in part from the funds appropriated for this purpose shall be sold, or used for other than school purposes, except with the approval of the Governor-General.

For the construction of buildings and other improvement of the Baguio Teachers' Camp, to be allotted in the discretion of the Secretary of Public Instruction, twenty-five thousand pesos.

Total for the Bureau of Education, fifty-five thousand pesos.

Total appropriations for all purposes, three hundred and eighty-nine thousand four hundred pesos.

SEC. 2. The "road and bridge fund" available for expenditure by the provincial board of any province exclusively under the control of the Philippine Commission shall be expendable for the construction or maintenance of roads, trails, and bridges; but adequate provisions shall first be made for the maintenance of existing roads, trails, and bridges, and only the amount available after such maintenance has been provided for shall be expended for new construction.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 9, 1910.

RESOLUTIONS.

January 8 to July 23, 1910.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

[August 3, 1900, to and including those published in the Official Gazette of August 17, 1910.]

PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS, SECOND PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE.

Special session.

(A. C. R. No. 1.—Concurrent resolution No. 1.) Providing for the adjournment of the special session of the Legislature on Tuesday, April nineteenth, nineteen hundred and ten, at twelve o'clock postmeridian, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Philippine Assembly, the Philippine Commission concurring, That the President of the Commission and the Speaker of the Assembly be, as they hereby are, authorized to declare the special session of the Second Philippine Legislature, now sitting in Baguio, adjourned on Tuesday, April nineteenth, nineteen hundred and ten, the date on which the twenty days of said session, which began on the twenty-eighth day of March of this year, in accordance with the proclamation of the Executive, dated February twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and ten, will be completed, by adjourning the sessions of both Houses *sine die* at twelve o'clock postmeridian on Tuesday, April nineteenth, nineteen hundred and ten;

Resolved further, That a committee of three members of the Commission, appointed by the President, and a like number of members of the Assembly, appointed by the Speaker, meet and wait on the Chief Executive of the Islands, on the night of the said date, before the hour designated for adjournment, to inform him that the two Houses are ready to adjourn the session at the hour specified, unless the Executive have some message or communication to transmit to them; and

Resolved further, That the part of this resolution relative to the adjournment be cabled to the President of the United States, through the honorable the Governor-General.

Adopted, April 19, 1910.

PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS—PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.*

(No. 1.) Provisions of the Public Land Act applied to the Mountain Province.

Resolved, That the provisions of Chapter VI of Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-six, entitled "The Public Land Act," as amended, be and hereby are extended over and made applicable to the entire Mountain Province.

Adopted January 8, 1910.

(No. 2.) Service of John S. Leech as Director of Printing considered continuous.

Whereas John S. Leech accepted the position of Public Printer of the United States Government and left the Philippine Islands in April, nineteen hundred and eight, on leave of absence to take over the duties of said office; and

Whereas on November seventh, nineteen hundred and eight, prior to the expiration of the leave granted him, Mr. Leech tendered his resignation as Director of Printing of the Philippine Government and later the Governor-General informed the Secretary of War by telegraph of the acceptance of said resignation; and

Whereas the position of Director of Printing not having been filled, on November twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and eight, the Governor-General was informed by telegraph that Mr. Leech would return to this service, and on December ninth, nineteen hundred and eight, his appointment as Director of Printing was confirmed by the Commission; and

Whereas as the matter now stands in the records Mr. Leech will be deprived of the privileges allowed by law for continuous service, although he returned to his position before the expiration of the leave granted him: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Commission that the acceptance of the resignation of John S. Leech as Director of Printing should be revoked, that his service with the Philippine Government should be considered as continuous, that his leave of absence should be re-adjusted with the allowance of all privileges extended by law for continuous service, and that he should refund the commutation of transportation to the United States received in connection with his resignation.

Adopted January 14, 1910.

* Passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

(No. 3.) Gerónimo Santiago, appointed private secretary to Commissioner Sumulong.

Resolved, That Gerónimo Santiago be, and hereby is, appointed private secretary to Commissioner Sumulong, at an annual salary of two thousand eight hundred pesos, effective February first, nineteen hundred and ten, vice Bernardo del Mundo, resigned.

Adopted February 3, 1910.

(No. 4.) Preamble of Commission resolution of September sixteenth, nineteen hundred and nine, as to sale of parts of business section "B," Baguio town site amended.

Whereas on September sixteenth, nineteen hundred and nine, the Philippine Commission passed a resolution authorizing the sale of parts of business section "B," Baguio town site; and

Whereas the funds derived from the sale of said lots, or parts of lots, were made available by said resolution for the purchase of land necessary for street purposes in said section; and

Whereas in enumerating the lots to be sold certain lots and parts of lots were omitted, namely, parts of lots three and four, block two; lots two, nine, ten, and twelve, and all of lot eleven, block three; and part of lot one, block 6: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sixth paragraph of the preamble of said resolution which enumerates the lots, or parts of lots, which the Government owns in said business section "B," be amended to read as follows:

"Whereas the Government owns parts of lots one, two, three, four, and five, block two; lots one, two, nine, and ten, and all of lots eleven and twelve, block three; parts of lots eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, block four; all of lot one, and parts of lots two, three, and four, block five; all of lot one, and parts of lots two, three, and four, block six, business section B, and the balance of business section B belongs to the Benguet Commercial Company; and."

Adopted February 3, 1910.

(No. 5.) Advancement of transportation to William F. Leatzow approved.

Resolved, That the Commission approve, and hereby does approve, of the offer by the Secretary of Public Instruction to advance to William F. Leatzow, of Washington, District of Columbia, transportation for himself and family to the Philippine Islands, in view of the acceptance by Mr. Leatzow of appointment as proof reader in the Bureau of Printing.

Adopted, February 3, 1910.

(No. 6.) Harry S. Ross appointed private secretary to Commissioner Elliott.

Resolved, That Harry S. Ross be, and hereby is, appointed private secretary to Commissioner Elliott at an annual salary of four thousand eight hundred pesos, effective February fourteenth, nineteen hundred and ten.

Adopted, February 15, 1910.

(No. 7.) Distribution of handbooks.

Resolved, That the secretary of the Commission be, and he hereby is, directed to distribute the handbooks containing rules of legislative procedure, printed in accordance with Commission resolution adopted on March twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, as follows:

To the Governor-General, members of the Commission (two each), Speaker of the Assembly, Members of the Assembly, secretary of the Commission (ten), Secretary of the Assembly (ten), private secretaries to Commissioners, Executive Secretary (ten), Resident Commissioners, ex-members of the Commission, provincial governors, recorders of provincial boards, directors of bureaus and offices.

Resolved further, That from the number printed the Executive Secretary be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to have bound an additional one hundred and fifty copies of said handbook for distribution in accordance with this resolution, any copies remaining after said distribution has been made to be sold or distributed free of charge in the discretion of the Secretary of Public Instruction in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and sixty.

Adopted, February 15, 1910.

(No. 8.) Authorizing the appointment of a justice of the peace for the barrio of San José, Corregidor Island.

Whereas the commanding officer, Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, Cavite, with the approval of the Commanding General, Philippines Division, recommends the appointment of a justice of the peace at the barrio of San José, Corregidor Island, municipality of Cavite, Province of Cavite; and

Whereas section sixty-seven of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended by Acts Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty and Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven, provides that places other than organized municipalities for which appointments of justices of the peace are made shall be determined by resolution of the Commission: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the appointment of a justice of the peace for the barrio of San José, Corregidor Island, municipality of Cavite, Province of Cavite, with jurisdiction over the entire territory included within the Fort Mills Military Reservation, is hereby authorized in accordance with section sixty-seven of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended by Acts Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty and Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven.

Adopted, February 28, 1910.

(No. 9.) Committee on Rules directed to report revision of membership of standing committees of the Commission.

Resolved, That in view of the recent changes in the personnel of the Commission, the Committee on Rules be, and hereby is, directed to prepare and report to the Commission a revision of the membership of the standing committees of the Commission.

Adopted, February 28, 1910.

Joaquin Cardema, justice of the peace, Calabanga, September 8; appointment.
Telesforo Nobleza, auxiliary justice of the peace, Camaligan, September 8; resignation.

Bernardo Rivera, auxiliary justice of the peace, Camaligan, September 8; appointment.

Ignacio Fernandez, justice of the peace, Daet, September 20; resignation.

William C. Ogan, treasurer, October 11; appointment.

Roberto Reyes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Caramoan, October 25; resignation.

Felix Hernandez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Caramoan, October 25; appointment.

Ricardo Carranceja, justice of the peace, Daet, January 8; appointment.

Julio A. Naldo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Iriga, January 29; resignation.

Paulino Federiz, auxiliary justice of the peace, Iriga, February 8; appointment.

Felix Hernandez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Caramoan, March 4; resignation.

Quirico Alarcon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Caramoan, March 4; appointment.

Pedro Esmeralda, justice of the peace, Lagonoy, March 21; resignation.

Benito Natividad, justice of the peace, Nueva Caceres, March 26; appointment.

Santiago Valenciano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Nueva Caceres, March 26; appointment.

Gregorio Villamora, auxiliary justice of the peace, Basud, April 12; resignation.

Mariano Soria, auxiliary justice of the peace, Basud, June 7; appointment.

Florentino Avis, justice of the peace, Milaor, June 7; appointment.

Esteban Mendoza, justice of the peace, Lagonoy, June 28; appointment.

Felipe Marasigan, justice of the peace, Paracale, July 23; resignation.

Narciso Villar, justice of the peace, Paracale, July 23; appointment.

ANTIQUE.

Cayo S. Masa, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Jose de Buenavista, October 11; appointment.

Vicente Morente, acting treasurer, November 3; designation.

Anselmo Merjuar, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Remigio, December 21; resignation.

Anastasio Masa, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Remigio, December 21; appointment.

Luis Martinez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tiblao, December 21; resignation.

Dalmacio Suaan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tiblao, December 21; appointment.

Juan Vitudio, auxiliary justice of the peace, Valderrama, January 20; resignation.

Ramon L. Parcon, justice of the peace, Culasi, February 3; resignation.

Mariano Dioso, justice of the peace, Culasi, February 3; appointment.

Venancio Igay, auxiliary justice of the peace, Valderrama, March 26; appointment.

Domingo Marfil, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sibalom, March 26; appointment revoked.

Juan O. Veflegas, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sibalom, March 26; appointment.

Simeon Alojipan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Culasi, April 14; resignation.

Crisostomo C. Javier, auxiliary justice of the peace, Culasi, April 14; appointment.

BATAAN.

Francisco Oliveros, auxiliary justice of the peace, Orani, August 19; resignation.

Mauro H. Legasca, auxiliary justice of the peace, Orani, August 19; appointment.

Dionisio F. Reyes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Orion, August 19; resignation.

Felipe Verzosa y Reyes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Orion, August 19; appointment.

Sinforoso San Pedro, acting treasurer, September 1; designation.

Norberto Anacleto, president of the municipal board of health, Orani, September 23; resignation.

Jose M. Quintero, fiscal, March 4; appointment.

Jose Tiangco, justice of the peace, Dinalupijan, June 7; resignation.

Roman Salvador, justice of the peace, Dinalupijan, June 7; appointment.

Eugenio D. Estanislao, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dinalupijan, June 7; appointment.

Atanasio de los Santos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Hermosa, June 7; resignation.

Pacifico Llongson, auxiliary justice of the peace, Hermosa, June 7; appointment.

Jose Joson, justice of the peace, Samal, June 7; resignation.

Marciano Saldaña, justice of the peace, Samal, June 7; appointment.

Crispulo R. Consunji, auxiliary justice of the peace, Samal, June 7; resignation.

Hermenegildo Talastas, auxiliary justice of the peace, Samal, June 7; appointment.

BATANES.

Juan Abad, third member of the provincial board, October 11; appointment.
Juan Abad, third member of the provincial board, November 23; appointment canceled.

Jose Gimenez, governor, November 30; appointment.

Otto Scheerer, governor, December 31; resignation.

Jose Gimenez, governor, January 1; appointment.

Otto Scheerer, governor; resignation.

Jose Gimenez, governor; appointment.

Effective upon qualification and induction to office of **Señor Gimenez**. (Amending order of October 26, 1909.)

Jose Alvarez, acting secretary-treasurer, April 2; designation.

BATANGAS.

Florencio R. Caedo, justice of the peace, Batangas, August 3; resignation.

Damaso Abas, chief of the municipal police, Batangas, August 9; temporary suspension.

Andres Mendoza, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lemery, August 21; resignation.

Pedro de Torres, justice of the peace, Batangas, September 6; appointment.

Camilo Loria, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cuenca, September 6; appointment.

Vicente Cordero, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bauan, October 14; resignation.

Leon Contreras y Agulla, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bauan, October 14; appointment.

Ramon Sanchez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lemery, October 14; appointment.

Pio Martinez, justice of the peace, Balayan, October 16; removal and temporary disqualification.

Perpetuo Joya Admana, justice of the peace, Balayan, November 30; appointment.

Ambrosio Soriano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Loboo, November 30; resignation.

Fernando Garcia, auxiliary justice of the peace, Loboo, November 30; appointment.

Geronimo Briones, justice of the peace, Cuenca, December 7; resignation.

Francisco Loria, justice of the peace, Cuenca, December 7; appointment.

Camilo Loria, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cuenca, December 7; appointment revoked.

Pedro Japlos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cuenca, December 7; appointment.

Godofredo Canlobo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Talisay, December 7; resignation.

Benito Pafiganiban, auxiliary justice of the peace, Talisay, December 7; appointment.

Bernardo Ona, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Jose, February 12; resignation.

Cipriano Manalo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Alitagtag, March 26; appointment.

Clark James, acting treasurer, March 30; designation.

Leon Contreras, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bauan, April 14; resignation.

Limbanio Calderon y Bueno, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bauan, April 14; appointment.

Nicomedes de Gracia, justice of the peace, Alitagtag, June 7; appointment.

Antonino Atienza, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Jose, June 28; appointment.

BOHOL.

Rosendo E. Alonso, auxiliary justice of the peace, Talibon, August 17; resignation.

Gregorio Vallejos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mabini, August 18; appointment.

Severino Clarin, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dauis, August 19; resignation.

Timoteo Forenas, auxiliary justice of the peace, Maribojoc, September 20; resignation.

Fernando Bismonte, auxiliary justice of the peace, Calape, September 28; resignation.

Sebastian Salomon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Calape, September 28; appointment.

Macario Sinajon, justice of the peace, Corella, September 28; resignation.

Mateo Lumain, justice of the peace, Corella, September 28; appointment.

Lorenzo Tocmo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Corella, September 28; appointment revoked.

Jacinto Banaston, auxiliary justice of the peace, Corella, September 28; appointment.

Severino Clarin, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dauis, September 28; resignation.

Marcelino Bulac, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dauis, September 28; appointment.

Alipio Libres, justice of the peace, Guindulman, September 28; resignation.

Severino Ranario, justice of the peace, Guindulman, September 28; appointment.

Januario Jumamoy, auxiliary justice of the peace, Inabanga, September 28; resignation.

Nicanor Logroño, auxiliary justice of the peace, Inabanga, September 28; appointment.

Esteban Lumain, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tagbilaran, October 11; appointment.

Peter J. Vanden Broeck, acting treasurer, October 27; designation.

George E. Schilling, treasurer, December 9; resignation.

Julian C. Magallanes, municipal treasurer, Antequera, January 15; removal and permanent disqualification.

Vicente Climafranca, municipal treasurer, Candijay, January 15; removal and disqualification.

Rosalio Enerio, auxiliary justice of the peace, Loay, January 15; resignation.

Pablo Castro, justice of the peace, Anda, February 4; resignation.

Peter J. Vanden Broeck, treasurer, March 4; appointment.

Severino Ranario, justice of the peace, Guindulman, March 4; resignation.

Anacleto Fuentes, justice of the peace, Jetafe, April 9; resignation.

Maximo Torreon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Jetafe, April 12; resignation.

Servando Matiga, justice of the peace, Tagbilaran, June 7; resignation.

Esteban Lumain, justice of the peace, Tagbilaran, June 7; appointment.

Ricardo Losa, auxiliary justice of the peace, Baclayon, July 22; resignation.

BULACAN.

Marcelo Alejandrino, auxiliary justice of the peace, Quingua, August 6; appointment revoked.

Gil Ramos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Quingua, August 6; appointment.

Pedro de Leon, justice of the peace, Obando, August 7; temporary suspension.

Mariano Icasiano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bulacan, September 6; appointment.

Tomas Ochoa, justice of the peace, Balluag, September 14; temporary suspension.

Angel Violago, justice of the peace, San Ildefonso, October 7; removal.

Bonifacio Morales, justice of the peace, Bocaue, October 11; appointment.

David Roldan, justice of the peace, Santa Maria, October 11; appointment.

Manuel Tanghal, auxiliary justice of the peace, Meycauayan, December 6; resignation.

Francisco Esguerra, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Miguel, December 21; appointment.

Domingo Tomacruz, justice of the peace, Hagonoy, March 8; removal.

Buenaventura Nazario, auxiliary justice of the peace, Hagonoy, March 8; removal.

Bonifacio Morales, justice of the peace, Bocaue, March 31; removal and temporary disqualification.

Juan Bordador, auxiliary justice of the peace, Meycauayan, April 14; appointment.

Crispiniano Agustines, auxiliary justice of the peace, Polo, April 14; resignation.

Venancio Virgenes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Polo, April 14; appointment.

Marcelino Sarmlento, auxiliary justice of the peace, Norzagaray, April 25; appointment.

Mariano Mendoza, justice of the peace, Bocaue, July 23; appointment.

Ambrosio Santos, justice of the peace, Hagonoy, July 23; appointment.

Marcelo Estrella, auxiliary justice of the peace, Hagonoy, July 23; appointment.

CAGAYAN.

Miguel Carag, municipal president, Solana, August 11; temporary suspension.

Francisco Caronan, municipal secretary, Solana, August 11; temporary suspension.

Mamerto Carayugan, justice of the peace, Enrile, September 6; appointment.

Vicente Perez, third member of the provincial board, December 18; resignation.

Anselmo Temporal, auxiliary justice of the peace, Abulug, December 21; resignation.

Claro Sabun, auxiliary justice of the peace, Abulug, December 21; appointment.

Engracio Cipriano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Baggao, December 21; resignation.

Gerardo Slason, auxiliary justice of the peace, Baggao, December 21; appointment.

Germiliano Villanueva, justice of the peace, Santo Nifio, December 21; resignation.

Eustaquio Pasquin, justice of the peace, Santo Nifio, December 21; appointment.

Saturnino Dacuycuy, justice of the peace, Claveria, December 28; removal.

Maximo Mariano, justice of the peace, Abulug, February 3; appointment.

Pedro Gundan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mauanan, February 3; appointment.

Emilio Gannaban, auxiliary justice of the peace, Alcalá, March 26; resignation.

Antonio Catral, auxiliary justice of the peace, Alcalá, March 26; appointment.

Saturnino Dacuycuy, justice of the peace, Claveria, March 26; removal.

Felipe Pasis, justice of the peace, Claveria, March 26; appointment.

Pedro Leaño, auxiliary justice of the peace, Claveria, March 26; appointment.

Constantino Lasam, auxiliary justice of the peace, Gattaran, March 26; resignation.

Juan Bautista, auxiliary justice of the peace, Gattaran, March 26; appointment.

Segismundo Perez, justice of the peace, Peña Blanca, March 26; resignation.

Pedro Marallag, justice of the peace, Peña Blanca, March 26; appointment.

Tomas Pacion, auxiliary justice of the peace, Plat, March 26; resignation.

Agustin Balluag, auxiliary justice of the peace, Plat, March 26; appointment.

Catalino Pulido, justice of the peace, Sanchez Mira, April 13; resignation.

Pedro Gundan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mauanan, April 14; appointment revoked.

Joaquin Sanchez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mananan, April 14; appointment.

Juan Lasam, justice of the peace, Solana, April 28; removal.

Adriano Beltran, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santo Niño, April 29; removal.

Eustaquio Pacquin, justice of the peace, Santo Niño, June 2; resignation.

Gerardo Siazon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Baggao, June 14; resignation.

Elias Estabillo, justice of the peace, Gattaran, June 7; appointment.

Francisco Ofiate, justice of the peace, Sanchez Mira, June 7; appointment.

Eugenio Gacutan, justice of the peace, Solana, June 7; appointment.

CAPIZ.

Tomas Solidum, justice of the peace, Abajay, August 7; resignation.

Victoriano Clemente, auxiliary justice of the peace, Looc, August 9; resignation.

Teodoro Ploquinto, justice of the peace, Malinao, September 6; appointment.

Baldomero Rimon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Malinao, September 6; resignation.

Pedro Ynserto, auxiliary justice of the peace, Malinao, September 6; appointment.

Arcadio Ibabao, justice of the peace, Nabas, September 6; appointment.

Gregorio Tirol, justice of the peace, Ibajay, September 6; appointment.

Eugenio Picazo, third member of provincial board, September 8; appointment.

Paulino Dianco, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cajidlocan, September 8; resignation.

Pablo Martinez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cajidlocan, September 8; appointment.

Ceferino Alba, justice of the peace, Panitan, September 9; suspension.

Jose del Castillo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Taft, September 20; removal.

Eduardo Moreno, auxiliary justice of the peace, Badajoz, September 28; appointment.

Isabelo Felipe, auxiliary justice of the peace, Odlongan, September 28; appointment.

Hilario Palomar, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tapas, September 28; resignation.

Baltazar Sanfeliz, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tapas, September 28; appointment.

Cornello Mortel, auxiliary justice of the peace, Badajoz, September 28; appointment revoked.

Cesareo Navarrete, justice of the peace, Libacao, October 5; resignation.

Rosaura del Castillo Tirol, auxiliary justice of the peace, Taft, October 25; appointment.

Cesareo Navarrete, justice of the peace, Libacao, November 8; resignation.

Luis Abadezco, municipal treasurer, Panay, December 2; removal and permanent disqualification.

Pedro Gequillo, municipal councillor, Tapas, December 22, 1908; temporary suspension.

Eduardo Moreno, auxiliary justice of the peace, Badajoz, January 8; appointment revoked.

Ciriaco Manipul, auxiliary justice of the peace, Badajoz, January 8; appointment.

Felix Madayag, justice of the peace, Lezo, February 3; appointment.

Felix Quimpo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lezo, February 3; appointment.

Pio Meñes, justice of the peace, Libacao, February 3; appointment.

Laureano de la Rosa, justice of the peace, Sapian, April 4; resignation.

Lorenzo Inocencio, justice of the peace, Sapian, April 4; appointment.

Marcelano Borromeo, fiscal, April 11; resignation.

Gregorio Tirol, justice of the peace, Ibajay, April 30; temporary suspension.

Julio Perez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Libacao, April 29; removal and temporary disqualification.

Arcadio L. Ibabao, justice of the peace, Nabas, May 16; removal.

Pablo Magbanua, auxiliary justice of the peace, Buruanga, June 7; resignation.

Nicolas Prado, auxiliary justice of the peace, Buruanga, June 7; appointment.

Ponciano Reyes, fiscal, June 28; appointment.

Filomeno J. Javellana, auxiliary justice of the peace, Libacao; July 23; appointment.

Potenciano P. Lopez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mambusao, July 23; resignation.

Bernardo Villareal, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mambusao, July 23; appointment.

CAVITE.

Pedro Fragante, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cavite, August 6; appointment.
 Tomas Vales, auxiliary justice of the peace, Kawit, August 24; resignation.
 Paul R. Nelson, justice of the peace, Isla de Corregidor, September 6; appointment.
 Jose Kosca, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Francisco de Malabon, September 6; appointment.
 Honesto Ruisaure, justice of the peace, Alfonso, September 28; resignation.
 Rafael Escover, justice of the peace, Alfonso, September 28; appointment.
 Faustino Odvina, auxiliary justice of the peace, Noveleta, September 29; resignation.
 Severino Llamado, auxiliary justice of the peace, Alfonso, December 21; resignation.
 Doroteo Pañganiban, auxiliary justice of the peace, Alfonso, December 21; appointment.
 Crispulo Giron, auxiliary justice of the peace, Corregidor, December 28; resignation.
 Francisco Ocampo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Indang, January 8; appointment revoked.
 Ricardo Costa, auxiliary justice of the peace, Indang, January 8; appointment.
 Tomas Vales, auxiliary justice of the peace, Kawit, January 8; resignation.
 Silvestre Legaspi, auxiliary justice of the peace, Kawit, January 8; appointment.
 Antero Soriano, justice of the peace, Santa Cruz de Malabon, January 8; appointment.
 Jose del Rosario y Arcega, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Cruz de Malabon, January 8; appointment.
 Marcelino Basa, auxiliary justice of the peace, Noveleta, February 8; appointment.
 Jose M. Quintero, fiscal, March 4; appointment.
 Paul Nelson, justice of the peace, barrio of San Jose, Corregidor Island, March 26; appointment.
 Paul R. Nelson, justice of the peace, San Jose, Corregidor Island, June 6; resignation.
 Clyde B. Ely, justice of the peace, San Jose, Corregidor Island, June 6; appointment.
 Pedro Fragante, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cavite, July 23; resignation.
 Buenaventura Ocampo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cavite, July 23; appointment.

CEBU.

Mateo Tampus, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Francisco, August 24; resignation.
 Basilio E. Escario, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bantayan, September 28; appointment.
 Julio Mercado, auxiliary justice of the peace, Samboan, September 30; resignation.
 Esteban Ybo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Ginatilan, October 7; resignation.
 Severino Sevilla, justice of the peace, Asturias, October 11; resignation.
 Alejandro Lofranco, justice of the peace, Asturias, October 11; appointment.
 Ananias Flores, auxiliary justice of the peace, Asturias, October 11; appointment revoked.
 Celestino Estrella, auxiliary justice of the peace, Asturias, October 11; appointment.
 Abdon Gonzales, justice of the peace, Balamban, October 11; appointment.
 Dominador Sanchez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Balamban, October 11; appointment.
 Victorino Zambrano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dalaguete, October 11; appointment revoked.
 Aquilino Rivas, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dalaguete, October 11; appointment.
 Pedro Noel, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dumanjug, October 11; appointment.
 Pastor B. Patalinjug, auxiliary justice of the peace, Opon, October 11; resignation.

Rufo M. Godínez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Opon, October 11; appointment.

Amancio Luna, justice of the peace, Oslob, October 11; appointment.

Gabriel Ruedas, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Remigio, October 11; resignation.

Dionisio Tumalak, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Remigio, October 11; appointment.

Jose Figueroa, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tuburan, October 11; resignation.

Benito Estrella, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tuburan, October 11; appointment.

Donato Lucernas, justice of the peace, San Francisco, November 6; resignation.

Manuel Roa, third member of the provincial board, November 26; appointment.

Mariano Singco, justice of the peace, Ginatilan, November 30; resignation.

Antonio Tacao, justice of the peace, Ginatilan, November 30; appointment.

Agustín Tito, justice of the peace, Danao, December 8; removal and temporary disqualification.

Fortunato Villaceran, justice of the peace, Bantayan, December 10; resignation.

Maximino Singco, auxiliary justice of the peace, Ginatilan, December 21; appointment.

Basilio R. Escario, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bantayan, January 15; resignation.

Gaudencio Arsenas, justice of the peace, Bantayan, February 3; appointment.

Antonio Lao, justice of the peace, Danao, February 3; appointment.

Jacinto Corcuera, auxiliary justice of the peace, Aloguinsan, April 6; resignation.

Bonifacio Alburo, justice of the peace, Toledo, April 11; resignation.

Pedro Guíñares, justice of the peace, San Francisco, April 14; appointment.

Lino Arquillano, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Francisco, April 14; appointment.

Aproniano Torres, justice of the peace, Pilar, June 6; appointment.

Miguel Borinaga, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pilar, June 6; resignation.

Laurente Aviles, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pilar, June 6; appointment.

ILOCOS NORTE.

Nicolas Segundo, third member of the provincial board, August 5; resignation.

Adriano Borja, municipal councilor, Paoay, August 7; removal and temporary disqualification.

Elias Pasion, auxiliary justice of the peace, Laoag, August 18; appointment.

Fermin Molina, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Miguel, August 18; appointment.

Leon Garcia, auxiliary justice of the peace, Piddig, August 25; resignation.

Florencio Castro, auxiliary justice of the peace, Piddig, September 6; appointment.

Arcadio Caluya, auxiliary justice of the peace, Vintar, September 6; appointment.

Juan Ignacio, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bangui, October 11; appointment.

Blas P. Albano, third member of the provincial board, October 15; appointment.

Vicente Parado Flores, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dingras, October 25; appointment.

Gregorio Salmon, justice of the peace, Pasuquin, February 3; resignation.

Calixto de Luna, justice of the peace, Pasuquin, February 3; appointment.

Doroteo Vives, justice of the peace, Solsona, February 15; appointment.

Juan Agustín, auxiliary justice of the peace, Solsona, February 15; appointment.

Epifanio Madamba, justice of the peace, Dingras, April 1; resignation.

Flaviano C. Foz, justice of the peace, Dingras, April 1; appointment.

Nemesio Segundo, governor, April 6; temporary appointment.

David Flor, justice of the peace, Laoag, July 7; removal.

ILOCOS SUR.

Perfecto Abidan, auxiliary justice of the peace, La Paz, August 18; appointment.

Mariano Zapata, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dolores, September 6; resignation.

Leodegario Peralta, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dolores, September 6; appointment.

Pedro Guerson, justice of the peace, Santa Maria, September 28; appointment.

Julio Borbon, third member of the provincial board, November 22; resignation.

Pedro Crisologo, second, justice of the peace, Dolores, March 4; resignation.

Fruto Oliver, justice of the peace, Dolores, March 4; appointment.

Esteban Paredes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Cruz, March 26; resignation.

Angel Talavera, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Cruz, March 26; appointment.

Eduardo Pimentel, justice of the peace, Santa Lucia, June 7; resignation.

Claro Joven, justice of the peace, Santa Lucia, June 7; appointment.

Nazario Bugtong, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tayum, June 7; resignation.

Pio Balmaceda, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tayum, June 7; appointment.

ILOILO.

Marcelino Palabrica,^a justice of the peace, Passi, February 18; resignation.

Ceferino Hermanos,^a justice of the peace, Passi, February 18; appointment.

Ruperto Montinola, governor, August 3; resignation.

Fred L. Wilson, acting governor, August 3; designation.

Jose Lopez Vito, third member of the provincial board, August 3; resignation.

Pablo Araneta, third member of the provincial board, August 4; appointment.

Fausto Sazon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Barotac Nuevo, August 6; resignation.

Hilario Baron, auxiliary justice of the peace, Barotac Nuevo, August 6; appointment.

Valentin Carreon, justice of the peace, Oton, August 6; appointment.

Juan Capalla, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sara, August 6; appointment.

Protestato Malunda, auxiliary justice of the peace, Balasan, August 16; resignation.

Manuel A. Gimeno, auxiliary justice of the peace, Guimbal, August 26; resignation.

Daniel Ortiz, auxiliary justice of the peace, Balasan, September 6; appointment.

Ubaldo Robles, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Barbara, September 6; appointment.

Juan C. Dakudao, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dingle, September 28; resignation.

Florentino Fatubo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dingle, September 28; appointment.

Salvador Trono, auxiliary justice of the peace, Guimbal, October 11; appointment.

Pablo Barona, auxiliary justice of the peace, Arevalo, October 11; resignation.

Teodoro Buyco, auxiliary justice of the peace, Arevalo, October 11; appointment.

Pedro Aguda, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cabatuan, October 25; resignation.

Ruperto Morales, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cabatuan, October 25; appointment.

Augustin Pronoble, justice of the peace, Janiway, November 23; resignation.

Gabino Octaviano, justice of the peace, Miagao, November 30; resignation.

Tranquillino Natura, justice of the peace, Miagao, November 30; appointment.

W. E. Franke, acting treasurer, December 11; resignation.

Salvador Trono, auxiliary justice of the peace, Guimbal, December 21; appointment revoked.

^a The announcement of these appointments appeared in the Official Gazette of October 6, 1909.

Adeodato Espeleta, auxiliary justice of the peace, Guimbal, December 21; appointment.

Jose Rivera, auxiliary justice of the peace, Passi, December 21; resignation.

Eladio Piccio Araneta, auxiliary justice of the peace, Passi, December 21; appointment.

Gli Avanceña, justice of the peace, Arevalo, January 8; resignation.

Teodoro Buyco, justice of the peace, Arevalo, January 8; appointment.

Honorato Avanceña, auxiliary justice of the peace, Arevalo, January 8; appointment.

Eusebio Jayme, justice of the peace, Buenavista, February 15; appointment.

Mauricio Lucero, justice of the peace, Janiway, February 15; appointment.

Rufino Armado, auxiliary justice of the peace, Janiway, February 15; appointment.

Hilarion Biron, auxiliary justice of the peace, Barotac Nuevo, April 14; resignation.

Crispin Deles, auxiliary justice of the peace, Barotac Nuevo, April 14; appointment.

Pacifico Escamillan, justice of the peace, Sara, April 28; removal.

Aurelio Zambarano, justice of the peace, Buenavista, June 6; appointment.

Honorato Avanceña, auxiliary justice of the peace, Arevalo, June 7; resignation.

Fructuoso Avilo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Arevalo, June 7; appointment.

Luis C. Dayot, justice of the peace, Dingle, June 7; resignation.

Nicolas Rocas, justice of the peace, Dingle, June 7; appointment.

Mauricio Lucero, justice of the peace, Janiway, June 28; resignation.

Rufino Armado, justice of the peace, Janiway, June 28; appointment.

Roberto Abordo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Janiway, June 28; appointment.

Ubaldo Robles, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Barbara, June 28; appointment canceled.

Vicente Casten, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Barbara, June 28; appointment.

Timoteo Moreno Brodeth, justice of the peace, Sara, July 23; appointment.

ISABELA.

Wenceslao Trinidad, acting governor, August 3; designation.

Domingo Damatan, governor, August 9; appointment revoked.

Romualdo Mina, governor, August 9; appointment.

Silverio Foronda, justice of the peace, Santa Maria, August 16; resignation.

Domingo Cabañan, justice of the peace, Ilagan, August 18; appointment.

Rafael Sarangay, justice of the peace, Santa Maria, September 6; appointment.

Ramon Paguirigan, justice of the peace, Tumauni, September 20; resignation.

Domingo Bautista, municipal president, Cabagan Nuevo, November 11; removal and temporary disqualification.

Domingo Cabangan, justice of the peace, Ilagan, December 17; resignation.

Juan M. Taccad, justice of the peace, Tumauni, January 8; appointment.

Andres Agcaoll, justice of the peace, Cauayan, January 14; resignation.

Francisco Gafud, justice of the peace, Cauayan, January 14; appointment.

Pedro Marques, auxiliary justice of the peace, Gamu, January 14; resignation.

Manuel Martinez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Gamu, January 14; appointment.

Vicente Amugauan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cabagan Nuevo, January 28; resignation.

Wenceslao Trinidad, treasurer, February 3; appointment.

Antonio Patriarca, auxiliary justice of the peace, Naguillian, February 3; resignation.

Norberto Marquez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Naguillian, February 3; appointment.

Jose Samus, justice of the peace, San Pablo, February 3; appointment.

Angel Cammayo, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Pablo, February 3; appointment.

Alejandro Bangug, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cabagan Nuevo, February 28; appointment.

Gabriel Maramag, justice of the peace, Ilagan, February 28; appointment.

Salvador de la Torre, justice of the peace, Palanan, March 14; resignation.

Enrique Dayag, auxiliary justice of the peace, Ilagan, March 28; resignation.
Domingo Francisco, auxiliary justice of the peace, Ilagan, March 28; appointment.

Pedro Samson, justice of the peace, Tagle, April 1; resignation.

Pantaleon Alindayu, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cauayan, June 6; resignation.

Vicente Agudo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cauayan, June 6; appointment.

Jordan Mangadap, justice of the peace, Echague, June 6; appointment.

Vicente Tumanut, justice of the peace, Santiago, June 6; appointment.

Faustino Rustia, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santiago, June 6; appointment.
Raymundo Palogan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Palanan, June 28; resignation.

Pedro de la Peña, auxiliary justice of the peace, Palanan, June 28; appointment.

Domingo Quilang, justice of the peace, Tagle, June 28; appointment.

Jose Janio, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tagle, June 28; appointment.

LAGUNA.

Jose Lucido, auxiliary justice of the peace, Nagcarlan, August 5; resignation.
Nicasio C. Villegas, auxiliary justice of the peace, Los Baños, August 6; appointment revoked.

D. L. Strohl, auxiliary justice of the peace, Los Baños, August 6; appointment.

Manuel Flores, municipal vice-president, Calamba, August 7; removal and temporary disqualification.

Nicolas Nozende, corporal of the municipal police, Calamba, August 7; temporary suspension.

Sinforoso Sollorano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Nagcarlan, August 18; appointment.

Primo Crisostomo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Siniloan, August 18; resignation.

Alejandro Madridejos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Siniloan, August 18; appointment.

Justo Ongkiko, third member of the provincial board, August 19; appointment.

Miguel Estrada, justice of the peace, Bay, September 6; appointment.

Meliton Rivera, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pila, September 8; resignation.

Primitivo Natividad, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pila, September 8; appointment.

Aniceto Santos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cabuyao, September 28; appointment.

Jose Hemedes, justice of the peace, Cabuyao, October 11; resignation.

Jose Batallones, justice of the peace, Cabuyao, October 11; appointment.

Santiago Villanueva, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cavinti, October 15; resignation.

Robert S. Van Valkenburg, acting treasurer, October 21; designation.

Roberto Moreno, fiscal, November 13; appointment.

Pedro Suez, justice of the peace, Nagcarlan, February 3; resignation.

Feliciano Urrea, justice of the peace, Nagcarlan, February 3; appointment.

Robert S. Van Valkenburg, treasurer, March 26; appointment.

Vicente Corpus, justice of the peace, Famy, March 26; appointment.

Liborio Valmonte, auxiliary justice of the peace, Famy, March 26; appointment.

Leoncio Real, justice of the peace, Santa Maria, March 26; appointment.

Victoriano Sequera, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Maria, March 26; appointment.

Fausto Badurria, justice of the peace, Lumban, April 14; resignation.

Marcelino M. Dimaano, justice of the peace, Lumban, April 14; appointment.

Manuel Almario, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lumban, April 14; appointment.

Clarence McDonald, acting treasurer, May 19; designation.

Doroteo E. Ijares, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bay, July 23; appointment.

Numeriano Bonifacio, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Cruz, July 23; resignation.

Juan E. Perez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Cruz, July 23; appointment.

LEYTE.

Teodorico F. Fenis, auxiliary justice of the peace, Calbiran, August 5; resignation.

Bernardino Perez, municipal president, Tanauan, August 9; temporary suspension.

Carlos H. Acebedo, municipal president, Palo, August 11; removal.

Juan Dagandan, justice of the peace, Leyte, August 26; resignation.

Francisco Lastrilla, auxiliary justice of the peace, Jaro, September 1; resignation.

Isidoro Togonon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Hinunanga, September 2; resignation.

Maximo Suarez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Hindang, September 6; appointment revoked.

Marcos Aboyaboy, auxiliary justice of the peace, Hindang, September 6; appointment.

Juan Cañon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Malitbog, September 6; resignation.

Agustin Escaño, auxiliary justice of the peace, Malitbog, September 6; appointment.

Abdon Merchadesch, justice of the peace, Burauen, September 8; resignation.

Ramon Buenaflor, justice of the peace, Burauen, September 8; appointment.

Felipe Suarez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Inopacan, September 8; resignation.

Juan Pifion, auxiliary justice of the peace, Inopacan, September 8; appointment.

Eleuterio Pil, justice of the peace, Matalom, September 8; resignation.

Alfredo Kangleon, justice of the peace, Matalom, September 8; appointment.

Ladislao Decenteceo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sogod, September 8; resignation.

Eliseo Fernandez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sogod, September 8; appointment.

Marcelo H. Perez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tanauan, September 8; resignation.

Santiago de Veyra, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tanauan, September 8; appointment.

Macario Bobares, auxiliary justice of the peace, Babatungon, September 15; resignation.

Felix Garganera, auxiliary justice of the peace, Leyte, September 18; resignation.

Eulallo Brillo, justice of the peace, Abuyog, September 28; resignation.

Vicente Brillantes, justice of the peace, Abuyog, September 28; appointment.

Casiano L. Trinchera, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tacloban, October 30; resignation.

Ruperto Avelino, municipal president, Burauen, November 9; temporary suspension.

Maximo Elizaga, auxiliary justice of the peace, Babatungon, December 21; appointment.

Jose Avelino, auxiliary justice of the peace, Brauen, January 3; resignation.

Vicente Villanueva, auxiliary justice of the peace, Liloan, January 8; resignation.

Juan Albino, auxiliary justice of the peace, Liloan, January 8; appointment.

Martin Casalla, third member of the provincial board, January 13; resignation.

Agustin Escaño, auxiliary justice of the peace, Malitbog, January 14; resignation.

Nicolas Torres, justice of the peace, Ormoc, January 17, resignation.

Eliseo Fernandez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sogod, January 22; resignation.

Agustin Bañez, justice of the peace, Carigara, January 23; removal.

Gregorio Tolosa, auxiliary justice of the peace, Calbiran, February 3; appointment.

Hugo B. Kudera, justice of the peace, Inopacan, February 3; appointment.

Pedro Flerulf, justice of the peace, Palo, February 28; resignation.

Luciano Legaspi, justice of the peace, Biliran, February 28; appointment.

Mariano Trani, auxiliary justice of the peace, Biliran, February 28; appointment.

Nemesio Almario, justice of the peace, Hinundayan, February 28; appointment.

Vicente Climaco, auxiliary justice of the peace, Hinundayan, February 28; appointment.

Antonio Veyra, justice of the peace, San Miguel, February 28; appointment.

Jose Quero, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Miguel, February 28; appointment.

Tomas C. Soto, justice of the peace, Villaba, February 28; appointment.

Carmelino Rubillos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Villaba, February 28; appointment.

Ricardo Irastorza, auxiliary justice of the peace, Ormoc, March 2; resignation.

Domingo Efren, auxiliary justice of the peace, Burauen, March 4; appointment.

Martin Casalla, third member of the provincial board, March 22; appointment.

Pedro Ronquillo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Carigara, March 28; resignation.

Jesus I. de Veyra, justice of the peace, Ormoc, April 14; appointment.

Toribio Urquiza, auxiliary justice of the peace, Hinunangan, June 6; appointment.

Juan Dagandan, justice of the peace, Leyte, June 6; appointment.

Vicente Segovia, auxiliary justice of the peace, Ormoc, June 6; appointment.

Eriberto Loreto, auxiliary justice of the peace, Baybay, June 6; appointment.

Macario V. Lamberte, auxiliary justice of the peace, Hilongos, June 14; resignation.

Francisco Enage de Jesus, justice of the peace, Naval, July 1; temporary suspension.

Jose Ma. Victorino, justice of the peace, Palo, July 23; appointment.

MANILA.

L. M. Southworth, prosecuting attorney, January 1; appointment.

Salvador Zaragoza, first assistant prosecuting attorney, January 1; appointment.

Quintin Paredes, second assistant prosecuting attorney, January 1; appointment.

Carlos A. Sobral, third assistant prosecuting attorney, January 1; appointment.

James R. Malott, fourth assistant prosecuting attorney, January 1; appointment.

David W. Yancey, acting judge of the municipal court, January 8; designation.

Percy G. McDonnell, acting president of the municipal board, January 20; designation.

Carter D. Johnston, judge of the municipal court, March 4; appointment.

Percy G. McDonnell, acting president of the municipal board, March 21; designation.

David W. Yancey, acting judge of the municipal court, April 29; designation.

Ernest F. DuFresne, acting judge of the municipal court, June 22; designation.

MINDORO.

Ambrosio V. Clanor, justice of the peace, Naujan, October 25; appointment.

Celestino Malabanan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lubang, November 18; resignation.

Juan Daño, justice of the peace, Sablayan, March 3; resignation.

Nemesio Cueto, justice of the peace, Sablayan, March 26; appointment.

Estanislao Tameta, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lubang, April 14; appointment.

Luciano Servando, justice of the peace, Mamburao, April 14; appointment.

Vidal Pastorfide, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pinamalayan, April 14; appointment revoked.

Slmeon Chavarria, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pinamalayan, April 14; appointment.

MISAMIS.

Santiago Veloso, auxiliary justice of the peace, Balingasag, August 30; resignation.

Pedro Rodrigo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Oroquieta, September 6; resignation.

Victor Sarraga, auxiliary justice of the peace, Oroquieta, September 6; appointment.

Manuel Magno, justice of the peace, Jimenez, September 15; removal.

Santiago Madjus, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mambajao, September 28; appointment.

Camilo Raagas, justice of the peace, Oroquieta, October 11; appointment.

Domingo Galindo, justice of the peace, Jimenez, October 25; appointment.

Froilan Roa, auxiliary justice of the peace, Balingasag, November 16; appointment.

Silvestre Dagaraga, justice of the peace, Sagay, November 16; appointment.

Juan Bonatcheta, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sagay, November 16; appointment.

Florentino Macan, justice of the peace, Misamis, February 3; resignation.

Tiburcio K. Soriano, justice of the peace, Misamis, February 3; appointment.

Andres Paciente, auxiliary justice of the peace, Misamis, February 3; appointment.

Mariano Villanueva, justice of the peace, Ballangao, February 28; appointment.

Vicente Torres, auxiliary justice of the peace, Ballangao, February 28; appointment.

Isidro Adorable, auxiliary justice of the peace, Jimenez, March 26; resignation.

Pio Tacan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Jimenez, March 26; appointment.

Donato Radaza, auxiliary justice of the peace, Initao, July 16; resignation.

Victor Sarraga, auxiliary justice of the peace, Oroquieta, July 22; resignation.

MORO.

Lieut. Henry Hasemeyer, Philippine Constabulary, justice of the peace, Bongao, August 6; resignation.

Lieut. J. A. Stader, Philippine Constabulary, justice of the peace, Bongao, August 6; appointment.

Col. Ralph W. Hoyt, U. S. Army, acting governor, August 29; resignation.

Jose C. Nadorra, auxiliary justice of the peace, Iligan, September 6; resignation.

Mariano Fuentecilla, auxiliary justice of the peace, Iligan, September 6; appointment.

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U. S. Army, governor, November 8; appointment.

Prudencio Chicote, justice of the peace, Davao, January 8; resignation.

Feliciano Iñigo, justice of the peace, Davao, January 8; appointment.

Ricardo Pelayo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Davao, January 8; resignation.

J. L. Burchfield, auxiliary justice of the peace, Davao, January 8; appointment.

William J. White, justice of the peace, San Ramon, February 25; resignation.

Adriano Rodriguez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Zamboanga, February 28; appointment.

Capt. John T. Nance, U. S. Army, provincial secretary, March 3; appointment.

Dalmacio Papa, justice of the peace, Cotabato, March 3; resignation.

Frederick T. Winters, justice of the peace, Lamitan, March 4; appointment.

Capt. Chas. B. Hagadorn, U. S. Army, provincial secretary, March 28; resignation.

Capt. John T. Nance, U. S. Army, provincial secretary, March 28; appointment.

Richard M. Corwine, treasurer, April 7; appointment.

Capt. C. E. Heardt, Philippine Constabulary, justice of the peace, Cotabato, April 25; appointment.

Clark G. Whitehorn, justice of the peace, Sindangan, June 7; appointment.

John P. B. Fitzgerald, acting treasurer, June 21; designation.

Fructuoso Soro, justice of the peace, Parang, June 28; appointment.

Vicente Clarete, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lubungan, July 22; resignation.

Howard McAuslin, justice of the peace, Dansalan, July 23; resignation.

Lieut. Vernon L. Whitney, P. C., justice of the peace, Dansalan, July 23; appointment.

Paterno Reyes, justice of the peace, Caraga, August 1; resignation.

Dalmacio Francisco, justice of the peace, Caraga, August 1; appointment.

MOUNTAIN.

E. W. Reynolds, mayor of the city of Baguio, subprovince of Benguet, September 1; designation.

William M. Haube, member of the council and temporary engineer of the city of Baguio, subprovince of Benguet, September 1; designation.

H. P. Whitmarsh, member of the council of the city of Baguio, subprovince of Benguet, September 1; designation.

Howard C. Page, treasurer of the city of Baguio, subprovince of Benguet, September 1; designation.

Capt. J. F. Quinn, Philippine Constabulary, member of the council of the city of Baguio, September 2; designation.

Mateo Carantes, member of the advisory council of the city of Baguio, October 4; appointment.

Sioco Carifio, member of the advisory council of the city of Baguio, October 4; appointment.

Culdno, member of the advisory council of the city of Baguio, October 4; appointment.

Molintas, member of the advisory council of the city of Baguio, October 4; appointment.

Piraso, member of the advisory council of the city of Baguio, October 4; appointment.

Lieut. Milosh R. Hilgard, U. S. Army, member of the council of the city of Baguio, October 14; appointment.

H. P. Whitmarsh, member of the council of the city of Baguio, October 14; appointment.

A. B. Powell, temporary assessor for the city of Baguio, October 19; designation.

Lieut. Orlo C. Whitaker, Philippine Constabulary, chief of police, city of Baguio, October 29; resignation.

Lieut. James M. Berkhelser, Philippine Constabulary, chief of police, city of Baguio, October 29; appointment.

F. W. Vincent, city health officer, city of Baguio, November 9; appointment.

A. B. Powell, temporary city assessor of the city of Baguio, November 22; resignation.

Howard C. Page, acting city assessor of the city of Baguio, November 22; designation.

Conrad P. Hatheway, member of the council of the city of Baguio, December 7; appointment.

William M. Haube, vice-mayor of the city of Baguio, December 21; appointment.

Judson F. Wells, acting vice-mayor and city engineer of the city of Baguio, January 5; designation.

Elmer A. Eckman, mayor of the city of Baguio, February 1; appointment.

Lot D. Lockwood, acting secretary-treasurer, April 2; designation.

Lieut. Harry Davis, Philippine Constabulary, chief of police of the city of Baguio, April 25; appointment.

J. B. Early, lieutenant-governor, subprovince of Bontoc, June 28; appointment.

Howard C. Page, acting mayor of the city of Baguio, July 15; designation.

NUEVA ECIIJA.

Eugenio de Guzman, auxiliary justice of the peace, Jaen, August 6, resignation.

Norberto Matias, justice of the peace, Santa Rosa, August 6; resignation.

Graciano Garcia, justice of the peace, Santa Rosa, August 6; appointment.

Rufino Naval, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cabiao, August 6, appointment.

Eusebio C. Cabanding, auxiliary justice of the peace, Licab, August 6; resignation.

Juan Sansiatco, auxiliary justice of the peace, Licab, August 6; appointment.

J. Salvador Natividad, justice of the peace, Jaen, August 7; temporary suspension.

Calixto de la Cruz, municipal councillor, San Jose, August 9; temporary suspension.

Pedro N. Gotangco, justice of the peace, Bongabon, August 10; removal.

Valentin Sanchez, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Leonardo, August 21; resignation.

Eulogio V. Urbina, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bongabon, September 6; resignation.

Pascual Castillo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bongabon, September 6; appointment.

Julian E. Apanay, auxiliary justice of the peace, Nampicuan, September 28; appointment.

Lorenzo Cajucom, justice of the peace, Bongabon, October 11; appointment.

Pablo Cabling, auxiliary justice of the peace, Jaen, October 11; appointment.

Alejandro Pestafio, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Leonardo, October 11; appointment.

Petronillo Reyes, justice of the peace, Talavera, December 1; resignation.

Juan Valino, justice of the peace, Talavera, January 14; appointment.

Catalino Lavadia, treasurer, February 8; appointment.

Leon Buenconsejo, justice of the peace, Carranglan, March 4; resignation.

Gregorio L. Romero, Justice of the peace, Carranglan, March 4; appointment.

Santiago Oudal, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Juan de Guimba, March 4; resignation.

Narciso Espiritusanto, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Juan de Guimba, March 4; appointment.

Victoriano Constantino, auxiliary justice of the peace, Zaragoza, March 4; appointment.

Jose Vallarta, auxiliary justice of the peace, Talavera, March 31; appointment.

Juan Sansiatco, auxiliary justice of the peace, Licab, April 4; resignation.

Teodoro Ermita, auxiliary justice of the peace, Licab, April 4; appointment.

NUOVA VIZCAYA.

William C. Bryant, governor, June 8; appointment.

OCCIDENTAL NEGROS.

Matias Granada, auxiliary justice of the peace, Isabela, August 12; resignation.

Angel Ledesma, auxiliary justice of the peace, La Carlota, August 24; resignation.

Pedro Montilla, justice of the peace, Valladolid, August 24; resignation.

Gil Javier, justice of the peace, Cadiz, September 6; appointment revoked.

Enrique Gustilo, justice of the peace, Cadiz, September 6; appointment.

Geminiano Montinola, auxiliary justice of the peace, La Carlota, September 6; appointment.

Fillemon Corral, justice of the peace, Valladolid, September 6; appointment.

Francisco Geronilla, municipal vice-president, Isabela, September 16; removal.

Pedro Varela, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bago, October 6; resignation.

Donato Lim, justice of the peace, Jimamaylan, October 11; appointment.

Mauricio Alunan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Isabela, October 11; appointment.

Jacinto Pido, auxiliary justice of the peace, Hinigaran, February 2; removal and temporary disqualification.

Juan Tupas, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sagay, March 26; resignation.

Perfecto Iqueña, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sagay, March 26; appointment.

Justo Nonato, justice of the peace, Hinigaran, April 25; resignation.

Ramon Gorres, justice of the peace, Hinigaran, April 25; appointment.

Felix Robles, municipal president, La Carlota, May 17; removal.

Andres Paglomutan, justice of the peace, Ilog, May 18; removal.

Lucio Yulo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bago, June 6; appointment.

Gaudencio Albayda, justice of the peace, Ilog, June 7; appointment.

Santiago J. Reyes, justice of the peace, Saravia, June 7; resignation.

Pedro Maravilla, justice of the peace, Saravia, June 7; appointment.

Ceferino Villanueva, auxiliary justice of the peace, Saravia, June 7; resignation.

Emilio Gregorios, auxiliary justice of the peace, Saravia, June 7; appointment.

ORIENTAL NEGROS.

Petri Regalado, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dauin, September 6; appointment.

Quintin Elusfa, auxiliary justice of the peace, Zamboangulta, September 6; appointment revoked.

Aguedo Ballon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Zamboangulta, September 6; appointment.

Vicente Locsin third member of the provincial board, December 2; appointment.

Vicente Vergara, justice of the peace, Guijulingan, December 21; resignation.

Marcario Villalon, justice of the peace, Guijulingan, December 21; appointment.

Harry Lee Brown, justice of the peace, Larena, April 23; removal.

John T. Schang, justice of the peace, Larena, June 7; appointment.

PALAWAN.

Fred R. Jensen, auxiliary justice of the peace, Iwahig penal colony, September 13; appointment.

Isabelo de Silva, acting secretary-treasurer, January 3; designation.

John H. Evans, acting governor, June 21; designation.

PAMPANGA.

Marcelo Lising, auxiliary justice of the peace, Magalan, August 6; appointment.

Pablo Leuterio, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Luis, August 6; resignation.

Hermeto Elizalde, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Luis, August 6; appointment.

Flaviano Lacson, municipal policeman, Mabalacat, August 9; removal.

Patricio Tanjutco, justice of the peace, Apalit, August 18; appointment.

Isidro Vargas, auxiliary justice of the peace, Apalit, August 18; resignation.

Eulogio Espiritu, auxiliary justice of the peace, Apalit, August 18; appointment.

Jose Luciano, justice of the peace, Magalan, September 6; resignation.

Juan Feliciano, justice of the peace, Magalan, September 6; appointment.

Pedro Teopaco, municipal president, San Fernando, September 9; removal.

Marciano Ordoñez, justice of the peace, Mexico, September 28; appointment.

Irineo Panillo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mexico, September 28; appointment.

Geaudencio Lagman, justice of the peace, Minalln, September 28; appointment.

Faustino Mallari, auxiliary justice of the peace, Guagua, October 11; resignation.

Guadencio Simpao, auxiliary justice of the peace, Guagua, October 11; appointment.

Lorenzo Regala, justice of the peace, Sexmoan, October 25; appointment.

Pablo Angeles David, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sexmoan, October 25; appointment.

Pedro Quiambao, auxiliary justice of the peace, Masantol, October 25; resignation.

Felipe Guevara, auxiliary justice of the peace, Masantol, October 25; appointment.

Martiniano M. Veloso, fiscal, November 6; resignation.

Oscar Soriano, fiscal, November 13; appointment.

Januario Alfaro, auxiliary justice of the peace, Menalln, November 30; appointment.

Candido Rivera, municipal president, Mexico, December 29; removal and temporary disqualification.

Isabelo Galang, auxiliary justice of the peace, Candaba, April 4; resignation.

Baltasar Luciano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Candaba, April 4; appointment.

PANGASINAN.

Apolinario Callao, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pozorrubio, August 9; resignation.

Jose Bengson, justice of the peace, Urdaneta, August 9; removal and temporary disqualification.

Federico Garcia, auxiliary justice of the peace, Asingan, August 18; appointment.

Vedasto Ungson, auxiliary justice of the peace, Alaminos, September 6; resignation.

Vicente Montemayor, auxiliary justice of the peace, Alaminos, September 6; appointment.

Victor O. Paleb, auxiliary justice of the peace, Anda, September 6; appointment.

Andres Celeste, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bolinao, September 6; resignation.

Isidoro de Perio, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bolinao, September 6; appointment.

Francisco Bermudez, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Manuel, September 6; appointment.

Mariano Macaraeg, auxiliary justice of the peace, Urbistondo, September 6; appointment.

Hermenegildo Alonzo, justice of the peace, Urdaneta, September 28; appointment.

Marcelino M. Mejia, justice of the peace, San Fabian, October 2; resignation.

Hermogenes Abalahin, justice of the peace, Asingan, October 4; resignation.

Patricio Lamagna, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Maria, October 4; resignation.

Jose V. Sison, justice of the peace, San Fabian, October 25; appointment.

Pedro Kanlas, member of the committee provided for in Acts Nos. 1511 and 1653, Villasis, October 30; appointment.

Perfecto Sison, member of the committee provided for in Acts Nos. 1511 and 1653, Villasis, October 30; appointment.

Juan Peña, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pozorrubio, November 8; appointment.

Sofrondo Blando, justice of the peace, Asingan, December 21; appointment.

Faustino B. Acosta, municipal treasurer, San Jacinto, January 18; removal and temporary disqualification.

Antonio Martinez, justice of the peace, Infanta, February 3; resignation.

Jose Millora, justice of the peace, Infanta, February 3; appointment.

Juan Abalos, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Fabian, February 3; appointment.

Lamberto M. Guzman, justice of the peace, San Manuel, February 3; resignation.

Pablo Mejia, justice of the peace, San Manuel, February 3; appointment.

Prisco Florenciano, justice of the peace, Santo Tomas, February 15; resignation.

Gelasio Macaranas, justice of the peace, Santo Tomas, February 15; appointment.

Tomas Canonizado, justice of the peace, Rosales, March 4; resignation.

Pedro Melmban, justice of the peace, Rosales, March 4; appointment.

Mariano Macaraeg, auxiliary justice of the peace, Urbistondo, March 4; resignation.

Martin Palisoc, auxiliary justice of the peace, Urbistondo, March 4; appointment.

Engracio Peña, justice of the peace, Anda, March 26; resignation.

Justo Camero, justice of the peace, Anda, March 26; appointment.

Juan A. Peña, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pozorrubio, March 26; resignation.

Apolinario Callao, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pozorrubio, March 26; appointment.

Simplicio Sansano, justice of the peace, Balungao, April 5; resignation.

Francisco Bermudez, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Manuel, April 12; resignation.

Albino Rubin de Cella, justice of the peace, San Nicolas, May 17; resignation.

Tomas Tampoya, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Nicolas, May 17; resignation.

Juan Mejia, justice of the peace, San Nicolas, June 28; appointment.

Ricardo Fernandez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Binmaley, July 19; resignation.

Silvete Callao, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Jacinto, July 23; resignation.

Norberto Quebral, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Jacinto, July 23; appointment.

Calixto Bangayan, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Manuel, July 23; appointment.

RIZAL.

Jose Tupas, governor, August 3; resignation.

Angel Asuncion, governor, August 4; appointment.

Toribio Raymundo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Morong, August 5; removal and temporary disqualification.

Urbano Carballo, municipal councilor, San Pedro Macati, August 6; removal.

Pedro Eusebio, municipal councilor, San Pedro Macati, August 6; removal.

Emigdio Flores, municipal councilor, San Pedro Macati, August 6; removal.

Crispulo Mercado, municipal councilor, San Pedro Macati, August 6; removal.

Valentin Resurrección, municipal councilor, San Pedro Macati, August 6; removal.

Carlos Leaño, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Pedro Macati, August 6; appointment.

Melquiades Reymundo, corporal of the municipal police, Pasig, August 9; removal.

Jose Robles, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tanay, August 11; temporary suspension.

Thomas A. José, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Felipe Neri, August 18; appointment.

Lucas Santiago, third member of the provincial board, August 19; appointment.

Valentin Macabagdal, municipal vice-president, Caloocan, August 27, 1909; temporary suspension.

Narciso Reyes, justice of the peace, Pililla, September 6; appointment.

Vicente Lozano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pililla, September 6; appointment.

Eusebio Arpilleda, justice of the peace, San Pedro Macati, October 14; removal.

Patricio Espiritu, justice of the peace, San Pedro Macati, October 14; appointment.

Cipriano Rivera, auxiliary justice of the peace, Malabon, October 15; resignation.

Hermogenes Monroy, auxiliary justice of the peace, Navotas, October 25; appointment.

Isabelo de Silva, acting treasurer, November 6; designation.

Aurelo Garcia Gavieres, justice of the peace, Pasig, November 30; appointment.

Fernando Sales, fiscal, December 21; appointment.

Andres Herrera, auxiliary justice of the peace, Malabon, February 28; appointment.

Carlos Leaño, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Pedro Macati, March 5; resignation.

Andres Bustamante, municipal councilor, Caloocan, May 17; removal and temporary disqualification.

Fabiano P. Reyes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Binangonan, June 7; appointment.

Olimpio Benjamin, justice of the peace, Navotas, July 9; resignation.

Felix Billeos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Jalajala, July 23; resignation.

Camilo Andallo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Jalajala, July 23; appointment.

Hermogenes Monroy, justice of the peace, Navotas, July 23; appointment.

SAMAR.

Florencio Haz, auxiliary justice of the peace, Oquendo, August 16; resignation.

Probo Plagata, auxiliary justice of the peace, Catubig, August 25; resignation.

Roman Vacunava, auxiliary justice of the peace, Allen, August 26, resignation.

Hilarion Agos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Rita, August 28; resignation.

Manuel Bandal, auxiliary justice of the peace, Capul, August 27; resignation.
 Pedro Duran, justice of the peace, Balangiga, September 6; resignation.
 Simeon Operario, justice of the peace, Sulat, September 6; appointment.
 Geronimo Praga, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Antonio, September 15; resignation.

Marcos Ayllon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Guluan, September 18; resignation.

Cecillo Abella, auxiliary justice of the peace, Borongan, September 28; appointment.

Margarito de la Cruz, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santo Nifio, October 20; resignation.

Pablo Borromeo, justice of the peace, Almagro, October 25; appointment.

Walter J. Shay, acting treasurer, November 6; designation.

Julian R. Gelera, justice of the peace, Villreal, December 1; resignation.

Basilio Tafalla, justice of the peace, Santo Nifio, December 13; removal and permanent disqualification.

Basilio Tafalla, justice of the peace, Santo Nifio, December 21; removal.

Carlos A. Cortes, justice of the peace, Santo Nifio, December 21; appointment.

Augustin Astorga, justice of the peace, Zumarraga, December 21; resignation.

Hermogenes Zeta, justice of the peace, Zumarraga, December 21; appointment.

Jorge Saba, auxiliary justice of the peace, Zumarraga, December 21; appointment.

Roman Vacunava, auxiliary justice of the peace, Allen, January 8; resignation.

Julian Cabacan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Allen, January 8; appointment.

Pedro Duran, justice of the peace, Balangiga, January 8; resignation.

Pedro Abanador, justice of the peace, Balangiga, January 8; appointment.

Juan Alburan, justice of the peace, Catubig, January 8; removal.

Jacob Turla, justice of the peace, Catibug, January 8; appointment.

Probo Plagata, auxiliary justice of the peace, Catibug, January 8; resignation.

Jose Alaras, auxiliary justice of the peace, Catubig, January 8; appointment.

Marcos Ayllon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Guluan, January 8; resignation.

Zacarias de la Cruz, auxiliary justice of the peace, Guluan, January 8; appointment.

Potenciano Hernandez, justice of the peace, Oquendo, January 8; appointment revoked.

Leopoldo Roño justice of the peace, Oquendo, January 8; appointment.

Florencio Raz, auxiliary justice of the peace, Oquendo, January 8; resignation.

Panciano Mancol, auxiliary justice of the peace, Oquendo, January 8; appointment.

Francisco Nofes, justice of the peace, Oras, January 8; resignation.

Luis Sobremonte, justice of the peace, Oras, January 8; appointment.

Simeon Manongton, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Margarita, January 8; appointment revoked.

Anastasio Avifion, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Margarita, January 8; appointment.

Cecillo Zison, auxiliary justice of the peace, Wright, January 8; resignation.

Brigido Borja, auxiliary justice of the peace, Wright, January 8; appointment.

Pablo Figueroa, auxiliary justice of the peace, Calbiga, January 14; appointment revoked.

Antonio Froylan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Calbiga, January 14; appointment.

Gaudencio Zeta, justice of the peace, Tarangnan, January 28; resignation.

Gregorio de la Bajan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Almagro, February 3; resignation.

Pablo Prudenciado, auxiliary justice of the peace, Almagro, February 3; appointment.

Cecillo Abella, auxiliary justice of the peace, Borongan, February 3; appointment revoked.

Pio Colon Abenis, auxiliary justice of the peace, Borongan, February 3; appointment.

Manuel Bandal, auxiliary justice of the peace, Capul, February 3; appointment.

Manuel Bandal, auxiliary justice of the peace, Capul, February 3; resignation.

Victor Cells, auxiliary justice of the peace, Catbalogan, February 3; resignation.

Pablo J. Soriano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Catbalogan, February 3; appointment.

Damiano Pomasen, justice of the peace, Dolores, February 3; resignation.

Angel Custodio Crisologo, justice of the peace, Dolores, February 3; appointment.

Anselmo Guantic, auxiliary justice of the peace, Gandara, February 3; resignation.

Pablo Japzon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Gandara, February 3; appointment.

Basilio Vazquez, justice of the peace, Guiuan, February 3; resignation.

Polcarpo Gonzales, justice of the peace, Guiuan, February 3; appointment.

Patricio Ampatin, justice of the peace, Santa Rita, February 3; resignation.

Ifocencio Hilvano, justice of the peace, Santa Rita, February 3; appointment.

Hilarion Agos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Rita, February 3; resignation.

Rufo Mondragon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Rita, February 3; appointment.

Margarito de la Cruz, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santo Niño, February 3; resignation.

Leon Tomines, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santo Niño, February 3; appointment.

Joaquin Adigue, justice of the peace, Taft, February 3; appointment.

Felipe Cebrenos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Taft, February 3; appointment.

Feliciano Tamor, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tarangnan, February 15; appointment.

Santiago Figueroa, justice of the peace, Villareal, February 15; appointment.

Ruperto Ouano, justice of the peace, Salcedo, February 28; appointment revoked.

Ciriaco Arcenio, justice of the peace, Salcedo, February 28; appointment.

Licerio Acedillo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sulat, February 28; appointment.

Nicolas E. Rojas, justice of the peace, Santa Margarita, March 2; resignation.

Doroteo Bocar, justice of the peace, Llorente, March 4; resignation.

Pedro Alde, justice of the peace, Llorente, March 4; appointment.

Leonardo Calvo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Palapag, April 9; resignation.

Pablo Japzon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Gandara, April 11; resignation.

Apollinar Muncada, justice of the peace, Laoang, April 14; appointment revoked.

Agripino Infante, justice of the peace, Laoang, April 14; appointment.

Vicente Zabala, justice of the peace, Tarangnan, April 14; appointment.

Fermin Dajime, auxiliary justice of the peace, Llorente, April 18; resignation.

SORSOGON.

Eugenio Obsum, third member of the provincial board, August 6; resignation.

Jose Clemente, justice of the peace, San Fernando, August 6; resignation.

Jose Medina, justice of the peace, San Fernando, August 6; appointment.

Lino Alindogan, third member of the provincial board, August 14; appointment.

Faustino Ayson, auxiliary justice of the peace, Prieto-Diaz, August 11; appointment.

Andres Ramirez, justice of the peace, Mobo, September 4; resignation.

Doroteo Enriquez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Aroroy, September 6; appointment.

Mamerto Halim, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bulan, September 6; appointment.

Rafael Scarella, justice of the peace, Dimasalang, September 6; appointment.

Fernando Gadaoni, auxiliary justice of the peace, Looc, September 6; appointment.

Isidro Catuba, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Fernando, September 6; appointment.

Luis Manlapas, auxiliary justice of the peace, Uson, September 6; appointment.

Potenciano Tamayo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dimasalang, September 8; appointment revoked.

Teodorico Castroverde, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dimasalang, September 8; appointment.

Miguel Unson, acting treasurer, October 6; designation.

Agapito Duran, justice of the peace, Mobo, October 11; appointment.

Atilano Ramirez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mobo, October 11; appointment.

Roque Ricarte, justice of the peace, Barcelona, December 21; resignation.

Eulalio Santa Clara, justice of the peace, Barcelona, December 21; appointment.

Isidoro Cantuba, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Fernando, December 21; resignation.

Tranquillino Espejon, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Fernando, December 21; appointment.

Miguel Unson, treasurer, March 26; appointment.

Pantaleon Romero, justice of the peace, Castilla, March 26; resignation.

Mariano Mapalad, justice of the peace, Castilla, March 26; appointment.

Pedro Manlafigit, justice of the peace, Placer, June 7; resignation.

Gregorio Rocero, justice of the peace, Placer, June 7; appointment.

Bernardo P. Fuster, justice of the peace, Bulusan, July 16; removal and temporary disqualification.

Luis Francisco, justice of the peace, Mandaon, July 14; removal and temporary disqualification.

SURIGAO.

Francisco Navallo, sergeant of the municipal police, Gigaquit, August 10; removal.

Santos Castro, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cantilan, August 19; resignation.

Lino Montenegro, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cantilan, August 19; appointment.

Bias Cervantes, member of the committee to fix the commuted value of labor provided for in Acts Nos. 1511 and 1653, Dapa, October 23; appointment.

Tomas Tino, member of the committee to fix the commuted value of labor provided for in Acts Nos. 1511 and 1653, Dapa, October 23; appointment.

Edwin B. Keeseey, treasurer, January 8; appointment.

Felix Legaspi, municipal president, Gigaquit, February 25; removal and temporary disqualification.

Francisco Rivera, auxiliary justice of the peace, Surigao, April 25; resignation.

Jose Borja, auxiliary justice of the peace, Surigao, April 25; appointment.

Candido Lemos, justice of the peace, Dinagat, June 7; resignation.

Ballon Ga, justice of the peace, Dinagat, June 7; appointment.

Marcelo Edillor, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dinagat, June 7; resignation.

Esteban Enao, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dinagat, June 7; appointment.

Policarpio del Carmen, auxiliary justice of the peace, Placer, July 23; resignation.

Paulino Musenabre, auxiliary justice of the peace, Placer, July 23; appointment.

TARLAC.

Lucio Lising, justice of the peace, Moncada, August 6; appointment.

Venancio Lugtu, justice of the peace, Bamban, August 10; resignation.

Filemon Flor Mata, justice of the peace, Anao, August 11; removal.

Agaton Sibal, justice of the peace, Bamban, September 28; appointment.

Raymundo Panillio, justice of the peace, Concepción, September 28; appointment.

Pedro de Torres, justice of the peace, Tarlac, October 5; resignation.

Melecio Ramos, auxiliary justice of the peace, La Paz, October 25; appointment.

Jacinto Calazans, auxiliary justice of the peace, Paniqui, October 25; resignation.

Ignacio Lamorena, auxiliary justice of the peace, Paniqui, October 25; appointment.

Alfredo Martinez, justice of the peace, La Paz, November 1; removal and temporary disqualification.

Manuel Agulla, justice of the peace, Anao, November 30; appointment.

Cirilo Campos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Anao, November 30; appointment.

Bernardo Calderon, justice of the peace, La Paz, November 30; appointment.

Vicente Tabano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tarlac, January 8; appointment.

Emilio Layug, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tarlac, April 14; appointment.

Agripino Atienza, justice of the peace, Capas, June 28, resignation.

Leon Reyes, justice of the peace, Capas, June 28; appointment.

TAYABAS.

James B. Green,* treasurer, April 9; resignation.

Florentino Vilar, municipal president, Lopez, August 10; removal and temporary disqualification.

Antonio Fortuna, municipal vice-president, Lopez, August 10; removal and temporary disqualification.

Casimiro Manuel, justice of the peace, Pitogo, August 12; removal and temporary disqualification.

Manuel Virrey, auxiliary justice of the peace, Candelaria, August 24; resignation.

Pablo Medina, justice of the peace, Catanauan, August 30; resignation.

Juan Arellano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sariaya, September 6; appointment.

Juan Karmona, third member of the provincial board, September 15; appointment revoked.

Ciriaco Matriano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Guinayangan, September 23; resignation.

Andres Restar, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Cruz, September 23; resignation.

Ciriaco Matriano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Guinayangan, October 11; resignation.

Anastasio Paglinauan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Guinayangan, October 11; appointment.

Mamerto Ojeda, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mulanay, October 11; resignation.

Eulogio Garcia, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mulanay, October 11; appointment.

Idefonso Gimenez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Polillo, October 11; appointment.

Ismael de Ocampo, justice of the peace, Tayabas, October 11; resignation.

Jose V. Martinez, justice of the peace, Tayabas, October 11; appointment.

Lucio Zafranco, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tayabas, October 11; appointment.

Domingo Arce, justice of the peace, Alabat, December 21; resignation.

Emilio Sanchez, justice of the peace, Alabat, December 21; appointment.

Sisenando David, auxiliary justice of the peace, Alabat, December 21; appointment.

Casimiro Manuel, justice of the peace, Pitogo, December 21; removal.

Rufino Villaseñor, justice of the peace, Pitogo, December 21; appointment.

Sisenando Pineda, justice of the peace, Sampaloc, December 21; appointment.

Cipriano Lorca, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sampaloc, December 21; appointment.

Andres Restar, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Cruz, December 21; resignation.

Lucas Livelo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Cruz, December 21; appointment.

Vicente Tolentino, justice of the peace, Unisan, January 4; resignation.

Jose de Leon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Gasan, January 8; resignation.

Clemente Alcantara, auxiliary justice of the peace, Gasan, January 8; appointment.

Urbano Leonardo, justice of the peace, Casiguran, February 3; appointment.

* The announcement of this resignation appeared in the Official Gazette of October 13, 1909.

Gumersindo Moreno, auxiliary justice of the peace, Casiguran, February 7; resignation.

Hilario Catan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Catanaunan, February 15; appointment.

Mariano Novales, auxiliary justice of the peace, Calauag, March 2; resignation.

Fabian H. Diaz, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lucena, March 3; resignation.

Felix Tolentino, justice of the peace, Guinayangan, March 4; resignation.

Anastasio Paglinawan, justice of the peace, Guinayangan, March 4; appointment.

Antonino Maxino, justice of the peace, Unisan, March 26; appointment.

Catalino Josue, justice of the peace, Mogpog, March 29; appointment.

Tranquilino Santiago, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mogpog, March 29; appointment.

Mariano Novales, auxiliary justice of the peace, Calauag, April 14; resignation.

Pedro Pica, auxiliary justice of the peace, Calauag, April 14; appointment.

Manuel Virrey, auxiliary justice of the peace, Candelaria, April 14; resignation.

Damian O. Magtibay, auxiliary justice of the peace, Candelaria, April 14; appointment.

Pedro Victoria, justice of the peace, Gumaca, April 14; resignation.

Aurelio Nava, justice of the peace, Gumaca, April 14; appointment.

Fabian H. Diaz, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lucena, April 14; resignation.

Tomas Remigio, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lucena, April 14; appointment.

Lucio Zafranco, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tayabas, April 14; not qualified.

Claudio Sales, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tayabas, April 14; appointment.

Ceminiano Abuyan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lucban, May 18; resignation.

Jesus V. Lagdameo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Guinayangan, June 6; appointment.

Agapito Correa, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pitogo, June 6; appointment.

Sisenando David, auxiliary justice of the peace, Alabat, June 6; appointment revoked.

Jose Romey, auxiliary justice of the peace, Alabat, June 6; appointment.

Agaton Taba, auxiliary justice of the peace, Casiguran, June 7; appointment.

Tomas Gutierrez, justice of the peace, Dolores, June 7; appointment.

Geminiano Amatorio, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dolores, June 7; appointment.

Pedro Morales, justice of the peace, Mulanay, June 7; appointment.

Eulogio Garcia, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mulanay, July 7; removal.

UNION.

Dionisio Tavora, justice of the peace, Tubao, August 18; appointment.

Anastasio Casuga, third member of the provincial board, September 11; appointment.

Jose Villegas, treasurer, November 10; appointment.

Benito Runes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Caba, January 8; appointment.

Pastor Nerida, justice of the peace, San Fernando, January 14; temporary suspension.

Anastasio Casuga, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Fernando, February 28; appointment.

Jose Aquitania, justice of the peace, Rosario, March 4; appointment.

Nicolas Madarang, auxiliary justice of the peace, Aringay, March 26; resignation.

Camilo Diaz, auxiliary justice of the peace, Aringay, March 26; appointment.

Tomas de la Peña, justice of the peace, Bangar, March 31; resignation.

Anastasio Casuga, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Fernando, April 13; resignation.

Pedro Y. Maglaya, justice of the peace, Caba, June 6; resignation.

Benito Runes, justice of the peace, Caba, June 6; appointment.

Valentin Maglaya, auxiliary justice of the peace, Caba, June 6; appointment.

Apolonio Ramirez, justice of the peace, Bangar, July 23; appointment.

Nicanor Sison, justice of the peace, Santo Tomas, August 4; resignation.

SAMBALLES.

Matias Apostol, San Marcelino, August 12; temporary suspension.

Jose Orozco, justice of the peace, Subic, August 19; resignation.

Justo de Perio, justice of the peace, Subic, August 19; appointment.

Feliciano F. Carpio, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cabangan, September 8; appointment.

Esteban Garcia, justice of the peace, San Antonio, November 16; appointment.

Alfonso C. Encarnacion, auxiliary justice of the peace, Olongapo, November 30; appointment.

Jose M. Unson, treasurer, January 8; appointment.

Vicente de la Llana, justice of the peace, Candelaria, February 3; appointment.

Jose de Castro, justice of the peace, Castillejos, February 3; appointment.

Aniceto Beltran, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Marcelino, February 3; resignation.

Gerino Alvarez, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Marcelino, February 3; appointment.

Esteban Ebron, auxiliary justice of the peace, Candelaria, February 15; appointment.

Santiago Manzano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Castillejos, February 15; appointment.

Domingo Doloroso, justice of the peace, Palauig, February 15; appointment.

Marcelino Gregorio Rosal, auxiliary justice of the peace, Palauig, February 15; appointment.

Manuel Dominguez, justice of the peace, Olongapo, February 25; resignation.

Roman Floreza, justice of the peace, San Felipe, April 14; resignation.

Pablo Francia, justice of the peace, San Felipe, April 14; appointment.

Silverio Maravilla, justice of the peace, Santa Cruz, April 14; resignation.

Buenaventura Marty, justice of the peace, Santa Cruz, April 14; appointment.

Pastor Eviota Ela, auxiliary justice of the peace, Masinloc, June 7; resignation.

Felix Estella, auxiliary justice of the peace, Masinloc, June 7; appointment.

Romualdo Madarang, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Antonio, July 18; resignation.

Meliton Galope, auxiliary justice of the peace, Subic, July 16; resignation.

Mariano Marañon, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Felipe, July 23; appointment.

Buenaventura Marty, justice of the peace, Santa Cruz, July 23; resignation.

Apolinar Gutierrez, justice of the peace, Santa Cruz, July 23; appointment.

INDEX.

AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF:

- appropriations for: 2, 68, 106, 121, 124.
- transferred to department of public instruction: 43.

AGUSAN, PROVINCE OF:

- appropriations for: 1-3, 118, 120, 121, 123-125.

APPROPRIATIONS: 1, 2, 3, 37, 43, 60, 63, 65-116, 118-121, 123-125.

ARCHITECT, CONSULTING:

- salary of, appropriation for: 97.

ASSEMBLY, PHILIPPINES. (See PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY.)

AUDITS, BUREAU OF:

- appropriation for: 71.

BAGUIO:

- amendment to resolution re sale of property: 132.
- Benguet Commercial Company, lots belonging to: 132.
- electric system, franchise for: 37-41.
- incorporation of city of: 4-25.
- naval reservation in: 140.
- Park No. 1 reservation: 139.
- sanitarium, authorizing renewal of lease of: 140.
- transfer of funds: 41.

BAGUIO TEACHERS' CAMP:

- appropriation for: 125.

BALIWAG:

- wagon road from, to San Miguel, control of: 60.

BATANES, PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF:

- appropriations for: 114.

BATHING ESTABLISHMENT:

- Sibul Springs: 59.

BENGUET COMMERCIAL COMPANY:

- designating lots in Baguio belonging to: 132.

BENGUET ROAD:

- appropriation: 37.

BIÑAN, LA LAGUNA:

- purchase of buildings on friar lands by: 136.

BONTOC:

- reservation of town site: 144.

BULACAN:

- establishment of a sanitarium at Sibul: 59.

CALAMBA, LA LAGUNA:

- purchase of buildings on friar lands by: 137.

CEBU, MUNICIPALITY OF:

- amending act providing for widening of streets, etc.: 116-117.

CHANGES, OFFICIAL: 147-173.

CHINESE:

confirming the action of the governor-general in deporting certain: 64.

CITIES:

Baguio, incorporation of: 4-25.

CIVIL SERVICE, BUREAU OF:

appropriation for: 72.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY, BUREAU OF:

appropriations for: 96-97.

COMMERCE AND POLICE, DEPARTMENT OF:

appropriations for: 84-97, 124.

COMMERCE AND POLICE, SECRETARY OF:

inspectors of material of Manila Railroad Company, to appoint: 141.

COMMISSION, PHILIPPINE:

acts of, when effective: 42.

appropriation for: 69.

assembly to be notified the commission is assembled: 134.

revision of membership of: 133.

COMMISSIONERS, RESIDENT, TO THE UNITED STATES. (See RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS TO THE UNITED STATES.)**CONSTABULARY, BUREAU OF:**

appropriations for: 1, 66, 84-89, 124.

CONSULTING ARCHITECT:

salary of, appropriation for: 97.

CUSTOMS, BUREAU OF:

appropriations for: 98-102.

DEPORTING OF CHINESE:

confirming action of governor-general in: 64.

DIRECTOR OF HEALTH. (See HEALTH, DIRECTOR OF.)**DONOVAN, WILLIAM H.:**

secretary of the commission, absent on leave: 145.

EARTH:

extending period for taking from public forests: 46-48.

EDUCATION, BUREAU OF:

appropriations for: 2, 43, 67, 69, 104-106.

(See also Public instruction, department of.)

EGBERT MONUMENT RESERVE: 134.**ELECTRIC SYSTEM:**

Baguio, franchise for: 37-41.

ELLIOTT, COMMISSIONER:

Harry S. Ross appointed private secretary to: 132.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU:

appropriation for: 70.

mortgage of Manila Railroad Company filed: 49.

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY:

Manila Railroad Company, mortgage to, filed: 49.

FINANCE AND JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF:

appropriations for: 98-104.

FIREWOOD:

extending period for cutting and taking from public forests: 46-48.

FOREST PRODUCTS:

extending period for taking from public forests: 46-48.

FORESTRY, BUREAU OF:

appropriations for: 2, 81-82, 121.

FRANCHISE:

Baguio, city of, electric-light, etc., system: 37-41.

FRIAR LANDS:

sale of buildings on: 136-138.

GAVIERES, MANUEL G.:

death of: 141.

GOVERNMENT PUPILS:

high-school students appointed as: 61.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL:

confirming action of, in deporting certain Chinese: 64.

HANDBOOKS OF RULES OF LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE:

distribution of: 133.

HEALTH:

establishment of a sanitarium at Sibul: 59.

HEALTH, BUREAU OF:

appropriations for: 2, 66, 73-79, 120.

HEALTH, DIRECTOR OF:

nurses, supervision over instruction and training of: 44-46.

HIGH SCHOOL:

students of, appointed as government pupils: 61.

INCORPORATION:

Baguio, city of: 4-25.

INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC. (See PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF.)**INTERIOR, DEPARTMENT OF THE:**

agriculture, bureau of, transferred from, to department of public instruction: 43.

appropriation for: 73-84.

INTERIOR, SECRETARY OF THE:

non-Christian tribes, appropriation for: 121.

INTERNAL REVENUE, BUREAU OF:

appropriations for: 102.

INTERNAL-REVENUE TAXES:

apportionment and disposition of after August 6, 1909: 25-28.

JUDICIARY:

appropriations for: 109-113.

JUSTICE, BUREAU OF:

appropriations for: 98.

LABOR, BUREAU OF:

appropriations for: 97.

LAND ACT, PUBLIC. (See PUBLIC LAND ACT.)**LANDS, BUREAU OF:**

appropriations for: 79-80, 121.

LEATZOW, WILLIAM F.:

approval of advancement of transportation to: 132.

LEECH, JOHN S.:

printing, director of, services considered continuous: 131.

LEGISLATIVE:

appropriation for: 69-70.

LEGISLATURE:

adjournment of, provisions for: 129.

president to be notified of convening of: 134.

selection of acts of, applicable to Moros, etc.: 134.

LEYTE, PROVINCE OF:

district health officer to be appointed in: 135.

- LIBRARY, PHILIPPINE.** (See PHILIPPINE LIBRARY.)
- LOGAN, GEORGE L.:**
 appointed acting secretary of the commission: 145.
- LOLOMBOY, BULACAN:**
 purchase of buildings on friar lands by: 137.
- MALABANG:**
 resolution re park reservation in, amended: 142.
- MALAYBALAY:**
 telephone line, appropriation for: 124.
- MANILA:**
 Real estate tax, rate of: 50.
- MANILA RAILROAD COMPANY:**
 definition of "completion" re "southern lines" of: 135.
 inspectors of material of, to be appointed: 141.
 mortgage filed: 49.
- MEDICAL SCHOOL, PHILIPPINE:**
 appropriation for: 107.
- MINDORO, PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF:**
 appropriations for: 113.
- MINERAL SPRINGS:**
 establishment of a sanitarium at Sibul: 59.
- MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES:**
 appropriations for: 114-116.
- MORO PROVINCE:**
 appropriations for: 1, 120, 121, 123-125.
 district auditor, salary: 4.
 legalizing acts passed by legislative council of: 42.
- MOROS:**
 selection of acts of legislature applicable to: 28, 29-36, 122, 141.
- MOUNTAIN PROVINCE:**
 appropriations for: 1-3, 120, 121, 123-125.
 public-land act applicable to: 131.
- MORTGAGE:**
 Manila Railroad Company, filed: 49.
- NAIC, CAVITE:**
 purchase of buildings on friar lands by: 138.
- NAVAL RESERVATION:**
 Baguio, town of: 140.
- NAVIGATION, BUREAU OF:**
 appropriations for: 67, 91-94.
 commissioned and enlisted service: 52-53.
 creation of: 52-58.
 equipment of: 53.
 pension fund, creation of: 54.
 punishment of offenses: 55-58.
- NON-CHRISTIAN TRIBES:**
 appropriation for promoting friendly relations with: 121.
 selection of acts of legislature applicable to: 28-36, 122, 141.
- NUEVA VIZCAYA, PROVINCE OF:**
 appropriations for: 1-3, 119-121, 123-125.
- NURSES:**
 instruction and training of, provisions for: 44-46.
- OFFICIAL CHANGES:** 147-173.

OLONGAPO:

justice of the peace and auxiliary appointed: 146.

PALAWAN, PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF:

appropriations for: 114.

PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY:

appropriation for: 69.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION. (See COMMISSION, PHILIPPINE.)

PHILIPPINE LIBRARY:

appropriations for: 109.

PHILIPPINE MEDICAL SCHOOL:

appropriation for: 107.

PHILIPPINE RAILWAY COMPANY:

reduction of bond of: 145.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK ACT:

amendment to: 64.

POSTS, BUREAU OF:

appropriations for: 67, 94-96.

PRINTING, DIRECTOR OF:

Leech, John S., services of, considered continuous: 131.

PRISONS, BUREAU OF:

Appropriations for: 68, 107-108.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT ACT:

amendment to: 51.

PUBLIC FORESTS:

extending period for cutting and taking forest products from: 46-48.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF:

agriculture, bureau of, transferred to: 43.

appropriations for: 104-109.

schools, provisions for construction of: 44.

special classes of superior instruction—

appropriation for: 63.

creation of: 62-64.

teachers eligible for: 63.

PUBLIC LAND ACT:

Mbuntain Province, applicable to: 131.

PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAU OF:

appropriations for: 66, 90-91, 124.

PUPILS, GOVERNMENT:

high school students appointed as: 61.

QUARANTINE SERVICE, BUREAU OF:

appropriations for: 82-84.

RAILWAY EXPERT, SUPERVISING, OFFICE OF:

appropriations for: 97.

REAL ESTATE:

Manila, rate of tax: 50.

REORGANIZATION ACT:

amendment of: 43.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS TO THE UNITED STATES:

Private secretaries to, salaries of, appropriation for: 70.

RESIN:

extending period for taking from public forests: 46-48.

RESOLUTIONS, PUBLIC:

Baguio—

amendment to resolution re sale of parts of business section of: 132.

RESOLUTIONS, PUBLIC—Continued.**Baguio—Continued.**

naval reservation in: 132.

park No. 1 reservation: 139.

sanitarium, authorizing renewal of lease of: 140.

Benguet Commercial Company—

designating lots in Baguio belonging to: 132.

Bifan, La Laguna—

purchase of buildings on friar lands by: 136.

Bontoc—

reservation of town site: 144.

Calamba, La Laguna—

purchase of buildings on friar lands by: 137.

commerce and police, secretary of—

inspectors of material of Manila Railroad Company, to appoint: 141.

Commission, Philippine—

assembly to be notified the commission is assembled: 134.

revision of membership of: 133.

Donovan, William H.—

secretary of the commission, absent on leave: 145.

Egbert Monument Reserve: 134.**Elliott, Commissioner—**

Harry S. Ross appointed private secretary to: 132.

friar lands—

sale of buildings on: 136-138.

Gavieres, Manuel G.—

death of: 141.

handbook of rules of legislative procedure—

distribution of: 133.

land act, public. (See Public land act.)**Leatzow, William F.—**

approval of advancement of transportation to: 132.

Leech, John S.—

printing, director of, services considered continuous: 131.

legislature—

adjournment of, provisions for: 129.

president to be notified of convening of: 134.

selection of acts of, applicable to Moros, etc.: 141.

Leyte, province of—

district health officer to be appointed in: 135.

Logan, George L.—

appointed acting secretary of the commission: 145.

Lolomboy, Bulacan—

purchase of buildings on friar lands by: 137.

Malabang—

resolution re park reservation in, amended: 142.

Manila Railroad Company—

definition of "completion" re "southern lines" of: 135.

inspectors of material of, to be appointed: 141.

Moros—

selection of acts of legislature applicable to: 141.

Mountain Province—

public-land act applicable to: 131.

RESOLUTIONS, PUBLIC—Continued.

- Naic, Cavite—
 - purchase of buildings on friar lands by: 133.
- Naval reservation—
 - Baguio, town of: 140.
- non-Christian tribes—
 - selection of acts of legislature applicable to: 141.
- Olongapo—
 - justice of the peace and auxiliary appointed: 146.
- Philippine Railway Company—
 - reduction of bond of: 145.
- printing, director of—
 - Leech, John S., services of, considered continuous: 131.
- public-land act—
 - Mountain Province, applicable to: 131.
- rice—
 - recommending present duty on: 138.
- Ross, Harry S.—
 - appointed private secretary to Commissioner Elliott: 132.
- Samar, province of—
 - district health officer to be appointed in: 135.
- San José, Corregidor Island—
 - justice of the peace for, appointment of, authorized: 133.
- Santiago, Gerónimo—
 - appointed private secretary to Commissioner Sumulong: 132.
- Sumulong, Commissioner—
 - Gerónimo Santiago appointed private secretary to: 132.
- Williams, D. R.—
 - allowed reimbursement of traveling expenses: 142.
- Zamboanga—
 - reservation of town site: 143.

RICE:

- recommending present duty on: 138.

RIZAL, DR. JOSÉ:

- celebration of fiftieth anniversary of birth of: 60.

ROSS, HARRY S.:

- appointed private secretary to Commissioner Elliott: 132.

SAMAR, PROVINCE OF:

- district health officer to be appointed in: 135.

SANITARIUM:

- establishment of, at Sibul: 59.

SAN JOSÉ, CORREGIDOR ISLAND:

- justice of the peace for, appointment of, authorized: 133.

SAN MIGUEL DE MAYUMO, BULACAN:

- establishment of a sanitarium at Sibul: 59.

SANTIAGO, GERÓNIMO:

- appointed private secretary to Commissioner Sumulong: 132.

SCHOOLS. (See PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF.)

SCIENCE, BUREAU OF:

- appropriations for: 66, 80-81.

SIBUL SPRINGS:

- appropriation for: 60.
- bathing establishment at: 59.
- sanitarium, establishment of: 59.

STONE:

extending period for taking from public forests: 46-48.

STUDENTS:

high school, appointed as government pupils: 61.

SUMULONG, COMMISSIONER:

Gerónimo Santiago appointed private secretary to: 132.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION ACT: 68-116.**SUPERVISING RAILWAY EXPERT, OFFICE OF:**

appropriations for: 97.

TAXES:

internal-revenue, apportionment and distribution of after August 6, 1909: 25-28.
real-estate, Manila, rate: 50.

TEACHERS. (See PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF.)**TIMBER:**

Extending period for cutting on public forests: 46-48.

TREASURY, BUREAU OF THE:

appropriations for: 103-104.

TRINIDAD EXPERIMENT STATION:

appropriation for: 124.

TRINIDAD STOCK FARM:

appropriation for: 124.

UNITED STATES, RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS TO. (See RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS TO THE UNITED STATES.)**UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES:**

appropriations for: 65, 68.

WEATHER BUREAU:

appropriations for: 84.

WILLIAMS, D. R.:

allowed reimbursement of traveling expenses: 142.

ZAMBOANGA:

reservation of town site: 143.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Report of the Governor.....	3
Introduction.....	3
General financial conditions.....	5
External commerce.....	6
Industry and agriculture.....	9
Sugar.....	9
Cigars and tobacco.....	9
Tobacco leaf.....	10
Coffee.....	10
Fruit.....	11
Legislation.....	11
Executive.....	13
Allotment of funds under the act of Congress approved July 15, 1909..	13
Proclamations and executive orders.....	15
Action upon petitions for clemency.....	17
Office of the secretary.....	18
The insular police.....	19
Civil service.....	21
Personnel.....	21
Municipalities.....	23
Franchises.....	24
Insular-government finances.....	25
Public works, buildings, and lands.....	28
Roads.....	28
Harbor facilities and transportation.....	28
Irrigation.....	29
Public telegraph and telephone system.....	30
Public buildings and lands.....	30
Exchange of federal and insular property.....	31
Surveys.....	32
Education.....	33
Judiciary.....	35
Health and sanitation.....	36
Vital statistics.....	37
Health and sanitary work.....	37
Tropical and transmissible diseases service.....	37
Tuberculosis.....	38
Anemia.....	38
Charitable institutions.....	39
Penal institutions.....	40
Auditing and accounting.....	41
Conclusion.....	41
Appendix I. Exhibits to the report of the Governor.....	45
Exhibit A. Statement of allotments of funds by the Governor.....	45
Exhibit B. List of appointments by the Governor.....	47
Proclamations and executive orders.....	48
Exhibit C. Report of the secretary.....	50
Exhibit D. Insular police.....	57
Appendix II. Report of the treasurer.....	61
Appendix III. Report of the commissioner of the interior.....	117
Appendix IV. Report of the commissioner of education.....	153
Appendix V. Report of the attorney-general.....	205
Appendix VI. Report of the director of health, charities, and corrections.....	211
Appendix VII. Report of the auditor.....	233

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PORTO RICO,
San Juan, September 1, 1910.

SIR: In pursuance of law and the Executive Order of the President, dated July 15, 1909, I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the Governor of Porto Rico, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910:

INTRODUCTION.

Continuous improvement along all lines and in all of the activities of this Territory has been the positive trend during the year for which this report is rendered.

The salutary effect of the act of Congress, approved July 15, 1909, and the executive order which followed it upon the same day, placing matters pertaining to the government of Porto Rico in the jurisdiction of one department of the United States Government was immediately felt. The island government was no longer adrift, or uncertainly attached. It found in the War Department, through the Bureau of Insular Affairs, one place of contact, and immediately recognizing its administrative responsibility to one head began forthwith to take advantage of the wide experience and facilities which its new tie afforded.

Active interest in the welfare and problems of its new charge was evinced by the department in the visit to the island during December of the Secretary of War and the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. During the week of their presence upon the island they made as complete an investigation of local affairs as the time at their disposal permitted. Every moment was covered by engagements in the keeping of which they came into personal contact with all of the various elements of society, government and politics. Everyone who had anything to say, criticism to make, or suggestion to offer was given a private interview at which he could talk directly and confidentially, if he so desired, with the visitors. The Secretary and General Edwards accompanied by the Governor and an unofficial party crossed and recrossed the island, traveling both by automobile and train. During this trip they visited Ponce, Arecibo, and twelve other typical municipalities, in each of which they were received with enthusiastic public demonstrations, and learned through mayors and other speakers of the subjects and aspirations which were at the time uppermost in the public mind.

The visit of these officials had two immediate, necessary, and beneficial results: (1) It gave them a true insight into local conditions which could have been gained in no other way than by personal contact, thus enabling intelligent treatment of the questions arising therefrom, and (2) it placed the public in possession of information respecting the attitude of the United States Government toward, its sympathy for, and deep interest in the island and its people that had never before been so clearly understood.

The organic act under which the government of the island is administered, approved April 12, 1900, has been outgrown by the advance of conditions and it was partially with a view to obtaining first-hand information upon which to base recommendations for its revision that the visit of the War Department officials was made.

The bill introduced by the Hon. M. E. Olmsted at the last session of Congress and which after exhaustive hearings and various amendments was passed by the House of Representatives June 15, 1910, represents the present status of the work thus inaugurated. In its present form—granting collective American citizenship to the people of Porto Rico; a partially but progressively elective senate; subdividing the Territory into representative and senatorial districts; basing the right of suffrage upon educational or contributory grounds; extending the appointive judiciary system; establishing a coordinate and cohesive form of insular government, in which the legislative and executive functions are to be separated, and an effective health service throughout the island—the bill is, in the main, well adapted to meet present conditions, and satisfactory to the people whom it will affect.

An incidental effect of the interest displayed and clear public utterances made by the Secretary of War during his visit, but one of no less importance to the progress of the island than those already mentioned, was the confidence inspired thereby in the future security to sound business enterprises. Men of means and energy had become discouraged over local conditions and the apparent uncertainty of the future and had determined to dispose of their interests and leave the island. These men have regained confidence in the business security and possibilities of the country and have not only changed their determination to leave, but extended their investments and operations. They have been joined by others attracted from abroad by profitable business opportunities, and there exists to-day throughout the business community a gratifying spirit of confidence, cooperation, and progress; a spirit which if sustained, together with the natural advantages possessed by the country, must result in its becoming one of the most active and prosperous Territories of the Union. No other, in proportion to its area, is endowed with greater opportunities or more certain elements of industrial prosperity. Its geographical location in the Tropics, and yet within easy reach of the populous centers and great markets of the Eastern States, is a natural condition that must exert a potent influence upon the future of the island.

With its delightful climate and perfect winter season of five months; its varied scenery, beautiful beyond description; its magnificent road system extending around and generally over the island, which has been in course of construction for a half century; its quaint attractiveness due to the presence of ancient forts, cathedrals, churches, picturesque bridges, and fascinating scenes—it is destined to become

one of the most popular winter resorts on this side of the Atlantic. With the single exception of tourist hotel accommodations it is probably now the best equipped, and it is hoped that advantage will soon be taken of the existing conditions to complete the requirements in this behalf. Porto Rico is the nearest Territory to our eastern markets in which citrus and tropical fruits of all kinds can be safely produced and shipped thereto in their natural condition, or from which those markets can be supplied during the winter months with fresh produce.

The census of 1899 showed the population of the island, with its area of but 3,606 square miles, to be 953,243 and the most thickly populated per square mile of any American State or Territory except Massachusetts. The present census will show something over 1,100,000, or 310 per square mile. This population includes a very large percentage of working people who are happy and industrious under conditions much less favorable to their personal interests and comfort than those which surround the laboring classes on the Continent. They are capable of greatly increased activities with the improved conditions that the provisions of nature must bring about in their natural course, as the opportunities that exist are taken advantage of. The educated and intelligent classes among the people, realizing that advancement of their countrymen must come primarily from extended and intensified industry as a basis for education and a higher scale of living, are devoting much thought and energy to improving industrial conditions. To be prosperous in the true sense of the word, the island, with its dense population, must become a veritable garden spot of intensive farming. No doubt exists that this condition can and will be reached. Therefore bright hopes are entertained of the future and all energies are bending in the direction of sane improvement. The record of the past year is one that fully justifies the confidence now entertained.

GENERAL FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

One of the most conspicuous evidences of the growth of confidence in the successful industrial development of the island was the establishment therein, during the past year, of branches of 22 foreign corporations with a capital stock of \$11,110,112, of which \$3,695,466 had been paid in at the date of their authority to begin business. During the same period 32 new domestic corporations, with a combined capital of \$5,608,000, of which \$1,317,250 represented the immediate cash investment, were organized and commenced operations. At the end of the previous year 119 domestic corporations, with authorized capital amounting to \$21,911,570 and paid-in capital of \$6,700,710, that had been organized under the local corporation law, and 142 foreign corporations registered, with authorized and paid-in capital of \$299,354,439 and \$135,316,860, respectively, were engaged in business.

The total assessed value of all property in the island, which is estimated to be at least \$75,000,000 below the actual value, is \$121,866,149, as compared with a total valuation of \$117,616,625 in 1908. The figures afforded by the recent schedules represent personal property assessed at \$23,536,413 and real property at \$98,329,736, from which figures, taking into consideration the usual percentage of omissions and undervaluation, it is safe to assume that

the per capita wealth of the island, based on the census of 1909, is about \$200.

The total net public debt, including that of the insular and municipal governments and school boards, is \$4,175,382, or but 3.4 per cent of the assessed valuation and 2.9 per cent of the actual value of property in the island, representing a per capita indebtedness of but \$3.73, as against the average per capita indebtedness in the United States of \$58.28.

The statements covering transactions of banking institutions show their total resources on June 30, 1910, to have been \$16,694,881.16, an increase of 53 per cent over those at the end of the fiscal year 1908. The deposits, cash resources, and totals at the end of each of the past three fiscal years, as shown below, indicate to some extent the rapid but healthy increase in business that has taken place during that period.

	1910.	1909.	1908.
Cash resources.....	\$6,041,555.40	\$4,295,044.17	\$3,052,823.82
Deposits.....	11,081,383.54	7,860,658.09	6,208,289.98
Total resources.....	16,694,881.16	13,075,715.87	10,908,847.68

From \$3,052,823.82 on June 30, 1908, cash resources have grown to \$6,041,555.40 on June 30, 1910, and more than kept pace with the increase of deposits from \$6,208,289.98 to \$11,081,383.54. Operations and cash on hand indicate more money in the island and a larger circulation at the present time than ever before. These statistics, however, represent only the condition and operations of the nine recognized banking institutions of the island and are given as indicative of the financial progress being made but not at all as representing the total banking business of the territory, for many commercial houses throughout the island, following the custom of Spanish times, are still performing functions usually reserved to banks. Of the banking business transacted by these business houses there is at present no reliable data and no government supervision or examination, which leads to the recognition of the necessity for banking laws and regulations which do not now exist. Nevertheless, the fact that rates of interest upon money loaned by all institutions doing a banking business have decreased indicates that money is generally more plentiful with them than formerly. The rates upon good commercial and planters' paper, which until recently were 10 to 12 per cent, have decreased to an average of from 8 to 10 per cent, while the present sound conditions and confidence in their continuance promise a still further reduction during the coming year.

The larger operations of banking institutions referred to above and as shown in detail by the report of the treasurer of Porto Rico are due both to marked improvements in the island's external transactions and to increased industrial activity at home.

EXTERNAL COMMERCE.

In 1901 the total value of articles purchased from and sold to the United States and foreign countries amounted to \$17,502,103, and in the fiscal year 1910 to \$68,595,326, a gain within ten years of \$51,000,000, or an increase of substantially 400 per cent. Merchan-

dise introduced during the past year is represented by a valuation of \$30,634,855, and shipments were invoiced at \$37,960,471, resulting in the proportionately large balance of trade in favor of the island of \$7,325,616.

Eighty-five per cent of the total trade value represents shipments to and from the United States, while 15 per cent was the proportion of commerce with other countries.

An indication of the island's present purchasing power, based upon its actual external purchases during the last fiscal year together with a statement of its import trade with the mainland, as compared with that of other countries and territories, having in mind the limited extent of its area but proportionately large population and the fact that as yet but 56 per cent of its lands are under cultivation, will possibly convey a more concrete and comprehensive impression of the existing industrial condition of the territory and its possibilities with the extension of intensive agricultural methods than any other brief showing that could be made.

The total external purchases of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1910 amounted to \$30,634,855, representing a per capita expenditure of about \$27. Of these purchases \$27,097,654 were made in the mainland markets of the United States, which gave the island twelfth place in importance on the list of world's customers in those markets. As a purchaser of American products it preceded, among other countries, Russia, Spain, Austria, China, Japan, Turkey, all countries of Central and South America, except Argentine, and all of the East Indies. Its purchases in the United States were greater than those of any other noncontiguous American territory, exceeding those of the Philippine Islands by \$10,265,009, Alaska by \$8,427,315, and Hawaii \$6,537,553.

It is interesting to note that while the increased value of trade with exterior ports during the past ten years is due almost entirely to that with the mainland, commerce with other countries instead of suffering either in exports or imports has been relatively constant, fluctuations from year to year during the period having, in fact, resulted in a final increase of over \$4,000,000 during the present year as compared with the transactions of 1901. The following statements set forth in comparative form the distribution of export and import values during the past ten years:

Porto Rico's trade with the United States and foreign countries during the past ten fiscal years, ended June 30, 1910.

MERCHANDISE SHIPPED INTO PORTO RICO FROM THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Year.	From the United States.	From foreign countries.	Total.
1901.....	\$6,965,408	\$1,952,728	\$8,918,136
1902.....	10,882,653	2,320,957	13,203,610
1903.....	12,245,845	2,203,441	14,449,286
1904.....	11,210,069	1,958,960	13,169,029
1905.....	13,974,070	2,562,189	16,536,259
1906.....	19,224,881	2,602,784	21,827,665
1907.....	25,686,285	3,580,887	29,267,172
1908.....	22,677,376	3,148,289	25,825,665
1909.....	23,618,545	2,925,781	26,544,326
1910.....	27,097,654	3,537,201	30,634,855

Porto Rico's trade with the United States and foreign countries during the past ten fiscal years, ended June 30, 1910—Continued.

MERCHANDISE SHIPPED FROM PORTO RICO TO THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Year.	To the United States.	To foreign countries.	Total.
1901.....	\$5,581,288	\$3,002,679	\$8,583,967
1902.....	8,378,786	4,055,190	12,433,976
1903.....	11,051,195	4,037,884	15,089,079
1904.....	11,722,826	4,543,077	16,265,903
1905.....	15,633,145	3,070,420	18,709,565
1906.....	19,142,461	4,115,069	23,257,530
1907.....	22,070,133	4,926,167	26,996,300
1908.....	25,891,281	4,753,209	30,644,490
1909.....	26,394,312	3,996,913	30,391,225
1910.....	32,085,897	5,864,574	37,950,471

TOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY YEARS.

1901.....	\$17,502,103	1906.....	\$45,085,19
1902.....	25,643,566	1907.....	55,263,475
1903.....	29,538,365	1908.....	55,470,182
1904.....	29,434,932	1909.....	55,935,555
1905.....	35,245,824	1910.....	68,595,321

As might be expected of a tropical country whose dense population is largely devoted to the production of sugar, tobacco, fruits, and other crops peculiarly adapted to the local conditions, Porto Rico finds it economical to obtain many of the common necessities of life elsewhere than from local production, and thus we find that the heaviest classes of importations consist of rice, manufactures of cotton, meats, dairy products, and breadstuffs, over 80 per cent of which are purchased in the United States. The following comparative statement shows the value of the principal articles received by Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries during the past five years:

Principal articles shipped into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries during the past five fiscal years ended June 30, 1910.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Breadstuffs.....	\$1,395,257	\$1,656,436	\$1,656,368	\$1,953,663	\$2,274,908
Cotton, and manufactures of.....	2,419,121	3,678,247	2,815,467	3,682,325	3,677,316
Fibers, and manufactures of.....	143,901	166,640	117,636	143,899	254,797
Fish and fish products.....	514,902	418,700	564,679	237,206	551,072
Meat and dairy products.....	1,800,971	2,311,227	2,391,205	2,440,818	2,895,317
Oils.....	231,533	334,375	363,017	452,084	511,408
Rice.....	3,347,101	4,165,349	3,488,091	3,480,299	3,749,605
Soap.....	247,038	275,561	359,636	407,294	432,408
Spirits, wines, etc.....	249,071	337,445	273,755	257,847	308,051
Sugar, molasses, and confectionery.....	245,866	414,288	385,146	541,405	439,954
Tobacco, and manufactures of.....	368,156	502,860	314,653	506,135	397,115

FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Breadstuffs.....	\$34,153	\$47,754	\$49,814	\$62,257	\$40,241
Cotton, and manufactures of.....	143,987	183,094	259,786	90,168	78,267
Fibers, and manufactures of.....	179,097	270,215	242,677	186,219	198,602
Fish and fish products.....	514,733	536,390	470,406	654,119	601,751
Meat and dairy products.....	212,359	328,612	433,227	329,583	449,807
Oils.....	71,285	106,386	63,031	86,801	124,878
Rice.....	6,885	6,089	72,437	11,802	4,878
Soap.....	70,499	50,877	16,318	9,776	10,486
Spirits, wines, etc.....	103,253	158,937	183,013	146,045	163,893
Sugar, molasses, and confectionery.....	8,304	13,014	12,743	10,387	14,699
Tobacco, and manufactures of.....	329	762	428	262	606

INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE.

Local industries are almost entirely confined to the preparation of agricultural products for the market, and under ordinary conditions the activity of local industries increases or decreases in proportion to changes in the quantity of agricultural products. An exception to this rule during the past year, however, occurred with respect to fruit canning. Prices offered for fresh fruits, especially pineapples, in the United States were so high at times as to warrant shipment instead of the sale, as usual, of undersized fruit to canning factories. There was a material increase in the amount of distilled spirits, cigars, and cigarettes manufactured. The increased industrial activity in all directions is further represented by the registration of 14 domestic and foreign corporations for sugar making, 18 for the purpose of raising, canning, and packing fruit, and 22 to engage in coffee and cattle raising, shipping, and transportation, and numerous other enterprises.

Porto Rico being an agricultural country, a comparatively small proportion of its principal products are used in local consumption, hence the shipments of its principal crops furnish a fairly accurate index of agricultural conditions. An examination of the records of exportation, furnished by the United States Customs Service, shows a marked increase during the past year in the exportation of each product and indicates that, with the exception of tobacco leaf, oranges, and canned pineapples, quantities exported in 1910 exceeded those shipped during any previous year.

In 1901 only 68,909 tons of raw sugar were exported. Shipments of sugar during 1910 aggregated 284,522 tons, valued at \$23,545,922, representing over 60 per cent of the valuation of all products exported. The following table shows the annual exports of sugar and the selling price per ton:

Sugar exports.

Fiscal year.	Tons.	Value.	Average price per ton.
1901	68,909	\$4,715,611	\$68.43
1902	91,912	5,800,302	64.08
1903	113,108	7,470,122	66.04
1904	129,647	8,680,814	67.03
1905	135,663	11,925,804	87.90
1906	206,277	14,184,667	69.10
1907	204,079	14,770,682	72.37
1908	234,607	18,680,504	79.52
1909	244,257	18,432,446	75.46
1910	284,522	23,545,922	82.75

Cigars and cigarettes.—Not only has the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes increased during the past few years, but manufacturers are devoting more attention to the quality of material used, workmanship, selection, attractive packing, and sanitary factory conditions, with the result that the local output compares favorably with the products of any other country.

The records of the Bureau of Internal Revenue show the following figures as to the production, local consumption, and exportation of cigars and cigarettes during the past four years.

Cigars.

Fiscal year.	Consumed.	Exported.	Total output.
1907	74,668,430	132,669,823	207,368,253
1908	76,983,830	103,781,719	180,765,549
1909	84,933,260	140,302,371	225,235,631
1910	92,700,160	151,724,438	244,424,598

Cigarettes.

Fiscal year.	Consumed.	Exported.	Total output.
1907	347,722,000	10,460,000	358,182,000
1908	354,407,900	11,232,424	365,640,324
1909	365,525,500	11,244,500	376,770,000
1910	393,844,300	13,142,000	406,986,300

Tobacco leaf.—The increase in the number of cigars and cigarettes manufactured and the additional amount of tobacco leaf required therefor resulted in a decrease in the quantity of unmanufactured tobacco exported, although the total returns from the smaller quantity were larger than those of the previous year. This statement shows comparatively the quantity and value of tobacco annually exported during the past ten years:

Tobacco leaf and scrap.

Fiscal year.	Pounds.	Value.
1901	4,990,237	\$349,026
1902	2,052,973	169,823
1903	2,261,027	194,857
1904	3,104,764	286,106
1905	2,513,371	437,882
1906	1,443,970	480,607
1907	4,344,059	1,232,056
1908	8,402,286	1,996,056
1909	4,539,320	1,250,237
1910	4,176,172	1,258,317

Coffee.—Although the coffee industry has not reached the state of development that it should and can, by scientific methods, profitably attain, the exportation during 1910 as shown below exceeded that of any previous year in quantity and aggregate value. The average price per pound, however, was a half a cent less than the average price obtained in 1909, slightly less than that received in 1905, and for the small crop of 1901, although it exceeds the average price declared on exportations for each of the other years.

Coffee.

Fiscal year.	Pounds.	Value.
1901	12,157,240	\$1,678,765
1902	26,906,399	3,196,662
1903	35,207,139	3,970,574
1904	34,320,973	3,903,267
1905	16,849,739	2,141,009
1906	28,290,322	3,481,102
1907	38,756,750	4,693,004
1908	35,256,499	4,304,609
1909	28,489,236	3,715,744
1910	45,209,792	5,669,602

Fruit.—The fruit industry which has grown to commercial importance since 1901 has developed tremendously since 1907, when many of the original plantings first began to yield. It is now beyond the experimental stage, continually growing, and is destined to become one of the most extensive, stable, and profitable, activities of the territory.

The aggregate value declared on fruit shipments during 1910 was \$1,635,817, of which \$582,716 represents oranges and \$505,044 fresh pineapple shipments. The value of the oranges exported during 1910 exceeds that of any other year except the valuation declared on the shipments of 1908. Exportations of pineapples show a larger value by over \$100,000 than those of any previous year. This increased valuation is due not only to an increase in production, but to an increase in the price obtained, which was so high during the season just closed that growers generally shipped their fruit to northern markets instead of selling a portion of the crop to canning factories in the island. This of course resulted in a slight decrease in the aggregate value of shipments of pineapples in cans.

The value of cocoanut shipments indicates a material increase, and grape fruit, a comparatively new product, shipments of which were valued at \$7,586 in 1907, were declared during the past year at \$162,749.

Value of fruits.

Fiscal year.	Oranges.	Pine-apples.	Canned pine-apples.	Cocoanuts.	Grape fruit.	Other fruits.
1901.....	\$84,475	(a)	(a)	\$8,334	(a)	\$16,992
1902.....	51,364	(a)	(a)	12,720	(a)	9,898
1903.....	230,821	(a)	(a)	326	(a)	61,966
1904.....	352,646	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	81,214
1905.....	125,422	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	130,478
1906.....	295,633	\$27,826	\$42,186	129,793	(a)	7,420
1907.....	469,312	64,831	63,519	174,957	\$7,586	3,737
1908.....	630,720	172,779	98,203	206,704	44,535	11,320
1909.....	401,912	442,780	117,830	204,498	76,310	18,154
1910.....	582,716	555,044	106,587	218,870	162,749	9,851

* Shipments included under "Other fruits."

LEGISLATION.

When the Fifth Legislative Assembly, in accordance with law, convened in its second session on January 10, the most important matter requiring its attention was the appropriation of funds to meet the expenses of government during the ensuing fiscal year. Heads of departments had been urged to observe the strictest economy in the preparation of their estimates of funds required and the consolidation of the various proposals made had resulted in a budget to cover the expenses of the fiscal year 1911 amounting to \$3,168,923.36. The appropriation bill carrying this budget passed both houses without amendment and was approved February 2, 1910.

Later in the session certain minor requirements arose which could not have been foreseen at the time of the presentation of the original appropriation bill and were satisfactorily treated in a sundry appropriation bill carrying net items aggregating \$8,833.97.

Other important measures, adopted at this session, not elsewhere discussed in this report, were as follows:

The act to so amend the law establishing a University of Porto Rico as to provide for a reorganization of the board of governors was passed. As a result of this measure the board, instead of having 12 members will consist of 7, including the commissioner of education, the speaker of the House of Delegates of Porto Rico, the treasurer of Porto Rico, and 4 persons to be appointed by the Governor.

Loans to municipalities were being made at varying rates of interest, and there was no suitable provision of law with respect to the manner in which these contracts were entered into. An act providing for the refund and reissue of evidences of indebtedness to prescribe as far as possible uniform rates of interest and forms of contracts in connection with loans to municipalities, school boards and other dependencies of the people of Porto Rico was therefore necessary. Recommendation to this effect was made to the Legislature and an act in this behalf was passed and approved March 9, 1910.

The attention of the Legislature was invited to the necessity of a systematic and concerted campaign for the commercial development of the island. While the agricultural interests, excepting possibly those devoted to coffee culture, were in a fairly prosperous condition, nevertheless it was apparent that active cooperation on the part of all interests would be of far-reaching benefit. Especially did it seem important that some attention should be given to the acquisition of suitable markets, particularly for coffee. An appropriation of \$15,000 for use in the development and improvement of agriculture was recommended, and after full consideration of the matter the Legislature acted upon the recommendation by appropriating \$25,000 to be expended under the authority of the Governor in such manner as in his discretion should appear to be most effective in the attainment of the ends desired.

Two other acts with similar purposes were passed, which should be mentioned in connection with the measure referred to above.

Porto Rican cigars and cigarettes are gaining a popularity in the United States that invites the danger of adulteration with poor tobacco from elsewhere and of fraudulent imitation. The advisability of the adoption of legal measures to prevent such an attempt was suggested, as a result of which the Legislature enacted a law to be put into effect at such time as may be deemed expedient, making provision for the employment of expert tobacco inspectors, for a system of registration of Porto Rican brands of cigars, and for their sale under guarantee as to their origin, quality of material, and sanitary conditions under which made.

Also further to awaken the interests of individual producers in bringing Porto Rican products up to the highest standard, and for this purpose to afford them a means of comparing products from different parts of the island, and with those from other countries, provision was made for the holding of an insular fair, and an appropriation of \$20,000 made to assist in carrying out the general plan involved.

An act which originated in the House of Delegates was passed providing for loans on crops, of money with which to finance agricultural enterprises. This act is intended to facilitate such transactions through the protection it affords both parties thereto by regulating

the amount of advances, form, and registration of contracts and rates of interest.

The publication by the government of an Official Gazette is required by an act approved March 12, 1908, but as no allotment of funds had ever been made to cover the expenses involved, an act was passed and approved March 10, 1910, allotting sufficient money for this purpose during the fiscal year 1911.

The attention of the assembly having been called to the advisability of Porto Rico cooperating with other States and Territories in the work of promoting uniformity of legislation, an act was passed providing for the appointment by the Governor upon the recommendation of the supreme court of Porto Rico of two attorneys at law to constitute "A board of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the States and Territories of the Union" to confer with commissioners from other parts of the United States and to consider and draft laws to be recommended for adoption to the legislatures of their respective States and Territories.

In addition to health and sanitary measures enacted by previous assemblies and funds allotted in the general appropriation act, the Legislature passed an act setting aside \$10,000 for use in combating tuberculosis and also a law to prohibit and provide suitable penalty for the adulteration of milk, both of which were approved March 10, 1910.

There are on the island of San Juan certain tracts of available public lands of which no use is being made and it was recommended that the Legislature authorize the conveyance of certain portions of this land to the municipality, and to private enterprises with a view to its being properly utilized, the result of which was a joint resolution conferring the necessary authority for the conveyance of portions to the city of San Juan for its use to the Young Men's Christian Association and to the Casino of Porto Rico upon which to erect buildings, and for a site upon which to construct a tourists' hotel. This action will enable the allotment of sites for modern and attractive buildings for the purposes mentioned as well as for the laying out of much-needed driveways and park spaces.

The prompt and intelligent treatment by the Legislative Assembly during its last session of all matters requiring its consideration and the spirit of cooperation and harmony that existed, and now obtains, between its branches and the executive department have been productive of much good, inspiring the confidence of the public in the government as a whole and advancing stability and efficiency in all branches of public endeavor.

EXECUTIVE.

ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 15, 1909.

In the absence of an appropriation of funds by the Legislature to defray the expenses of government during the fiscal year 1910 it became necessary for Congress to intervene for the purpose of providing means to enable the government of Porto Rico to meet its obligations. This intervention was effected through the act of July 15, 1909, whereunder the following proviso was inserted at the end of

section 1 of the act of April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes:"

And provided further, That if at the termination of any fiscal year the appropriations necessary for the support of government for the ensuing fiscal year shall not have been made an amount equal to the sums appropriated in the last appropriation bills for such purpose shall be deemed to be appropriated; and until the legislature shall act in such behalf the treasurer may, with the advice of the governor, make the payments necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

Upon promulgation of this act the question was raised as to whether the Governor had the power thereunder to allot such sums as might be necessary for the conduct of the several branches of the government up to a total amount corresponding to the total sum appropriated by the last budgetary acts or was restricted to the allotment of sums corresponding to the amounts set forth under each item of those acts. The attorney-general of Porto Rico rendered an opinion upon this subject under date of July 19, 1909, in which he reasoned, in substance: That if Congress had intended to reappropriate for each of the separate activities of the government the exact sums previously appropriated therefor it would have used specific language to that effect; that not having done so, and from the other language used, it was to be presumed that Congress appreciating the fact that the necessities of the different branches of government vary from year to year and intending to give sufficient flexibility to the provision to make it adaptable under the changed conditions of the government or different conditions that would exist whenever resort to the provision might be required, had preferred to appropriate one total amount, for such distribution by the treasurer upon the advice of the Governor as necessities should require. The attorney-general therefore concluded "That the intention of Congress was to make one appropriation only, applicable to the necessities of government, to be allotted in a manner best adapted to the requirements of the fiscal year to each one of the services of the government as should prove requisite."

This opinion was later sustained by the United States district court for the district of Porto Rico, in a decision rendered on September 18, 1909, in the case of Herminio Diaz Navarro and Cayetano Coll y Cuchi v. Regis H. Post, Governor, et al., in the matter of a petition for an injunction to prevent the expenditure of public funds in accordance with the attorney-general's interpretation.

The total amount appropriated by the Legislature at its last regular session, including both fiscal and nonfiscal year appropriations, is shown by the auditor's official digest of appropriations to have been \$3,806,306.61.

The records of the same authority show other appropriation of considerable sums by the Legislature during the special session of September, 1908. These appropriations were not, however, taken into account in determining the sum appropriated under the act of Congress of July 15, 1909. In order to make sure of not exceeding the limitations intended to be placed upon expenditures by said act, the amount appropriated thereby was taken to be the total of all fiscal year appropriations only, made at the regular session of the Legislature, adjourned March 12, 1908, which was shown by the auditor's record to have been \$3,173,295.41. A warrant for this amount was drawn by the auditor July 24, 1909, and its proceeds thereafter treated in open account as funds available for disbursement during

the fiscal year 1910 by the treasurer upon advice of the Governor for the support of the government. Anticipating this action, provisional allotments were made therefrom for this purpose by my predecessor July 20, 1909, amounting to \$2,922,534 and at various times thereafter during his incumbency of sums aggregating \$23,700. Subsequently and between November 6, 1909, and the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1910, additional net allotments were made by the undersigned amounting in all to \$246,972.02, thus making the total of the net allotments for the support of the government during the fiscal year \$3,161,731.02, and leaving a balance unallotted at the termination of that period of \$11,564.39. Among these allotments, however, were certain advances for purchase of supplies, to be repaid from departmental funds, amounting to \$63,197.50, which when repaid will increase the surplus remaining unallotted to \$74,761.89.

The details of these transactions are shown by Exhibit A to Appendix I, hereto annexed. The total allotments of the fiscal year 1910 were \$1,033,011.20 less than the total appropriations of the fiscal year 1909.

PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

Among the formal proclamations and executive orders issued during the past year the following are mentioned as of special interest:

The executive order of the President of the United States publishing the act of Congress of July 15, 1909, which amended the organic act approved April 12, 1900, so as to provide, first, for appropriations necessary for the support of the government in the absence of local legislation in that behalf, and, second, placing the affairs of the government of Porto Rico under the jurisdiction of the War Department and assigning the business of that department pertaining to Porto Rico to the Bureau of Insular Affairs, was published by proclamation dated November 13, 1909.

In accordance with the desires of the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, to insure uniformity and to prevent confusion in the transaction of public business, as well as to afford the Governor complete information concerning the affairs of the various branches of the government, an executive order was issued under date of November 13, 1909, requiring that all official communications between officials and employees of the government of Porto Rico and officials, persons, firms, or corporations outside of the territorial jurisdiction of the government of Porto Rico should be transmitted through the office of the Governor of Porto Rico.

By means of a proclamation dated November 22, 1909, the Thanksgiving Proclamation issued by the President of the United States on November 15 was published.

In order that the Bureau of Insular Affairs shall be kept informed of the various activities of the government and data regarding Porto Rico, an executive order dated December 17, 1909, was issued, requiring that copies of all printed documents, statements, and reports containing information likely to be of use to the Bureau of Insular Affairs and of interest to branches of the government and persons in the United States be furnished that bureau.

The attention of the State Department in Washington having been called to the fact that the failure of Porto Ricans departing for Spain to obtain passports before departure showing that they are entitled to

American protection might at any time result in inconvenience and possible molestation, the Secretary of State addressed the Governor of Porto Rico calling attention to the necessity for Porto Ricans intending to visit Spain to provide themselves with passports, in view of which an executive order in this behalf for distribution throughout the island was issued December 18, 1909.

No provision ever having been made for an adequate record of and accounting for public property, an order was issued December 23, 1909, with a view to the protection and conservation of public property, requiring the auditor to prepare and promulgate regulations concerning the form and manner in which proper record and inventories shall be kept and rendered and requiring officials and employees of the government having public property in their possession to render accounting for the same in accordance therewith.

On December 27, 1909, an executive order was issued directing that on and after said date all government equipment and supplies shall be obtained through the bureau of printing and supply. This order was necessitated by reason of the fact that although a supply bureau had been for some time in existence, the several branches of the government used it as a rule only when most convenient, and it seemed advisable in the interests of economy and efficiency and in order to make the bureau self-supporting, so far as possible, to centralize such transactions. With a similar purpose in view, an order was also issued on February 1, 1910, directing that government automobiles, theretofore operated and maintained by the several departments by which used, be transferred to the bureau of printing and supply, to be maintained and operated in that bureau by a division of transportation, transportation for official purposes only thereafter to be furnished the various departments of the government at specified rates.

By executive order of March 1, 1909, the various rules and orders with respect to the granting of paroles to prisoners, under the authority of an act approved March 14, 1907, were consolidated and revised in accordance with said act and published for the information of all concerned.

An executive order of March 12, 1910, authorized and directed the acting secretary of Porto Rico to take charge of the office and perform the functions assigned by law to the secretary of Porto Rico, during the absence of that official. In order to relieve the Governor of a great mass of routine business and to expedite the transaction thereof, the acting secretary of Porto Rico was further authorized to act upon and sign certain correspondence and documents in behalf of the Governor, in disposing thereof.

In harmony with the active movement throughout the States and Territories of the Union with a view to the suppressing of tuberculosis, and upon the suggestion of the national association for the study and prevention of that disease, a proclamation was issued March 15, 1910, recommending the observance by clergymen throughout the island of April 24 as a national tuberculosis Sunday, for the purpose of preaching to their congregations sermons on the subject of tuberculosis, to dwell upon the dangers of the disease and the fact that by simple methods it can be prevented and cured.

Although the Legislative Assembly, by an act approved March 12, 1908, required the publication of an official gazette, no funds were appropriated for that purpose, hence its publication was for a time discontinued. An allotment of the necessary funds was, however,

made by the government, and by executive order of March 17 the secretary of Porto Rico was directed to resume the publication of that document in the manner provided by law.

Owing to the lack of proper quarters for many branches and offices of the government, an advisory board on apportionment, assignment, and use of public buildings was appointed by executive order of March 23, with a view to making an investigation of space available and submitting recommendation to the Governor concerning any changes that might result in a more equitable and proper apportionment of accommodations.

Executive order dated March 23, 1910, designated a board of visitors consisting of Dr. Francisco del Valle Atilas, alcalde of San Juan, Mr. Juan Hernandez Lopez, attorney, and Mr. Frank M. Welty, of the American Colonial Bank, to visit each public charitable, penal, and correctional institution in Porto Rico and to make report and recommendation thereon to the Governor with respect to organization, management, control, condition, and efficiency of such institutions.

With a view to facilitating the work of census enumeration by further bringing the matter to the attention of the people, a proclamation of the President of March 15, 1910, in that behalf was again published in Porto Rico by proclamation of the Governor, dated April 5.

An executive order was published April 18, 1910, providing a systematic method for the treatment of petitions for executive clemency, and describing conditions under which the same are to be granted. This order was necessitated by the great number of petitions of this nature received.

A list of all executive orders and proclamations issued during the year will be found in Appendix I, Exhibit B, herewith.

ACTION UPON PETITIONS FOR CLEMENCY.

During the year 517 petitions for the exercise of executive clemency in the form of pardon, parole, remission of fines, etc., were acted upon, 215 between July 1 and November 1 by my predecessor, and 302 during the following eight months' incumbency of the undersigned. The decisions of the local courts in criminal as well as in other cases deserve a confidence and respect that should not permit the chief executive to set aside sentences imposed by them, unless it is found after the verdict is rendered that pertinent facts were not in possession of the court, or circumstances which materially alter the case or otherwise subvert the ends of justice subsequently arise. It was in view of these considerations that among the 302 petitions for clemency received by me during the last eight months of the fiscal year I was able to find but 33 cases in which the attendant circumstances appeared in my judgment to warrant favorable consideration.

The number of cases considered and the disposition made thereof during the year were as follows:

	Pardons. granted.	Sen- tences com- muted.	Paroles granted.	Fines re- mitted.	Civil rights re- stored.	Clem- ency denied.	Total acted upon.
July to October.....	22	10	27	6	2	148	215
November to June.....	26	1	3	1	2	209	302
Total.....	48	11	30	7	4	417	517

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF PORTO RICO.

As the Governor is not provided by law with an executive organization, he must, if he performs the functions devolving upon him, utilize one of the subordinate branches of the Government as his executive bureau. Although the office of secretary of Porto Rico is legally vested with the character of a separate department, certain of the functions assigned to it by law bring it into closer official relation to the office of the Chief Executive than any other department, hence it is logical that the Governor should depend upon the office of the secretary for the means with which to transact his official business. The secretary of Porto Rico thus acts as the Governor's executive officer. Unfortunately, however, the numerous duties assigned by law to the secretary of Porto Rico, particularly those in connection with the Executive Council and its committees, of which he is a member, demand so much of his personal attention as seriously to interfere with his duties as assistant to the Governor. Much of the time during the past year, however, this difficulty has not been encountered owing to the absence of the secretary of Porto Rico from the island for several months and his subsequent resignation, during which time the executive and administrative work of the secretary's office have been attended to by an acting secretary, who by reason of his status is not a member of the Executive Council and as such required to attend its meetings and those of its committees. Thus he has been able to devote his entire time to assisting the Chief Executive and to the administrative work of the secretary's office. In order to afford him specific authority to transact routine business in behalf of the Governor and that his official status for that purpose should be clearly understood, an executive order was issued prescribing the manner in which such business shall be treated and disposed of. This plan resulted in relieving the Governor of a vast amount of routine business and in enabling him to devote his personal attention to more important matters and questions that constantly arise. The arrangement proved to be so much more satisfactory than would have been possible with a regular appointee in the office of secretary that, with the exception of but one occasion, it has not been deemed advisable to recommend the appointment of such an official. On that occasion it was necessary to have the office filled in order to provide, in accordance with the organic act, for an acting governor during a brief absence of the Governor from the island. For this purpose the President appointed a secretary who resigned his position upon the Governor's return in order to prevent interference with the plan adopted. This is the object of the provision in the proposed new organic act, to abolish the office of secretary of Porto Rico and to provide instead for the appointment of an executive secretary whose status as such will be definitely defined, and whose functions will be more in accord with the requirements.

The arrangement above referred to has necessarily resulted in a considerable increase in the work of the secretary's office.

Following the proclamation of the President of July 15, 1909, placing the affairs of Porto Rico under the War Department, and assigning the work of the department in connection therewith to the Bureau of Insular Affairs, the chief of that bureau expressed a desire that all official communications emanating from the various departments of the insular government, addressed to officials and persons

outside the island be, for the purpose of record, transmitted through that bureau. A study of existing conditions convinced me that such a centralization was necessary, not only to afford the Insular Bureau a means of keeping in touch with the affairs of this Government, but that it was also important to have all such communications carried on through the office of the Governor, in order to insure uniformity of procedure and prevent confusion as well as to secure the coordination and cohesion which are necessary factors in efficient administration. The duty of receiving, recording, and forwarding all such communications was assigned to the office of the secretary, and the number of written and cabled communications involved, increased its work materially.

Further information concerning the office of the secretary and the work performed therein during the last fiscal year will be found in Exhibit C of Appendix I.

THE INSULAR POLICE.

Under the insular police law, approved March 12, 1908, the entire responsibility of policing the island and the maintenance of order therein devolves upon the insular police organization. The administration of this force being centralized at police headquarters in San Juan, the principal responsibility falls upon that office. For this reason it was deemed advisable during the past year to make certain changes in the organization of the central office, with a view to systematizing its work and increasing its efficiency. The headquarters' organization on July 1, 1909, consisted of 1 chief of police, 1 assistant chief, 2 inspectors, 1 chief of detectives, and 2 civilian clerks. This necessitated the assignment of guardsmen, at low salaries, to clerical duties, the result of which was very unsatisfactory. Reorganization of the personnel more satisfactorily to meet the necessities of the service resulted in a headquarters' force, consisting of 1 chief of police, 1 assistant chief, 2 inspectors, 1 of whom was assigned to duty as adjutant of police, 1 chief of detectives, and 9 civilian clerks.

The organization authorized for outside work consisted of 66 district chiefs, 15 sergeants, 40 corporals, and 700 guardsmen. Although many of these guardsmen were assigned to duty in rural districts, the police department had in its possession but 24 horses. For this reason it was necessary for a majority of the police in the country districts to patrol their territories on foot. Thus it was manifestly impossible for them, or any number of police within the possibilities of the government to provide, to cover the ground rapidly or frequently enough. Therefore in order to put the force on a more efficient basis, and upon the theory that one mounted guardsman would cover many times the territory that can be patrolled by a guardsman on foot the force of guardsmen was gradually reduced to 600, and sufficient horses purchased to provide mounts for 119 of those remaining. The result obtained from this change alone, in the patrol of the rural districts and outlying urban sections has so increased the efficiency of the force as to make the further extension of mounted service and reduction in total force seem advisable. During the twelve months ended June 30, 1910, in addition to 95 horses, the police department acquired by purchase 1 patrol wagon, 2 American mules, 1 automobile, 3 buggies, and 2 bicycles. These

changes have not only resulted in greater efficiency, but have enabled a reduction of \$30,676.06 in the 1910-11 budget from that of the previous year, the present appropriation for the service being \$435,000. The discretion and intelligence exercised by the police in the presentation of charges, as well as the cooperation afforded by the officers of the courts, is apparent from the fact that of the 55,662 persons arrested during the year 74 per cent resulted in convictions.

In order to reduce the number of unnecessary prosecutions to the minimum, patrolmen are required to take persons arrested before their district chief immediately or as soon after arrest as practicable, and the latter officers are instructed to examine each case thoroughly before presentation in court in order to determine whether or not public offense has in fact been committed. This method not only resulted in a reduction of nearly 14 per cent in acquittals of those tried during the last two months of the year, but afforded the district officials an opportunity to become acquainted with all the lawbreakers in their districts.

The authors of all of the 61 murders, the 31 attempts to murder, and the 211 burglaries committed in the island during the year were arrested, and as a rule not later than twenty-four hours after the crime was committed. This is doubtless one of the best records attained by any police organization, and it is safe to assert that there is seldom a crime committed in Porto Rico the author of which is not sooner or later discovered and brought before the courts by the police.

The following property and money was recovered by the bureau of detectives during the year:

Money obtained by forged checks.....	\$1, 598. 80
Money obtained by embezzlement.....	550. 00
Stolen jewelry.....	1, 447. 00
Stolen currency.....	1, 120. 00
Lottery tickets from Santo Domingo.....	8, 619. 00
Lottery tickets from Madrid.....	10. 00

Total..... 13, 344. 80

In accordance with the law, the affairs of the police are controlled by the insular police commission, which during the past year has had the Hon. J. R. Baiz as its president, with Hon. Francisco del Valle Atilas, mayor of San Juan, and Hon. D. E. Richardson, collector of customs, as members. The service of these gentlemen on this commission is a gratuitous contribution to the government, and it is due to the untiring interest and careful attention devoted by them to the organization and work of the force that much credit is due for its present efficiency.

For the high standard attained by the police department much credit is also due both to officers and guardsmen for their loyalty and for the intelligent manner in which they have discharged their duty.

The statements herewith in Exhibit D of Appendix I show in detail—

(1) The number of arrests made, sentences imposed, and acquittals during the fiscal year 1910.

(2) Amounts appropriated and expended for the maintenance of the insular police during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

(3) Strength and distribution of the force on June 30, 1910.

(4) Length of service of officers, noncommissioned officers, and guardsmen, and changes during the past year.

(5) Total authorized force on July 1, 1909, and July 1, 1910.

CIVIL SERVICE.

An act of the Legislative Assembly, approved March 14, 1907, provides for civil service in Porto Rico, which, while some of its details are not wholly satisfactory, is accomplishing as much as could be expected of a comparatively new undertaking. In fact, it has hardly been in operation long enough to develop all of its imperfections, and an attempt to improve the law or system at this time would probably be premature.

One of the difficulties under which the service labors is that of securing suitable eligibles for positions requiring technical knowledge. This is due primarily to the fact that as yet but few technical schools of any kind exist in the island. The dearth of Porto Ricans available for examination and appointment to such positions is thus probably traceable to the lack of opportunity. Natives of Porto Rico who have attended and graduated from technical schools in other places upon their return to the island easily find more lucrative employment outside of the government service. The various departments of the government, therefore, aside from the few employees of this class that the civil service is able to furnish them, must necessarily resort to other means of filling vacancies.

The service has nevertheless been of great assistance during the past year. It has held examinations for 44 different classes, including chemists, pathologists, and other more or less specially qualified employees. In its examinations 999 candidates for various positions have taken part. Of these 57 per cent received passing marks and 36 per cent were appointed. A total of 274 appointments were made during the year from the eligible list to classified positions. It is gratifying to note that one-half of all the vacancies occurring in classified positions during the year were filled by promotions.

At the request of the United States census officials, the civil-service board established a list of eligibles from which many of the enumerators used in the census work were appointed.

While there are probably some objections to placing certain employees, especially teachers and the police, wholly under the classified civil service, still I am of the opinion that the civil-service law should be made sufficiently comprehensive to provide for the proper qualification by examination and appointment only after certification by the civil service of substantially all permanent positions in both the insular and municipal governments.

PERSONNEL.

During the past fiscal year the following appointments were made by the President in accordance with the act of April 12, 1900: George Cabot Ward, secretary, August 30, 1909; A. P. Sawyer, auditor, September 13, 1909; George R. Colton, Governor, November 6, 1909; John A. Wilson, commissioner of the interior, January 17, 1910; M. Drew Carrel, secretary, April 20, 1910; Foster V. Brown, attorney-general, May 13, 1910.

The following presidential appointees left the service through voluntary resignations accepted, or upon expiration of their terms of office: Regis H. Post, Governor, October 31, 1909; W. F. Willoughby, secretary, August 8, 1909; George Cabot Ward, auditor, August 29,

1909; Laurance H. Grahame, commissioner of the interior, January 5, 1910; George Cabot Ward, secretary, March 31, 1910; Henry M. Hoyt, attorney-general, May 12, 1910; M. Drew Carrel, secretary, May 16, 1910.

The appointments made by the Governor during the year in pursuance of existing laws are summarized in the following paragraphs:

In accordance with the requirements of section 308 of the Political Code, Hon. Manuel Paniagua and Hon. William Riefkohl were on June 20, 1910, appointed as members of the board of equalization and review of the tax assessment lists. For private reasons and before the board had commenced its work the last-named gentleman found it necessary to withdraw, and on June 23 Mr. Carlos Toro was appointed in his stead.

The Governor also appointed during the year 7 justices of the peace, 3 secretaries of municipal courts, 1 secretary of district court, 5 registrars of property, 17 district chiefs of police, and, on June 25, a chief of the bureau of information.

In the event of vacancies occurring in elective offices prior to the time set by law for election the law requires that the same be filled by persons appointed by the Governor, in view of which he appointed during the past year 6 municipal judges, 5 municipal mayors, 2 municipal secretaries, and filled 102 vacancies in the office of municipal councilman.

There are a number of honorary positions provided by law upon boards and commissions the incumbents of which receive no compensation for the services rendered, although the work involved demands more or less of the time and attention of the appointees. The men selected for these positions are as a rule prominent business or professional men whose time is of great value. Nevertheless, these gentlemen willingly contribute the benefit of their knowledge and experience to the public and are deserving of much gratitude from the people of Porto Rico for their services and from the Governor for the support afforded him by their assistance. The following honorary appointments of this nature were made during the year:

To the board of medical examiners, Hon. José Amadeo, member, July 20, 1909. Board of pharmacy: Hon. Rafael del Valle Sarraga, July 20, 1909; Hon. Manuel Travieso, February 14, 1910; Hon. Carlos A. del Rosario, May 28, 1910. Superior board of health: Hon. Francisco de Paula Acuña, Hon. Rafael del Valle Zeno, Hon. Esteban Saldaña, Hon. Rafael Monagas, members, August 20, 1909; Hon. Felipe B. Cordero, chairman, September 24, 1909.

Governor's staff, Lieut. Col. Guillermo Vivas Valdivieso, October 7, 1909.

Board of trustees, University of Porto Rico: Hon. Luis Muñoz Morales, Hon. D. W. May, members, October 8, 1909; Hon. J. C. Hernandez, Hon. Federico Degetau, Hon. Manuel V. Domenech, Hon. A. J. Greif, members, June 24, 1910.

Trustees of the insular library: Hon. Cayetano Coll y Toste, Hon. José G. Torres, members, March 8, 1910.

Insular fair board: Hon. Eduardo Giorgetti, member and president; Hon. John A. Wilson, Hon. Luis Sanchez Morales, Hon. Xavier Mariani, members, March 23, 1910.

Commission for the promotion of uniform state laws: Hon. Henry F. Hord, Hon. José Hernandez Users, commissioners, April 4, 1910;

Foster V. Brown, commissioner, June 19, 1910; Manuel Rodriguez Serra, commissioner, June 21, 1910.

A complete list of appointments made by the Governor during the past year will be found in Exhibit B to Appendix I.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The 66 municipalities of Porto Rico consist of the same number of territorial subdivisions, which, combined, make up, except for small areas not so organized, the territory comprised within the jurisdiction known as Porto Rico. The principal town, or the town selected by vote of the people, is, in each district, the administrative center from which its municipal government exercises the powers and control therein vested by law. These governments are, under and within the limits prescribed by law, autonomous, the chief officials thereof being elected by the people of the respective municipalities and the subordinates being appointed by those elected. Their principal source of revenue is the proportion of the general property tax of the island assigned them by law. From this tax the insular government, which collects it, retains but 10 per cent, to cover costs of collection, and turns the remainder over to the municipalities, 22.5 per cent of the total being assigned to school boards, 7.2 per cent for road work, and 60.3 per cent for general purposes. Municipal governments are also authorized by act of the Legislative Assembly to impose and collect certain taxes on their own account and to use the total proceeds of all revenues coming into their treasuries from those sources for general and specific purposes prescribed by the same authority.

The financial condition of these governments at the close of the fiscal year was, in general, most satisfactory, showing in the aggregate: Cash on hand for all purposes, \$1,045,249.66, of which \$162,785.31 were available for general use, \$34,258.38 for construction and maintenance of roads, \$219,999.50 for specific improvements under loans contracted, and the remainder, \$628,206.47, in bond redemption and sinking funds.

The total net indebtedness of these governments at the close of the fiscal year was \$896,910.56, of which but \$2,465.29 represented floating indebtedness, as against \$501,128.15 outstanding on this account in 1901, the remainder consisting of \$25,671.42 current business, for which funds were available, but accounts unsettled at the close of the year, and \$868,773.85 of fixed indebtedness.

The total net income of the municipalities during the last fiscal year from sources indicated above was \$1,392,865.71, an increase of \$64,506.06 over the previous year. Of the total receipts, the general property tax contributed \$852,753.07, the remainder having come principally from taxes on the slaughter of animals and sale of meats, licenses and permits, and public-service enterprises.

The expenditures during the same period aggregated \$1,468,058.64, of which \$1,066,146.57 were disbursed on account of current expenses, \$181,482.33 for purchases and improvements, and the remainder in the amortization of debts and the payment of interest. The municipalities are burdened neither with the expense of courts, except those of justice of the peace, police, nor the maintenance of any portion of the general road system of the island, these expenses being paid directly from the insular treasury.

While there is yet a great deal to be desired in the efficiency of the municipal governments of the island, some are now ably conducted, and a general improvement in the affairs of most of them during the year is noticeable.

Much thought and attention have recently been given, both by insular and municipal officials, to bettering conditions in municipalities and securing to the people the public utilities, to provide which they are taxed. An effort has been made and will be continued to awaken the people to an appreciation of their rights and a sense of their obligations to the community in this behalf.

The political methods employed in municipalities as a result of the close application of party politics to local affairs have, in many cases, resulted in oppression and burdensome injuries to the communities affected. This is a condition, however, which in its worst form is passing, and hopes are entertained that the awakening of the people to a realization of the fact that the governments set up and supported by them should serve them will result in still further advance in the efficiency of local governments.

Further and detailed information concerning municipal governments and their finances will be found in the report of the treasurer, in Appendix II herewith.

FRANCHISES.

Certain matters that came to my attention shortly after assuming the duties of Governor led me to believe it desirable that all outstanding franchises under which public utilities were being operated should be investigated with a view to ascertaining whether or not the provisions thereof were alike just to the owners and to the public. Questions had also arisen as to the legal functions of the Executive Council in respect to the granting of such franchises and its power thereafter to amend the same or intervene as a public-service commission in the fixing of rates and other particulars.

This being a special work requiring technical knowledge of the subjects involved and the controlling laws, as well as more time than could be given it by any officer of this government, I deemed it advisable to secure outside assistance for the purpose and made request upon the War Department accordingly. In compliance therewith the Secretary of War recommended Mr. John W. Judd, professor of law in the Vanderbilt University of Nashville, Tenn., as a suitable person to undertake the work, he having had varied and practical experience along the exact lines which the investigation would take. Mr. Judd was therefore employed as special counsel to the Governor for the purposes mentioned, and entered upon his duties as such May 26, 1910.

The work, which involves the examination of a great mass of documents and an exhaustive research extending back to the time of Spanish sovereignty in order to get at the origin and thereby correctly determine the present status of some of the most important franchises under investigation, had not been completed at the end of the fiscal year. Enough had, however, been brought to light to make it certain that the investigation was opportunely undertaken and that its results would serve to establish a sound basis for much-needed action in the public interests with respect to franchises now

in force, as well as for more intelligent and uniform action in the future. Upon completion of the work a special report thereof will be submitted. In connection with this it should be stated that the investigation was not undertaken as a result of suspicion that bad faith had entered into any of the original transactions involved, nor has the slightest evidence of such been developed.

INSULAR GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The increased industrial and commercial activities of the island during the year were partially reflected by the insular government revenue operations, which indicated an increase in total collections of approximately 9 per cent.

The total of actual revenue receipts of 1909-10 was \$3,451,267.14 as against \$3,175,740.25 for 1908-9, a gain of \$275,526.89. Of these receipts \$2,571,904.71 represented the proceeds of internal taxes, which considerably exceeded those of any previous year, and of 1908-9 by \$199,550.81, while there was a gain in customs receipts over the preceding year of \$75,976.08.

The total revenue receipts were larger than those of any previous year except 1907, when the customs collections were swelled by extraordinary foreign importations to an amount never before or since equaled.

The increase of revenue from internal taxation was divided as follows: In property tax, \$4,961.87; in excise taxes, \$128,050.43; in fees, fines, etc., \$52,320.09, and in other miscellaneous items \$14,218.42 making up the total increase stated above.

The fear has frequently been expressed that the receipts from customs would be so reduced through the absorption by the United States of the island's external commerce that the total revenues would fall short of meeting the necessities. This fear, however, does not appear well grounded, for the increased industrial activity and prosperity of the island promoted by the free admission of its products to the mainland markets has resulted in a steady increase of internal revenues that has more than offset the fluctuations in receipts from customs. Improved business conditions have also enlarged the purchasing power of the people to such an extent that even with the enormously increased importations from the United States those from abroad have been increased as well. Thus it is found at the expiration of ten years of free trade between the mainland and the island that the receipts from customs were for the last year of that period \$34,771.89 above the annual average thereof. This showing, together with that of the commerce between the mainland and the island, indicates that although the trade in some lines of goods formerly purchased in foreign countries is now controlled by the American markets, certain other goods will continue to be purchased abroad in sufficient quantities to sustain the customs revenues at least upon the basis of the average annual receipts amounting to \$844,590.54 of the decade just ended, and effectively dispels any such fears that may have been entertained as to serious loss of revenue from this source under normal conditions.

It may well happen, however, that if the coffee trade of Porto Rico, which amounted this year to \$5,669,602 and went almost exclusively to Europe, should be transferred to the United States,

as it ought to be, and thereby increased, as have been the other industries which have received the benefits of the American market, that the present purchases abroad resulting therefrom will be made in the United States, and foreign purchases thereby decreased sufficiently to reduce the revenue from customs. But if this should transpire it would result in broadening the benefits now received from trade with the mainland to such an extent that the internal revenue would far outstrip the loss from customs.

Customs revenue receipts during the year amounted to..... \$879,362.43

Internal-revenue receipts accruing to the insular government, made up of \$25,160.51 from inheritance taxes, \$127,245.20 from taxes on property, \$185,400.33 from the excise tax on tobacco, and \$1,885,666.48 from other excise taxes, aggregated..... 2,223,472.52

(Which exceeds the receipts from the internal revenue during the previous year by \$147,230.72.)

Receipts from fees, fines, and other miscellaneous sources were \$52,320.09 in excess of corresponding revenues of 1908-9, and amounted to..... 348,432.19

Making the total actual revenues collected, as stated..... 3,451,267.14

There also reverted to, and were paid into the treasury on account of insular revenues various amounts representing repayments of loans to municipalities and school boards, repayments of unexpended funds to appropriations, and other transfers, aggregating in all..... 293,301.40

Making the total insular revenue receipts..... 3,744,568.54

Receipts on account of trust funds, representing \$1,254,046.37 in property taxes, and \$140,053.13 in bond redemption and other taxes collected for municipalities, and \$257,299.29 for miscellaneous other trust fund accounts, amounted in all to..... 1,651,398.79

Bringing the total receipts of the treasury during the year up to..... 5,395,967.33

This amount added to the balance remaining at the end of 1908-9..... 3,698,782.44

Made the total amount resulting from the year's transactions to be accounted for..... 9,094,749.77

To meet the current needs of government during the past year there was expended on account of the Legislature..... \$53,484.14

To meet expenses of the executive branches..... 2,883,934.73

For the support of the judiciary..... 420,834.57

And for miscellaneous purposes..... 89,358.72

Or a total of..... 3,447,612.16

(Which is \$330,780.54 less than the amount expended for these purposes during 1908-9.)

Further demands upon available funds for loans to municipalities and school boards, transfers and repayments to appropriations, amounted to..... 112,036.53

And brought the total amount thus expended and disposed of up to.... 3,559,648.69

Reducing the amount at the disposition of the government to... 5,535,101.08

Dispositions on account of trust funds, represented by payments to municipalities of taxes collected for them amounting to \$1,400,030.94; to the road-bond fund of \$1,213.75; miscellaneous trust-fund accounts, \$497,322.11; repayments \$238.12, and transfers \$7,247.95; in all aggregating..... 1,906,052.87

Reduced the total amount to the credit of the government at the end of the year in available resources and trust funds to..... 3,629,048.21

Segregating from this the amount representing funds held in trust for specific purposes..... 2,918,025.84

There remains available for expenditure under legislative appropriations a surplus of..... 711,022.37

This amount, as against \$526,102.52 remaining at the close of 1908-9, represents a gain of \$184,919.85, which is in line with the purpose of the administration to increase the available surplus to at least \$1,000,000, to enable it to meet any contingency in the shape of a general calamity or otherwise that may arise, while at the same time utilizing such surplus funds, so far as possible, by investing them in the negotiable securities of municipal governments that will be issued as a means of obtaining funds with which to make needed improvements under the act of the Legislative Assembly, known as the revolving fund act, approved March 9, 1910, and which will furnish a readily convertible investment.

Of the large amount shown to be held in the treasury as trust funds, the unexpended balance of the appropriation pertaining to the irrigation project, amounting to \$2,629,533.96, the expenditure of which will probably be distributed over the next three years, forms by far the largest part, the remainder being represented by a sinking fund of \$180,958.92 to meet bond service, \$15,248.85 due municipalities, and miscellaneous trusts aggregating \$92,284.11.

In order to keep the public funds where they can be used to the best advantage in support of the general financial situation in the territory, it is the policy of the government to make use of Porto Rican banks as depositories in so far as they desire to act as such and meet the requirements under which such funds are deposited. Accordingly, at the end of the year, treasury funds were deposited in 7 banks of Porto Rico to the amount of \$1,597,081.54, while the remainder of the amount on hand, \$2,031,966.67, was held by New York depositories.

The total net bonded indebtedness on account of the insular government proper, June 30, 1910, was \$669,041.08. Against this there were due the insular government from municipal loans \$580,405.25, which leaves a difference of but \$88,635.83 against the government between accounts payable and receivable.

Provision was made at the last regular session of the Legislature, under act approved March 10, 1910, for a new loan of \$425,000 with which to extend the road system, the bonds representing same to be disposed of by the Bureau of Insular Affairs under direction of the Secretary of War. This loan will not, however, result in an increase of taxation, as the surplus collections from revenues provided to meet the previous road loan will be more than sufficient for its service.

As indicated above, expenditures of insular revenues during the past year for all purposes of the government amounted to \$3,447,-612.16 as against an expenditure during the previous year of \$3,778,-392.70. Thus the necessity for deficiency appropriations did not arise, expenses having been kept well within the total amount of current and nonfiscal year funds available for use, concerning which further details are afforded by the statement of the allotments under the appropriation made by the act of Congress approved July 15, 1909, known as the Olmsted Act, to be found in Exhibit A of Appendix I, and by the reports of the treasurer and auditor of Porto Rico hereto annexed as Appendix II and Appendix VII, respectively.

PUBLIC WORKS, BUILDINGS, AND LANDS.

ROADS.

One of the most important works to be pursued in the development of the island's agricultural and other resources is the construction of roads in the interior over which products may be carried to the seaboard or to their natural markets. Upon investigation of this subject, however, it was found that the previous investment of some \$7,000,000 had produced nearly 1,000 (977.4) kilometers of fine insular roads, suitable for motor vehicles, and that the cost of maintaining these roads, estimated at \$330 for each kilometer, or more than \$300,000 per annum, was all that the government could devote to that branch of the service without crippling some other beyond the standard of efficiency. The surplus of funds collected to pay the principal of a previous road loan were ascertained to be sufficient to serve an additional loan of \$425,000 for construction without increasing taxation, but the question of maintenance thereafter was one that required, in solution, the adoption of some other and more economical method than had been theretofore employed. To meet this requirement it was decided that, in view of the urgent necessity for the extension of the road system, the government would be justified in making use of convict labor for both construction and maintenance, and that the maintenance by this means of the entire system, extended by the further investment of \$600,000, would require no greater annual expenditure than was then being and had theretofore been made. A further loan of \$425,000 and a direct appropriation of \$170,000 for construction purposes, together with an act authorizing the use of convict labor on roads, were therefore recommended and adopted by the Legislative Assembly. This legislation also provides that the location and kind of roads to be built shall be determined by a road commission consisting of the Governor, the speaker of the House of Delegates, the commissioner of the interior, and a member of the House of Delegates to be designated by the speaker. This commission has caused work to be commenced in closing the gaps that exist in the coast road around the island, and will devote the remainder and major portion of the funds available to improving and extending wagon roads in the interior; and it is believed that with the private assistance that will probably be forthcoming it will be possible to open considerable areas of territory that have heretofore remained nonproductive on account of the great difficulty and expense of transporting products therefrom to market. Unless the present insular revenues increase more quickly than is now anticipated, further rapid extension of the general road system than is now provided for can only be accomplished by the enactment of legislation authorizing a special tax in some form upon the property and districts which will receive the direct benefit thereof.

HARBOR FACILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION.

The nearing of the completion of the Panama Canal, the influence of which will be enormously to increase the sea traffic of the West Indies, requiring additional harbor and coaling facilities, draws attention to the fact that Porto Rico will be in direct line of this trade, and

should, as a part of American territory, receive great benefits therefrom. But if the situation that will arise is to be taken advantage of, the time is none too long for the study and completion of the harbor improvements and the establishment of coaling stations that will be required. Other governments represented in the West Indies are already preparing through similar works to accommodate the increased shipping that will result, and those territories which are ready to do so when the deflection of commerce takes place will possess a great advantage over those that are not, as commercial lines once established are difficult to change. This question should therefore receive the attention it merits from the Federal Government, in order that the United States may be placed in position to receive, through its nearest territory to the canal, such benefits as should accrue from the great work it has undertaken, the successful completion of which is now in sight.

Already the shipping business of the island is crowding its harbors, and more extensive pier and warehouse facilities are required to accommodate the incoming as well as outgoing freights. The water front of San Juan is almost continually congested from these conditions, and the question is one that must soon be comprehensively treated by the government of Porto Rico. Better and more rapid transportation facilities between the mainland and the island for passengers, mail, express, and freight are sorely needed to accommodate the increased and ever-increasing business resulting from the rapid industrial development of the island. This need will, however, doubtless be met through the compulsion that will arise from other business activities now in course of development.

IRRIGATION.

Under two acts of the Legislative Assembly, approved September 18, 1908, the construction of an irrigation system upon the south side of the island, between and including the irrigable lands tributary to the Patillas and Portuguese rivers, was authorized, the same being financed through the issuance of \$3,000,000 of bonds upon the credit of the people of Porto Rico, to be paid, however, from the proceeds of a special tax levied upon the lands, estimated to include 24,000 acres, which will be benefited by the irrigation.

This project, as provided in the construction act, is to be carried out by an irrigation engineer employed by the Executive Council under supervisory control of the commissioner of the interior. The Executive Council is charged with superintending the letting of contracts and in fact exercises general administrative supervision of the work, the chief engineer rendering a detailed report to that body quarterly which is published for the information of the public.

The general project was divided into eleven different features to each of which was assigned an estimate of the cost of construction, the total assignments aggregating \$2,981,000.

Although work began upon the system in 1907, comparatively little actual work had been done at the close of the year, June 30, 1910, as shown by the expenditure of but \$138,885.86 upon the various features of the project. Before the year had ended, however, the causes of delay had been carefully investigated and the necessary measures adopted to insure the continuous and energetic

work required to complete the system at the earliest possible date, thus precluding further unnecessary loss from interest upon a non-yielding investment, and hastening the time when the interested agriculturists will find relief and receive the benefits sought from this project.

PUBLIC TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The public telegraph and telephone service of the island is operated by the "Bureau of insular telegraph," under the commissioner of the interior. The system consists of 590 pole-miles of line and 1,400 miles of wire, together with the other usual property pertaining to such plants. The physical value of the plant at the close of the fiscal year was stated at \$124,189.82. Its business is transacted through 60 different stations throughout the island. The gross expense to the government of operating the plant during the fiscal year 1910 was \$69,783.26 against receipts of \$60,968.81. The direct financial benefit to the government from the free business transacted for, and the reduced rates given it, amounted to \$962.62, from which it is found that the net loss to the government on account of operating expenses during the year was \$7,851.83. The records available indicate that the average annual loss of the system from operation has considerably exceeded \$10,000, in addition to the usual depreciation and cost of replacement. The operation of this plant under the present system involves losses and responsibilities on the part of the government in excess of any direct benefit derived therefrom. It should therefore either be sold for use under franchise, subject to suitable governmental control, or reorganized upon a business basis to make it self-sustaining or as nearly so as possible. The question of its treatment will be submitted to the Legislative Assembly at its next session.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND LANDS.

The government of Porto Rico has few public buildings that are adapted to the use for which they are required. This is especially true of the public buildings occupied by the central offices of the various departments, the legislature, the courts, and particularly the insane asylum and the penitentiary, the latter being housed in a building owned by the Federal Government. Almost all of these buildings are antiquated structures erected by the Spanish Government for other purposes, in many instances, than those for which subsequent changes in government have made them necessary, while the accommodations they afford are very unsatisfactory, and due to their age the cost of maintenance and repair is considerable.

Owing to lack of funds the work of the year has not involved any large undertakings in the construction of public buildings, although 16 different projects in as many parts of the island, representing a total investment of \$127,045.79, have been completed. Among these are the laboratory building for the agricultural experiment station at Mayaguez, an administration building at Guayama for the irrigation service, a dairy building for the agricultural department of the University of Porto Rico, and 9 school buildings and additions thereto, all of concrete. Other projects, amounting in all to \$24,662.20, the work on which is not yet complete, were also undertaken.

Provision for suitable accommodations for the penitentiary and the insane asylum is a matter of immediate and great importance. At the present time a building loaned for the purpose by the Federal Government is made to serve as a place of confinement for 594 convicts, or more, which is a much greater number than a building of its size can suitably accommodate even if remodeled to suit the requirements of such an institution. It was not constructed for the purpose for which it is now used. Moreover, the Federal Government requires it for the use of the Navy Department and the date of its evacuation by the insular government, recently postponed to January 1, 1911, has been deferred from time to time to enable that government to make other provision for the present inmates.

The insular insane asylum which at the close of the year had 338 inmates is maintained in a building too small for the confinement and proper treatment of that number of insane. The inadequate space within the building, and the lack of surrounding grounds, compels the close association of the most violently insane with those less afflicted, many of whom if confined where they could enjoy some of the benefits of outdoor life and seclusion from the more seriously deranged inmates would, with proper treatment, have a chance for improvement instead of, as at present, being condemned to incarceration under harrowing conditions that would probably affect the mind of a sane person. The building thus occupied is located at the edge of one of the most densely populated sections of San Juan. It is immediately adjacent to the barracks and other buildings on the reservation occupied by the United States military forces, and was originally constructed as one of the group of buildings in that vicinity occupied by the Spanish army.

EXCHANGE OF FEDERAL AND INSULAR PROPERTY.

Suitable provisions to meet the requirements of the penitentiary and insane asylum are now contingent upon the transfer of certain Federal Government property for other insular government property, negotiations for which were instituted upon the basis of a provisional agreement entered into between Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood and the Governor of Porto Rico as outlined by General Wood in his report upon the matter to the Adjutant General of the Army under date of April 27, 1909. The transaction at the present time lacks only congressional approval, as recommended by the Secretary of War in a letter addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives under date of December 3, 1909. (H. Doc. No. 256, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

In brief, the purpose of the negotiations is as follows: In order to concentrate the military establishment at San Juan and provide it with suitable quarters, it was proposed that the insular government building occupied by the insane asylum and the insular government building now used as a military hospital, both on the edge of the military reservation in San Juan, and valued at \$438,990, be conveyed to the Federal Government. In exchange it was proposed that the Federal Government transfer to the insular government the following buildings and military reservations elsewhere in Porto Rico: Santo Domingo Barracks and quartermaster's corral, buildings and lands; Henry Barracks and land at Cayey; Aibonito Barracks; Aguadilla Barracks and Fort; and the hospital barracks and fort at Mayaguez, aggregating in value \$437,990.

While the transaction would represent an equitable exchange, it is also of considerable interest to the insular government in that it would give it possession of a number of buildings and certain land that could be used by it to great advantage, and it is of special importance for the reason that it would afford a means of solving the problem of a suitable place for the penitentiary and the insane asylum. The insular Legislature in 1907 appropriated \$120,000 for the construction of a new penitentiary, but as the amount is insufficient for the purpose no action in that behalf has been taken up to the present time in anticipation of the proposed transfer. A portion of the land in the Cayey reservation would afford an excellent site for the penitentiary, as well as a model penal farm, and such construction work as will be required could without doubt be easily accomplished by utilizing the appropriation already made by the Legislature and convict labor, while the Henry Barracks and surrounding land would serve as an excellent place for the establishment and maintenance of an asylum for the confinement and treatment of insane persons in accordance with modern and humane methods. In the event of this exchange the federal building, at present used as a penitentiary, could be returned to the Navy Department to meet its requirements, the insular government building occupied by the insane asylum would be available for use by the military authorities, by whom it is needed, and the ownership of it and the building now occupied as a military hospital would pass to the Federal Government.

Thus the importance, both to the Federal and the insular governments, and to the latter in particular, of having this transfer made without further delay furnishes good reason for urging early congressional action in that behalf.

SURVEYS.

One of the greatest needs of the country to-day as a basis of economical administration and progress is a cadastral, topographical, and geological survey of its territory.

The lack of this facility is now most urgently felt in the land-revenue department, which under present conditions has no adequate basis for its assessments. Real-estate descriptions are indefinite and depend in many cases on others equally uncertain. At best such property is in the main so described in deeds as to make the location of its boundaries, and therefore its area and value, largely matters of conjecture. Hence the work of assessing real estate is one of the most difficult to accomplish and unsatisfactory after completion.

The importance of such surveys to the study and working out of all problems for the utilization of natural resources, extension of transportation facilities, and promotion of agriculture, as well as for military and scientific purposes, is too apparent to require argument.

Bills providing for a cadastral survey of the island have been presented to the Legislature at various times, but have not thus far received the approval of that body.

It is estimated upon reliable authority that the entire cost of these surveys would not exceed \$500,000, and that the time required to complete them would be from three to five years, depending upon the facility with which a corps of efficient workers could be developed, while the savings to the revenues would within a few years more than offset this cost.

In view of the paramount importance of this measure to the treatment of industrial and governmental problems pending and which must continually arise in future, the necessary funds for this purpose should be appropriated and made available for expenditure under the supervision of the commissioner of the interior as fast as they can be economically utilized.

Further information concerning public works and lands is afforded by the report of the commissioner of the interior in Appendix III.

EDUCATION.

In no direction has improvement during the past ten years been more apparent than along educational lines, and in none other has it been more greatly needed or more earnestly desired.

Official records of 1899 give the number of children enrolled in schools at that time as 25,798. There was but one schoolhouse in the island built for that purpose. Scarcely half a dozen schools were taught in public buildings and the remainder were conducted as a rule in rented houses, many of them insanitary, inadequate in size, destitute of proper equipment, and often providing insufficient protection to pupils and equipment from inclemencies of the weather.

The number of pupils enrolled has more than quadrupled. More adequate buildings have been acquired or constructed, and a modern system of education installed, extended, and improved upon as rapidly as conditions demanded and funds permitted.

During the ten years beginning with the fiscal year 1901 there have been expended in the educational activities of Porto Rico \$9,389,121.07, divided approximately as follows: Upon buildings, \$903,628.19; books, equipment, administration, etc., \$3,680,288.92, and instruction, including salaries of teachers and scholarships, \$4,805,303.96.

The continuation of progress is indicated by an increase from 105,125 pupils enrolled during the fiscal year 1909 to an enrollment of 121,453 during the past year in all public schools, as follows:

	1908-9.	1909-10.
High, normal, and other special schools.....	551	1,062
Common schools.....	97,193	111,537
Night schools.....	6,968	8,624
Kindergarten schools.....	395	230
Total.....	105,125	121,453

Educational work has been extended especially in the rural districts. There are now 821 buildings used for rural schools and 204 for schools in the towns and cities, or a total of 1,025 schoolhouses. Rural schools, the most numerous, are at present generally conducted in rented buildings. However, as fast as funds permit buildings are being erected for this purpose. During the past year 37 new rural schoolhouses were built, making a total of 204 such schoolhouses now owned by various school-districts.

The curriculum of these schools, necessarily limited at first, has been gradually extended as the progress of pupils required. Fifth-grade instruction has been given wherever warranted by the number

of pupils, and during the coming session many of them will be advanced to sixth grade. Graded schools are maintained in all the towns and cities of the island. The advantages afforded by these schools compare favorably with those offered by the better school systems of the mainland. Nearly all the graded schools are equipped with modern furniture, and many of them housed in good buildings, either rented or owned by the respective school districts. Seventy buildings for graded schools have been erected since American occupation.

The use of the English language in the public schools is being extended as rapidly as conditions will permit. During the past year 89 per cent of the graded schools were taught wholly in English as compared with 66 per cent in the preceding year. Thus a pupil receives full instruction in English from the first grade until graduation from the high or normal schools, the studies differing very little from those given in the better schools on the mainland excepting that the curriculum offers the additional advantage of instruction in Spanish throughout the course.

An enrollment of 8,624 pupils in night schools throughout the island, of which a large proportion is composed of adults employed during the day, is indicative of the widespread and keen desire for education that exists.

Ten years ago higher education received little consideration, and although there were many highly educated people in different parts of the island the proportion of well-educated inhabitants was, relatively, extremely small. This condition of affairs is being met by the gradual increase of facilities for higher education. There are now 19 high schools in the island 16 of which provide for from one to three years of instruction, and 3 of which afford a four years' course, qualifying students for admission, by certificate alone, to 50 colleges and universities on the mainland, and to many others without difficulty. The high school curriculum in addition to the usual studies provides for a commercial course to afford those who contemplate a business career an opportunity to acquire some practical knowledge that will be of immediate benefit to them.

An innovation that appeals especially to the people in the rural districts is a theoretical and practical course of instruction in agriculture. Some doubt was entertained at first as to the reception that would be accorded this class of instruction, due to a general belief in the existence of an aversion to manual labor. But the results have exceeded the expectations of the most optimistic. Pupils have developed a keen interest and parents have commented upon the excellent results as demonstrated by neat gardens, flowers, and shrubs planted by the children in hitherto neglected yards. Kindergarten schools and courses in domestic science which are being established as rapidly as conditions permit are having an appreciable effect upon the home life of parents and children, while manual training schools for boys are fitting them for mechanical pursuits. At the same time music and drawing and physical culture are receiving more attention from year to year.

Of especial importance in connection with the education of children in a tropical country like Porto Rico, where mankind is so bountifully provided for by nature that the characteristics of foresight and economy are not of necessity developed as in countries of more vigorous

climate, is the recently established school savings-bank system. Savings banks are now operated in 265 schools. Total deposits amounting to \$6,763.22 during the first year have increased in the second, just ended, to \$8,883.13, representing 9,404 pupil depositors, with an average of 94½ cents each. This appears a small beginning, but the general interest displayed in the project by pupils warrants the belief that the principles involved can be successfully worked out with wide and beneficial results in the future.

School libraries, playgrounds, conferences of teachers and principals, and summer courses for instructors are also receiving increased attention.

The University of Porto Rico, established under authority of the act of March 12, 1903, is intended to afford in its final development every facility for higher education within the island and make it unnecessary for students to go abroad at their own or government expense to obtain degrees in universities and colleges in other countries. It is a part of the general educational scheme and open to both men and women.

As at present organized it consists of a normal department, a college of liberal arts, and a college of agriculture. The law under which it was established provides also for departments of natural science and engineering, architecture, law, medicine, pharmacy, and for a university hospital.

A recent reorganization of the board of trustees which was formerly too large to afford the best results, reduced it to the point where each member is responsible for personal supervision over the department under his control. This change is already showing its beneficial effect in the adoption of improvements and the acquisition of new equipment. The importance of agriculture in the economic life of the Territory demands that special attention be given the agricultural department. The university maintains a farm and dairy equipped with modern machinery and utensils, and selected stock, and is preparing, with the cooperation of the United States agricultural experiment station at Mayaguez, to offer a thorough course of training in theoretical and practical husbandry.

The details of educational work in the island are fully discussed and set forth in the report of the Commissioner of Education, in Appendix IV herewith.

JUDICIARY.

During the year the supreme court tried 246 cases, of which 204 were civil suits and 42 criminal prosecutions, while the 7 district courts disposed of 4,243 cases in all, 2,459 being civil and 1,784 criminal, showing that the percentage of appeals from the decisions of the district courts is very small.

In the 28 municipal courts which have jurisdiction in misdemeanor cases and civil suits involving not over \$500, 2,098 civil and 29,382 criminal cases were disposed of, the latter being principally upon charges of breach of the peace, gambling, and other minor offenses.

The total expense of maintaining all of the courts of the island for the year was \$329,889.17, a sum slightly less than that expended for the same purpose during the previous year.

The facilities and personnel furnished the courts are not sufficient in all cases at present to meet their requirements nor are the salaries

of some of the municipal judges commensurate with their duties and the volume of business they are called upon to transact. The attorney-general's office is also lacking in sufficient personnel properly to perform the functions required of it by law. These deficiencies will be brought to the attention of the Legislative Assembly with recommendation for their correction.

During the year 6 municipal judges and 3 secretaries of municipal courts were appointed by the Governor to fill vacancies which occurred in these elective positions. Six justices of the peace were also appointed and one removed for cause.

The work of the higher courts has continued to merit the general confidence of the public which it has always possessed, while that of many of the lower courts has been above criticism. It is generally recognized, however, that in order to insure the impartial administration of justice throughout, all judges should be appointed, and thus removed beyond the power of political influence in the discharge of their important duties. The lower courts are the ones in which are tried the minor cases of that large class of Porto Ricans who need the greatest measure of assistance in the protection of their rights, and the judges before whom their cases are tried should, least of all, be submitted to the temptations with which they are often beset—to use their offices for political ends. In order to secure the best material for the lower courts at such salaries as can be paid, which are not in themselves usually attractive, the judiciary should be made a career for young men entering it by promoting them on their record and in accordance with their capabilities.

In the interests of the service as well as in justice to the judges themselves, and following the precedent established in the United States, provision should be made for the retirement on full or partial pay of judges of the supreme court who have served ten years in the judiciary when they reach a fixed age limit of from 60 to 65 years.

The report of the attorney-general treating of the judiciary in further detail will be found herewith as Appendix V.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Since 1904, when the local Legislature provided for a consolidated department of health, charities, and correction, the island has been without adequate health and sanitary regulations upon which the health officials could base authoritative action. It is remarkable that this state of affairs has existed for six years without disastrous results. However, thanks to favorable climatic conditions, good natural drainage, frequent cleansing by copious tropical rains, and active although, for the reason stated, impotent health and sanitary service, no general epidemics have occurred and the mortality rate during the past year was lower than that of any previous year except 1908-9, and compares favorably with those of other countries.

The keen interest of the officials of the department of health, charities, and correction in their work, and the increased proficiency of that department's organization, as well as the disposition to cooperate with these officials that has been gaining ground among the municipal authorities, warrants the belief that the enactment of the Porto Rican legislation now pending in Congress, which will secure the necessary coordination of the service as a whole and provide suitable

means of punishing violators of health and sanitary regulations thereunder, will result in a health and sanitary service that can be excelled in no other tropical country. It has been in the expectation of early action by Congress in this behalf that no attempt has recently been made to procure local legislation on the subject.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The number of deaths per thousand during the past year, 22.10, was lower than that of any year during the last two decades excepting 1908-9. The rapid decrease in the annual mortality rate may be considered remarkable when it is noted that from 1888 to 1898 there was an average of 30 deaths per thousand inhabitants and that in 1901 the rate had increased to 40 per thousand. The seven principal causes of death were tuberculosis, diseases of infants, bronchial diseases, malaria, intestinal disorders, anæmia, and old age.

The total number of births occurring during the past year was 37,443, which, compared with the total number of deaths, 27,451, indicates a net increase of 12,602 in population on account of these two factors.

HEALTH AND SANITARY WORK.

The promptness with which the central government authorities have acted in cooperation with municipal officials has resulted in checking and wiping out several local epidemics.

During the year 26,348 persons were vaccinated, and but few cases of varioloid occurred.

In connection with the work of safeguarding the food supply of the people, the health authorities inspected 84,250 animals to be slaughtered for consumption, or an increase of 7,115 over the number passed upon during the previous year. The veterinary service maintained resulted in the condemnation and destruction of 192 diseased animals. Food inspectors have not only observed the quality and condition of foodstuffs but have also conducted an active campaign against false labels and misbranding. During the year 1,091 samples of suspected articles were sent to the laboratory for examination, resulting in the changing of many labels and brands and the imposition of fines upon offenders to the amount of \$1,945. The activities of the insular plumbing inspectors during the year resulted in 1,306 visits of inspection, the approval of 455 plans, and 2,175 installations of sanitary plumbing.

In addition to the examination of foodstuffs made during the year the government laboratories also performed considerable analytical work for the United States customs authorities to assist in the application of the tariff law. Much of the success attending the operations of the health authorities is due to the vast amount of chemical and bacteriological work accomplished during the year by these efficient laboratories, conducted in San Juan and six other cities of the island.

TROPICAL AND TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES SERVICE.

The tropical and transmissible diseases service, under the control of its central office in San Juan, maintains branches in seven of the principal cities of the island. The attention of this service, while

devoted to the treatment of all tropical and transmissible diseases occurring, is, by reason of the greater prevalence of those diseases as compared with others, occupied chiefly with tuberculosis and anæmia cases.

Tuberculosis.—Tuberculosis was accountable for 9.7 per cent of the deaths occurring in 1909–10. In the work of combating this disease 750 patients who visited dispensaries located in different parts of the island have been treated, while during the year 146 patients were admitted to the sanatorium maintained in the vicinity of San Juan.

While this particular work is supported partially by legislative appropriation, the active cooperation of a charitable organization known as the Anti-Tuberculosis League has done much through raising funds by subscription and otherwise, and by the personal work of its members, toward enabling the health authorities to reach the results that have been accomplished. Great difficulty has been encountered in the past for the reason that limited facilities and funds have made it impossible to reach more than a small number of the persons affected. Due to ignorance on their part as to the seriousness of the disease the majority of the sufferers make no effort to help themselves or think of applying for treatment until the disease has so far advanced as to make it impossible for them to get to the dispensaries, or in fact to be cured if they could do so. Therefore it was recently decided to pursue the work along educational lines, by sending nurses to the people, and by the distribution of literature to instruct them as to how the disease may be prevented and by simple methods often cured in its incipient stage, rather than to continue the useless expenditure of money in the treatment of a few persons who in the last stages apply for help when they are beyond all possibility of recovery.

In conformity with this general plan the sanatorium will be hereafter utilized for the treatment of responsive cases only, so that the patients after being relieved or cured will be able upon return to their homes throughout the island to give others with whom they come in contact the benefit of the knowledge they have gained as to how the danger of infection may by proper sanitary precautions be decreased, and the spread of the disease prevented, or the cure of incipient cases effected by simple methods of treatment available to all.

The Anti-Tuberculosis League had available for this work during the past year \$12,005.89 raised by donations, benefits, and otherwise, of which there remained at the end of the year \$7,505.19, while the last Legislature appropriated for the same purpose \$10,000, making available to meet the expenses of the campaign during the coming year \$17,505.19.

Anemia.—Anemia, or hookworm disease (uncinariasis), is known to have resulted in 1,339 deaths in Porto Rico during the past year. This statement, however, is probably far from covering the total number of deaths from that disease which is now most prevalent in remote mountainous regions. The presence of uncinariasis in the Western Continent, the prevalence of which is now so well recognized in the Southern States, was first discovered in Porto Rico in 1900 by Maj. Bailey K. Ashford, surgeon, U. S. Army, and during the past year a commission that is engaged in the organization of a campaign to combat it on the mainland sent Dr. Wyckliff Rose, of

the Rockefeller Institute, to Porto Rico to observe it in the place of its discovery.

The work in Porto Rico has, up to the present time, been carried on by legislative appropriation. During 1909-10 55 dispensaries were maintained throughout the island, at which 49,407 patients were treated, resulting in 19,423 complete cures and the improvement of 6,966 cases, which, with the other uncured cases, are still receiving attention. As a result of the treatment, at the present time the towns and surrounding barrios where formerly sufferers could be seen on every hand are practically free from the disease. There is, however, a large number of persons throughout the rural sections, especially in the mountainous coffee districts, that it has been impossible to reach from the dispensaries. A conservative estimate places the number of those still afflicted at not less than 300,000. Aside from the humanitarian reason for eradicating this disease, which immediately responds to, and is curable by specific treatment, there is an important economic motive for energetically pursuing that work with every means available. This will be appreciated when it is understood that the efficiency of the laborers in the agricultural districts, among whom the disease is prevalent, is reduced at least 50 per cent by their weakened condition.

As the work of eradicating the disease is nearing completion in the towns, which have all received the benefit of the various appropriations made from time to time by the Legislature, future efforts will be principally devoted to the treatment of patients upon plantations throughout the rural districts by means of visits at regular intervals of physicians and "practicantes." Up to the present time the burden of the expense of this work has been borne by the insular government, but from now on municipalities will be expected to cooperate by continuing at their expense such service as may still be required within the towns.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

By an executive order dated March 23, 1910, a board of visitors was appointed to inspect charitable and correctional institutions with a view to reporting upon and making recommendations, if necessary, as to improvements in their management, control, and condition. While the board has not yet visited all of such institutions, its observations indicate that their management and efficiency are fully as satisfactory as could be expected in view of existing conditions and the facilities afforded the authorities in control.

The building occupied by the insane asylum is too small and unsuited for that purpose. There were 338 inmates in this institution at the end of the fiscal year, while nearly 100 applications for admission were added during the past year to the number previously filed. Inadequate accommodations render the general use of modern methods of treatment of the persons confined therein impracticable. Proper treatment can not, however, be afforded these unfortunates until a more commodious and better situated building is obtained, with surrounding land, where the patients may live under conditions conducive to improvement.

The blind asylum at Ponce admitted 163 patients during the year. Of this number 117 were found to be suffering from curable

diseases. Complete cures were effected in 85 cases and the remainder are still under treatment.

There are but 25 patients in the leper colony maintained on Cabras Island. Great care is exercised by health authorities in isolating and treating sufferers from this disease and the prompt isolation of the very few cases that have occurred make the possibility of the infection of other persons far removed. But two lepers were discovered at large during the past year and these were immediately sent to the colony. Considering the density of its population, Porto Rico is remarkably free from this disease when the number of cases existing here is compared with those in other tropical countries, and its complete eradication within a few years is anticipated.

The work accomplished by the Girls' Charity School is doing much to fit its inmates for a useful life. Their time is devoted to studies under competent teachers. Their instruction includes lessons in sewing, embroidery, and domestic science, as well as the usual school work.

At the Boys' Charity School instruction embraces graded-school work, military discipline, and manual training. The institution maintains an excellent band, the musicians being drawn from among the boys of the school, and its concerts prove a small source of revenue. The average number of boys in this school during the year was 255. Their training is such that upon leaving they will be equipped with the necessary knowledge and experience to enable them to engage in useful trades, and to take their place in the community with others who have had the benefit of the assistance and training of parents.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The island has no suitable buildings for its penal institutions. With one exception, its district jails, as well as its penitentiary, are maintained in inadequate buildings, originally constructed for other purposes. The building for the Arecibo jail is the only one erected for the purpose for which it is used and it is overcrowded, due to the fact that prisoners from San Juan are confined in that institution, for the reason that the district of San Juan has no jail of its own. The building occupied by the penitentiary, in which at the end of the year 594 convicts were enrolled, is wholly unsuited for such use. Under authority of an act of the Legislature of 1910 a number of convicts are profitably employed upon the insular road system, but no improvement can be made in the conditions surrounding those confined within the penitentiary until the question of the land exchange now pending between the federal and insular governments is settled. The requirements in this behalf and solution proposed are treated in this report under the heading "Public buildings and lands."

The new reform school for boys at Guanajibo, near Mayaguez, was completed and occupied near the close of the fiscal year. It provides ample accommodations for its inmates. The system followed in this institution affords modern methods of correction and discipline for delinquent minors and provides them with such education and training as is necessary to fit them to engage in agriculture and trades. This school furnishes a place of confinement for minors where they will not be forced into contact with hardened criminals,

but where they will have an opportunity to develop into useful citizens.

The work of the department of health, charities and correction, and the statistics in connection therewith, are treated in detail by its director in Appendix VI herewith.

AUDITING AND ACCOUNTING.

The auditing and accounting system of this government has been extended and increased in efficiency during the past year to the extent possible with the funds and force available. A general and practical scheme of property accounting—as important to the protection of the revenues as the accounting of funds with which it was purchased—was for the first time adopted. Other important improvements therein were also made, and will continue until it can effectively reach and control all of the accounting work of the government which should be under its supervision.

A detailed statement of the work accomplished by the auditor's office during the past year, together with comprehensive exhibits from the public accounts treated therein, will be found in the auditor's report annexed hereto as Appendix VII.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, it is pleasing to be able to record the facts that in general a spirit of harmony and cooperation prevails throughout all of the branches of this government; that it has received the cooperation at all times of the federal officers present in the island; and that the public generally has been toward it considerate, courteous, and always helpful, for which appreciation is gratefully acknowledged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. R. COLTON,
Governor of Porto Rico.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

APPENDIXES.

APPENDIX I.

EXHIBITS TO THE REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR.

EXHIBIT A.

Statement of allotments by the Governor of Porto Rico of funds for the service of the government of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1910, under the act of Congress approved July 25, 1909, showing the various allotments under headings indicating the purposes for which made, net amounts returned therefrom to unallotted funds, the total final allotments resulting, and the surplus remaining of funds available under said act for allotment.

Title.	Provisional allotments by Governor Post, July 20, 1909.	Subsequent allotments by Governor Post.	Subsequent allotments by Governor Colton.	Net returns to unallotted funds during fiscal year.	Total resulting. ^a
Executive Council.....	\$28,340.00	.....	\$4,748.12	.....	\$33,088.12
House of Delegates.....	19,715.00	.....	423.34	.....	20,138.34
Office of the Governor.....	13,460.00	.....	750.00	.....	14,210.00
Office of the secretary.....	24,020.00	.....	900.00	\$300.00	24,620.00
Bureau of printing and supplies.....	5,600.00	\$1,500.00	68,897.50	.....	75,997.50
Office of the attorney-general.....	24,920.00	.....	3,513.32	.....	28,433.32
Treasury department.....	205,770.00	.....	5,110.00	.....	210,880.00
Office of the auditor.....	41,120.00	.....	1,000.00	500.00	41,620.00
Office of the commissioner of the interior.....	95,360.00	.....	6,060.00	.....	101,420.00
Maintenance and repair of public roads and bridges.....	200,000.00	.....	95,000.00	.....	295,000.00
Maintenance and repair of public buildings.....	24,000.00	.....	5,000.00	.....	29,000.00
Expenses executive mansion.....	12,000.00	.....	2,125.00	.....	14,125.00
Bureau of insular telegraph.....	63,720.00	.....	9,330.70	.....	73,050.70
Office of the commissioner of education.....	43,100.00	.....	243.05	.....	43,343.05
Public schools.....	776,100.00	.....	.....	15,000.00	761,100.00
Scholarships in the United States.....	20,500.00	.....	.....	.....	20,500.00
Scholarships in the high schools of Porto Rico.....	10,800.00	.....	.....	.....	10,800.00
University of Porto Rico.....	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....	30,000.00
Scholarships in the Normal School of Porto Rico.....	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....	15,000.00
Insular library of Porto Rico.....	4,300.00	500.00	250.00	.....	5,050.00
Government of Culebra.....	2,500.00	.....	90.45	.....	2,590.45
Office of the director of health, charities, and correction.....	50,060.00	.....	4,679.94	.....	54,739.94
Leper colony.....	8,976.00	.....	800.00	.....	9,776.00
Blind asylum.....	15,336.00	.....	680.00	.....	16,016.00
Insane asylum.....	42,120.00	.....	330.00	.....	42,450.00
Girls' Charity School.....	22,460.00	.....	600.00	.....	23,060.00
Boys' Charity School.....	37,722.00	.....	640.00	.....	38,362.00
Visiting physician for charity schools.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	.....
Reform School for Juvenile Delinquents.....	12,130.00	.....	2,965.00	.....	15,095.00
Penitentiary.....	57,070.00	.....	.....	.....	57,070.00
Insular jails.....	90,320.00	.....	4,584.00	.....	94,904.00
Maintenance of prisoners in municipal jails.....	13,000.00	.....	.....	.....	13,000.00
Expenses of executions.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....	500.00
Insular police.....	464,000.00	20,500.00	350.00	15,000.00	469,850.00
Insular School for Training Nurses.....	6,840.00	.....	.....	.....	6,840.00
Civil service commission.....	11,400.00	.....	.....	.....	11,400.00
Miscellaneous expenditures subject to the approval of the Governor.....	20,000.00	.....	2,200.00	675.00	21,525.00

^a The totals shown in this column represent the sums allotted to the various departments and purposes, less such amounts as were not required for expenditure and therefore returned during the year to unallotted funds. Transfers between departments are not shown in this statement, as such showing would defeat its purpose to exhibit the actual net allotments (appropriations) made for the various purposes during the year.

Statement of allotments by the Governor of Porto Rico of funds for the service of the government of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1910, under the act of Congress approved July 15, 1909, showing the various allotments under headings indicating the purposes for which made, net amounts returned therefrom to unallotted funds, the total final allotments resulting, and the surplus remaining of funds available under said act for allotment—Continued.

Title.	Provisional allotments by Governor Post, July 20, 1909.	Subsequent allotments by Governor Post.	Subsequent allotments by Governor Colton.	Net returns to unallotted funds during fiscal year.	Total resulting.
Collection of historical data of Porto Rico.....	\$1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	\$1,200.00
Relief of the grandchildren of Roman Baldorioty de Castro.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....	500.00
Salary of English teacher, Porto Rican Benevolent Society.....	675.00	.....	.....	.....	675.00
United States district court (Porto Rico).....	44,280.00	\$1,200.00	.....	.....	45,480.00
Insular courts of Porto Rico.....	322,140.00	.....	\$10,949.33	.....	333,089.33
Registrars of property.....	40,980.00	.....	2,002.27	.....	42,982.27
Publication of decisions of the supreme court.....	.....	.....	9,000.00	.....	9,000.00
Publication of an Official Gazette.....	.....	.....	1,750.00	.....	1,750.00
Preparation and issuance of an Official Register of Porto Rico.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Total.....	2,922,534.00	23,700.00	246,972.02	\$31,475.00	3,161,731.02

SUMMARY.

Provisional allotments by Governor Post authorized July 20, 1909, as shown by the auditor's official digest of appropriations and allotments, fiscal year 1910.....	\$2,922,534.00
Subsequent allotments by Governor Post.....	23,700.00
Subsequent allotments by Governor Colton.....	246,972.02
Less amounts returned to unallotted funds during the fiscal year.....	3,193,206.02
Total resulting allotments.....	31,475.00
Amount taken as available for allotment under the act of Congress approved July 15, 1909, being the total amount of fiscal-year appropriations for the fiscal year 1909, as shown by the auditor's official digest of appropriations.....	3,173,295.41
Excess of total fiscal-year appropriations for the fiscal year 1909 over net total executive allotments during the fiscal year 1910, representing funds available for allotment but not allotted at the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1910.....	11,564.39
Of the allotments included in the total.....	\$3,161,731.02
Sundry advances or repayable allotments amounting to.....	63,197.50
Were made for the purchase of supplies, etc., which reduces the actual permanent allotments for the year 1910 to.....	3,098,533.52
Which, when repaid, will increase the remainder of funds available for allotment, but unallotted, to.....	74,761.89

EXHIBIT B.

List of appointments by the Governor during the fiscal year 1910.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Municipal judges: Salinas, July 7, 1909; Ponce, December 29, 1909; Arecibo, April 16, 1910; Vieques, April 16, 1910; Salinas, April 16, 1910; Yauco, June 23, 1910.

Justices of the peace: Lares, August 20, 1909; Maunabo, September 7, 1909; Naranjito, November 8, 1909; Gurabo, December 10, 1909; Naguabo, December 10, 1909; Hatillo, May 10, 1910; Ponce, May 28, 1910.

Secretaries of municipal courts: Bayamon, September 7, 1909; Cabo Rojo, September 24, 1909; Carolina, June 20, 1910.

Secretary of district court: Mayaguez, October 8, 1909.

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS.

Alcaldes: San Lorenzo, August 20, 1909; Juana Diaz, January 19, 1910; Coamo, January 27, 1910; Maunabo, March 16, 1910; Juana Diaz, June 23, 1910.

Municipal secretaries: Culebra, September 7, 1909; Culebra, February 14, 1910.

APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

Adjuntas.....	1	Comerio.....	1	Morovia.....	3
Aguadilla.....	1	Corozal.....	1	Patillas.....	2
Aibonito.....	2	Fajardo.....	4	Pefuelas.....	4
Añasco.....	2	Guayama.....	5	Ponce.....	3
Arecibo.....	6	Gurabo.....	1	Quebradillas.....	1
Arroyo.....	2	Hatillo.....	1	Rincón.....	1
Barros.....	1	Humacao.....	2	Rio Grande.....	1
Bayamon.....	1	Isabela.....	1	Rio Piedras.....	2
Cabo Rojo.....	1	Juana Diaz.....	14	Salinas.....	3
Caguas.....	4	Juncos.....	1	San German.....	1
Camuy.....	1	Lares.....	1	Toa Alta.....	1
Carolina.....	1	Las Marias.....	1	Toa Baja.....	1
Cayey.....	2	Manati.....	1	Utua.....	1
Ciales.....	2	Maunabo.....	1	Vieques.....	1
Cidra.....	4	Mayaguez.....	1	Yauco.....	9
Coamo.....	1				

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Registrars of property: Aguadilla, October 8, 1909; San Juan, section 1, October 8, 1909; San Juan, section 2, October 8, 1909; Ponce, October 8, 1909; San German, October 8, 1909.

Police department: Second class district chief of police, 2; third class district chief of police, 1; fourth class district chief of police, 1; fifth class district chief of police, 2; sixth class district chief of police, 2; seventh class district chief of police, 3; eighth class district chief of police, 6; Richard H. Poillon, inspector, December 21, 1909; W. M. St. Elmo, inspector, March 15, 1910.

Superior board of health: Mr. Francisco de Paula Acuña, August 20, 1909; Dr. R. del Valle Zeno, August 20, 1909; Dr. Esteban Saldafia, August 20, 1909; Dr. Rafael Monagas, August 20, 1909; Dr. Felipe B. Cordero, supervisor of health and chairman of the board, September 24, 1909.

Board of medical examiners: Dr. José Amadeo, July 20, 1909.

Board of pharmacy: Dr. Rafael del Valle Sarraga, July 20, 1909; Mr. Manuel Travieso, February 14, 1910; Mr. Carlos A. del Rosario, May 28, 1910.

Board of trustees, insular library: Dr. Cayetano Coll y Toste, March 8, 1910; Mr. José G. Torres, March 8, 1910.

Insular fair board: Mr. Eduardo Giorgetti, president, March 23, 1910; Mr. John A. Wilson, March 23, 1910; Mr. Luis Sanchez Morales, March 23, 1910; Mr. Xavier Mariani, March 23, 1910.

Commission for the promotion of uniform state laws: Mr. Henry F. Hord, April 4, 1910; Mr. José Hernandez Usera, April 4, 1910; Mr. Foster V. Brown, June 19, 1910; Mr. Manuel Rodriguez Serra, June 21, 1910.

Teachers' pension fund board: Mr. Emiliano J. Diaz, president, May 27, 1910; Mr. José Becerra, member, May 27, 1910; Mr. Eladio J. Vega, treasurer, May 27, 1910.

Commissioner of deeds for Porto Rico: Mr. Richard J. Quigley, District of Columbia, February 21, 1910; Mr. Isaac M. Aron, New York, April 29, 1910; Mr. Howard A. Darling, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1910; Miss Ella F. Braman, New York, June 2, 1910; Mr. Luis Castro Lopez, New York, June 2, 1910.

Board of equalization and review: Mr. Manuel Paniagua, June 20, 1910; Mr. William Roikohl, June 20, 1910; Mr. Carlos Toro, June 23, 1910.

Board of trustees, University of Porto Rico: Mr. Luis Muñoz Morales, October 8, 1909; Mr. D. W. May, October 8, 1909; Mr. José C. Hernandez, June 24, 1910; Mr. Federico Degetau, June 24, 1910; Mr. Manuel V. Domenech, June 24, 1910; Mr. A. J. Greif, June 24, 1910.

Governor's military staff: Lieut. Col. Guillermo Vivas Valdivieso, October 7, 1909.

Civil service commission: Mr. C. O. Lord, chairman, July 1, 1909.

List of proclamations and executive orders issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

PROCLAMATION.

August 26, 1909: Recommending the observance of Labor Day, Monday, September 6, 1909.

ADMINISTRATIVE BULLETINS.

No. 1. November 13, 1909: Proclamation publishing Executive Order of the President of the United States publishing the act of Congress, approved July 15, 1909, amending the "organic act," approved April 12, 1900, placing matters pertaining to Porto Rico under the jurisdiction of the War Department and assigning the business of that department pertaining to civil government in Porto Rico to the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

No. 2. November 13, 1909: Executive order. Regulations concerning correspondence, official, with officials not connected with the government of Porto Rico, and persons outside of the territory under the jurisdiction thereof.

No. 3. November 22, 1909: Proclamation publishing the proclamation of the President of the United States designating Thanksgiving Day for 1909.

No. 4. December 17, 1909: Executive order regarding printed matter to be forwarded to the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

No. 5. December 18, 1909: Executive order. Passports for persons traveling abroad, necessity of obtaining the same before departure brought to the attention of all concerned.

No. 6. December 23, 1909: Executive order. Public property; inventories to be made and records maintained of.

No. 7. December 27, 1909: Executive order. Purchase of equipment, furniture, stationery, and supplies for official use; regulation concerning.

No. 8. February 1, 1910: Executive order. Government automobiles; regulations to govern the use and assignment of.

No. 9. March 1, 1910: Executive order. Paroles; provisions of the law, and regulations concerning the application for and treatment of, quoted and prescribed.

No. 10. March 12, 1910: Executive order. Acting secretary of Porto Rico; Mr. Drew Carrel, assistant secretary, authorized and directed, as such, to perform such duties of the secretary of Porto Rico as may be assigned to him by the Governor.

No. 11. March 15, 1910: Proclamation recommending observance of Tuberculosis Sunday.

No. 12. March 17, 1910: Executive order directing the publication of the Official Gazette.

No. 13. March 23, 1910: Executive order. Public buildings and real property; appointing an advisory board on apportionment, assignment, and the use or disposition of.

No. 14. March 23, 1910: Executive order. Board of visitors to charitable, penal, correctional, and sanitary institutions; appointing and defining the duties of.

No. 15. April 5, 1910: Proclamation. Census enumeration; publishing proclamation of the President of the United States announcing the purpose of the census work and urging the assistance of all persons therein.

No. 16. April 18, 1910: Executive order. Regulations regarding petitions for pardon and the treatment thereof.

No. 17. May 7, 1910: Proclamation suggesting that flags on public buildings be placed at half-mast on account of the death of Edward VII, King of England.

No. 18. May 17, 1910: Executive order appointing M. Drew Carrel assistant secretary of Porto Rico.

No. 19. May 21, 1910: Executive order appointing board to select location and make arrangements for installation of a time ball and inauguration of time service in San Juan.

EXHIBIT C.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
San Juan, September 1, 1910.

SIR: During the greater part of the year just past, due to the absence and subsequent resignation of the secretary, the affairs of this office have been conducted by an acting secretary. The acting secretary not being a member of the Executive Council, none of his time was taken up by the work of the Legislature and its committees and he was able to devote more attention to matters of administration. The work of the secretary's office has been materially augmented during the year by reason of additional duties assigned to it by the Governor, as well as by certain increased activities pertaining to the office itself.

An act passed by the local Legislature in 1908 required the secretary to publish an Official Gazette. No funds, however, were specifically allotted for that purpose. After the publication of a few numbers the expense of which was borne by funds appropriated for the general expenses of the office, the publication was, through lack of sufficient money, discontinued. Appreciating the necessity of such a government organ for keeping officials and the public informed, as well as of affording a permanent record of government activities, an allotment, under authority of the Olmsted Act, was made and the bimonthly publication of the Gazette was resumed by the issuance of a number for the months of January and February. Since then the publication has continued without interruption, and the Legislative Assembly of 1910 indicated its approval of the resumption by appropriating funds for its continuance during the fiscal year 1911.

Natives of Porto Rico or citizens of the United States leaving the island for foreign countries may, under the act of Congress approved June 12, 1902, obtain from the Governor passports to take with them as evidence of their right to American protection. These documents are prepared for the Governor's signature, countersigned, and recorded in the office of the secretary. During the year 141 such passports were issued.

In June the work of compiling a register was commenced, the expense of which will be covered by an allotment of \$2,000 made by the Governor. Three registers have been published, from time to time, when necessary, the last in 1905. This book is intended as a compilation of information of general and popular interest concerning Porto Rico, her government, agriculture, commerce, conditions, and other miscellaneous data, for distribution to the public. So many changes have taken place since the last publication that much of the information afforded by it is now obsolete, and a new edition is needed.

In accordance with the provisions of the Political Code, 41 United States patents and trade-marks and 16 domestic trade-marks were registered.

A list of the 22 foreign and 32 domestic corporations registered in the office of the secretary will be found in the attached statements, Nos. 1 and 2.

Expenditures for salaries in the office of the secretary for the fiscal year 1910 amounted to \$22,548.93, and for contingent expenses \$2,546.77, a total of \$25,095.70. To permit of the employment of additional clerks, in view of the increased amount of work assigned to this office, the total amount requested in the budget to cover the expenses for the fiscal year 1911 was \$26,520.

There has been maintained for some time under the office of the secretary an organization known as the bureau of printing and supply, supported by legislative appropriations, but no law had ever passed specifically authorizing its establishment or maintenance, or defining its functions. The bureau was ostensibly maintained for the service of all branches of the government, but its activities embraced only such business as the various officials of government departments were inclined to transact through it. As a result a large proportion of the supplies and material for official use was purchased outside the bureau and the business actually transacted by it as a purchasing agency hardly warranted the expense involved in its maintenance. A brief observation of this method of indiscriminate buying of government supplies made it apparent that economy and system demanded its centralization. Advantage was therefore taken of

the existing organization, through the issuance of an executive order dated December 27, 1909, providing that on and after that date all purchases of equipment and supplies required by the various branches of the government be made through the bureau of printing and supplies. The immediate effect of this order upon the bureau was greatly to increase the volume of the last six months' transactions. Its total business during the twelve months ended June 30, 1909, amounted to \$79,988.94, while the business transacted during the past twelve months is represented by receipts of the printing and supplies division of \$95,277.53 for printing and supplies, and of \$8,751.21 for transportation, a total of \$104,028.74. While the bureau was probably fully adapted to former conditions, the new order of things necessitated an increased plant, and material changes in organization and methods.

In the first place, instead of continuing to file orders for supplies purchased in the United States direct with dealers advantage was taken of the facilities afforded by the office of the insular purchasing agent of the Bureau of Insular Affairs in New York, and, by settling accounts through the Insular Bureau's disbursing agent in Washington it was possible not only to utilize the knowledge and experience of the purchasing agent in dealing with persons through whom goods were bought, but, by making purchases upon a cash basis, to obtain better terms.

The operations of the bureau were placed upon a commercial basis by the installation of a modern system of accounting, which affords details and accurate information and record of the activities of all departments of the bureau. The reorganization contemplated the operation of the bureau upon a self-supporting basis, expenses being met by means of a suitable percentage charge upon the value of services rendered or business transacted for other branches of the government; thus doing away with the necessity of legislative appropriation of funds for the bureau's maintenance.

Physical changes in the printing and supply department included an increase in the quarters occupied by the offices and the mechanical departments, as well as an increase in both the administrative and operative personnel. The printing plant was also furnished with a large book bindery, an additional linotype machine, and a large power paper cutter, while a commodious stock room was set aside for the storage of supplies.

In connection with the bureau of printing and supplies there was established, by order of February 1, 1910, a division of transportation. Owing to the lack of other adequate facilities the various departments of the government were obliged to furnish automobiles for the use of officials and employees traveling from place to place in the island in the discharge of their duties. These automobiles were maintained and operated by the respective departments by which used. The six cars thus employed represented an initial investment of about \$20,000. No central repair shop or garage was afforded, and their maintenance and repair generally received only such attention as was given them by their drivers. As a result the annual upkeep of some of the machines amounted to much more than their original cost. In pursuance of the order referred to these automobiles were placed under the control and care of the transportation division. A garage was furnished, and a thoroughly equipped repair shop, under the supervision of a competent machinist, was installed. Several old automobiles that had become so worn out as to make their further maintenance uneconomical were sold, and replaced by new cars, so that the division is now equipped with sufficient rolling stock to meet the needs of the service. Ample transportation is furnished to officials and employees of the government upon formal requisitions and a charge made therefor at a rate per kilometer intended to cover the cost of maintaining the service.

The present value of the plant of the bureau of printing and supplies is \$29,315.96 for the printing and supplies division and \$12,669.19 for the transportation division, a total of \$41,985.15, as against the inventory value on June 30, 1909, of \$27,161.74. The total resources of the bureau, in which is included the value of the equipment of the three divisions, resalable supplies on hand, accounts receivable, etc., on June 30 last, were \$120,567.15. The total liabilities on same date were \$56,052.70, which, deducted from the resources, leaves a balance of \$64,514.45. Included in the amount stated is a reimbursable advance of \$42,697.50 placed to the credit of the disbursing officer in the United States. Appropriations made by the insular government to the bureau during the year amounted to \$59,297.50 for the printing and supplies division, and \$17,000 for the transportation division. Of this, \$4,600 represented allotments, under the former system of maintenance, for salaries of the personnel, and \$2,500 for contingent expenses.

With these improvements the efficiency of the bureau has been greatly increased. The printing establishment is now one of the best equipped plants of its kind upon the island and the bureau is in a position to furnish supplies and printing to the various departments of the government at a very low cost.

In the development of this purchasing bureau unfair discrimination against local dealers has been guarded against. It has been the policy of the administration,

which is clearly defined in the executive order establishing the bureau, to allow dealers in the island to quote prices on supplies for the government, and all other considerations being equal to favor the local dealers. While the opportunity thus furnished the government for comparing prices has afforded it considerable protection, at the same time a large proportion of the business has gone to local merchants, especially to establish agencies of staple articles and lines of goods.

Sufficient time has not elapsed to afford a basis for determining the actual amount of money that is being saved the government by the new methods involved in this centralization, and it is doubtful if the records of transactions under former methods can be so consolidated as to afford a basis for comparison. Nevertheless results thus far attained, particularly by utilizing the offices of the purchasing agent in New York and the disbursing officer in Washington, are sufficient to convince anyone who has been in a position to make a general comparison that the change has resulted not only in great economy, but also in facilitating the acquisition of supplies and the settlement of accounts in a much more satisfactory manner.

Likewise the transportation service has been greatly improved. Formerly, when an automobile used by an official was not in running order, as was frequently the case, he was obliged to depend upon the generosity of another department, go without transportation, or rent a car from a private garage at considerable expense. The present supervision over automobiles and the repair shop prevents their improper use and enables their prompt repair in case of breakdown.

For further information as to the operations of the bureau for the fiscal year, 1910, attention is invited to the statements Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, herewith.

Respectfully,

M. DREW CARREL,
Acting Secretary of Porto Rico.

The GOVERNOR,
San Juan, P. R.

STATEMENT NO. 1.—*Domestic corporations registered in the office of the secretary during the fiscal year 1910.*

Name.	Principal purpose.	Paid-in capital.	Total authorized capital stock.
Benitez Sugar Co.....	Sugar.....	\$500,000	\$500,000
Inabona Indian Tincture Co.....	Patent medicines.....	2,000	60,000
Compañía Azucarera El Ejemplo.....	Sugar.....	1,000	350,000
Porto Rico Engineering and Construction Co.....	General construction.....	1,000	260,000
Cayey Sugar Co.....	Sugar.....	3,000	200,000
Central Oriente (Incorporated).....	do.....	1,100	325,000
The Palmarajo Fruit Growers (Incorporated).....	Fruit.....	1,000	25,000
Sooville, Mott & Co. (Incorporated).....	do.....	1,600	125,000
Marvin & Jones (Incorporated).....	Coffee and cattle.....	1,000	20,000
A. A. David (Limited).....	Shipping and general merchandise.....	1,500	200,000
The Ponce Sanitary Milk Co.....	Milk.....	5,000	100,000
Borinquen Sugar Co.....	Sugar.....	250,000	1,000,000
The Porto Rico Fruit Exchange.....	Porto Rican fruit.....	1,500	100,000
Sociedad Teatro de Guayama.....	Theatricals, etc.....	2,150	20,000
Antilles Navigation Co.....	General navigation business.....	1,000	50,000
S. Ramirez & Co.....	Commission, import and export business.....	30,000	100,000
Mayaguez Automobile and Transportation Co.....	Auto dealers and transportation.....	1,000	10,000
The Porto Rico Drug Co.....	Drugs and drug stores.....	55,000	100,000
The Porto Rico Investment Co.....	General investments.....	1,600	50,000
Borinquen Soap Co.....	Soap.....	4,500	21,000
Pellejas Sugar and Coffee Co.....	Sugar, molasses, rum, and coffee.....	5,600	189,000
Knickerbocker Fruit Co.....	Fruit.....	1,000	40,000
Mayaguez Dock and Shipping Co.....	Docking.....	2,500	75,000
The Porto Rico Review (Incorporated).....	Publishing.....	50,000	50,000
The Johnson Industrial Co.....	Wholesale and retail merchants.....	1,000	30,000
Camuy Sugar Co.....	Sugar.....	1,000	200,000
Central Vannina.....	do.....	165,000	375,000
Central Alianza.....	do.....	60,000	800,000
Utuaedo Sugar Co.....	do.....	163,000	300,000
San Sebastian Sugar Co.....	do.....	1,000	250,000
The Imperial Fruit Co.....	Fruit.....	1,200	50,000
West Indies Development Co.....	do.....	1,000	2,000
Total.....		1,317,250	5,608,000

STATEMENT NO. 2.—*Foreign corporations registered in the office of the secretary during the fiscal year 1910.*

Name.	Principal purpose.	Paid-in capital.	Total authorized capital stock.
The London Assurance Corporation (Federico Schomburg, San Juan, agent).	Insurance.....	\$2,181,306	\$4,362,612
The Laguna Fruit Co. (George W. Robinson, Rio Piedras, agent).	Fruit.....	25,000	30,000
Fortuna Estates (Julius Umbach, Ponce, agent).	Sugar.....	1,000	1,200,000
Central Fortuna (Julius Umbach, Ponce, agent).	do.....	3,000	450,000
Colonial Sugar Co. (Andrés B. Crocas, San Juan, agent).	do.....	3,000	600,000
Minute Tapioca Co. (Tom B. Matthews, Toa Baja, agent).	Raising and dealing in tapioca, spices, etc.	50,000	50,000
Fitzpatrick-Wenar Fruit and Land Co. (Joseph Wenar, Toa Alta, agent).	Fruit.....	48,660	200,000
Porto Rico Mercantile Co. (Waldemar Hopp, San Juan, agent).	Molasses.....	35,000	1,500,000
Montreal Trust Co. (J. R. Bruce, San Juan, agent).	Trust Company.....	500,000	1,000,000
Manton-Govern Co. (José R. F. Savage, San Juan, agent).	Cigars.....	25,000	75,000
The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada (Federico Schomberg, San Juan, agent).	Insurance.....	450,000	1,000,000
Plaza Fruit Co. (George L. Elkins, San Juan, agent).	Fruit.....	12,000	20,000
Hope Fruit Co. (Beriah A. Wall, Pueblo Viejo, agent).	do.....	5,000	5,000
Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Co. (O. M. Wood, Bayamon, agent).	Patent medicines.....	82,500	82,500
The Bayview Fruit Co. of Porto Rico (E. J. Garrett, Bayamon, agent).	Fruit.....	109,500	150,000
R. S. Hammond Fruit Co. (Pablo Vicenti, Ponce, agent).	do.....	30,000	30,000
The Graham & Granger Fruit Co. (Robert Graham, Pueblo Viejo, agent).	do.....	1,000	125,000
Pomelo Fruit Co. (Dean M. Barber, Bayamon, agent).	do.....	500	50,000
Import Packing Co. (Edward S. Paine, San Juan, agent).	Fruit canning and packing..	8,000	50,000
El Prospero Fruit Co. of Porto Rico (F. B. McLaughlin, Manati, agent).	Fruit.....	35,000	50,000
South Atlantic Fruit Co. (Emil Frehelt, Rio Piedras, agent).	do.....	30,000	30,000
The Paul Taylor Brown Co. (Harry A. C. Hines, Rio Piedras, agent).	Fruit canning and packing..	50,000	50,000
Total.....		3,695,466	11,110,112

STATEMENT NO. 3.—*Bureau of printing and supplies, resources and liabilities, June 30, 1910.*

RESOURCES.

Value of plant:

Printing presses and machinery.....	\$8,754.58
Linotype machines.....	7,798.16
Linotype metal.....	2,517.50
Linotype supplies.....	575.31
Type.....	7,584.21
Type cases and printing furniture.....	754.35
Office furniture, fixtures, etc.....	1,331.85
	\$29,315.96

Value of resalable supplies on hand:

Printing paper.....	8,775.30
Envelopes.....	2,340.22
Printing ink.....	660.50
Bookbinding material.....	1,312.54
Rubber-stamp outfit.....	144.98
Stationery and office supplies.....	10,723.21
Second-hand typewriters.....	345.00
Municipal forms.....	672.06
	24,974.11

Value of goods delivered on uncompleted requisitions and uncharged on June 30, 1910.....

4,987.49

Value of labor performed and material expended on jobs uncompleted and uncharged on June 30, 1910.....

5,330.84

Amount due for supplies furnished and work performed.....

15,510.74

Cash on hand.....

2,479.86

Cash in hands disbursing officer on June 30, 1910, per books of bureau.....

17,785.94

46,094.87

100,384.94

LIABILITIES.

Amount owed for supplies bought..... 6,961.09

Amount owed to Governor of Porto Rico..... 2,000.00

Insular revenues, advances to purchasing agent..... 42,697.50

Wages accrued, printing and supplies division..... 1,097.30

Wages accrued, New York offices..... 188.33

Amount owing to transportation division..... 911.48

53,855.70

Balance net investment..... 46,529.24

STATEMENT No. 4.—*Bureau of printing and supplies, receipts and expenditures, fiscal year 1910.*

RECEIPTS.

Carried over from previous fiscal year.....	\$1,067.03	
Salaries, chief and clerks.....	4,600.00	
July 27, 1909, as per transfer warrant No. 98, contingent expenses.....	1,000.00	
August 5, 1909, as per transfer warrant No. 121, contingent expenses.....	1,000.00	
January 20, 1910, as per transfer warrant No. 168 (of \$20,000), equipment.....	10,000.00	
February 18, 1910, as per transfer warrant No. 174, reimbursable advance.....	20,000.00	
April 26, 1910, as per transfer warrant No. 212, reimbursable advance.....	12,794.80	
July 17, 1910, as per transfer warrant No. 228, reimbursable advance.....	9,902.70	
By transfer, April 26, 1910, from automobile division, equipment.....	7,205.20	
June 11, 1910, as per transfer warrant No. 225, equipment.....	6,200.00	
		\$73,769.73
Receipts for work performed and supplies furnished.....	95,249.10	
Sundry receipts.....	28.43	
		95,277.53
Receipts.....		169,047.26

EXPENDITURES.

Resalable supplies purchased.....	109,967.93	
Accessions to plant:		
Printing presses and machinery.....	3,942.17	
Type.....	34.24	
Linotype machine.....	4,443.56	
Linotype metal.....	640.00	
Linotype supplies.....	386.71	
Office furniture.....	834.18	
		10,280.86
Salaries, chief and clerks.....	4,600.00	
Wages of printers, linotype operators, bookbinders, messengers, etc.....	18,528.44	
For general running expenses, as follows:		
Repairs to machinery.....	460.05	
Incidentals.....	639.77	
Freight and insurance on shipments from New York.....	2,526.29	
Light and power.....	935.37	
Drayage.....	641.50	
Postage.....	175.00	
Express.....	26.25	
		28,532.67
		148,781.46
Balance in hands of disbursing officer, A. T. Ruan, as per books in the bureau.....	17,785.94	
		166,567.40
Balance cash on hand.....	2,479.86	
		169,047.26

STATEMENT No. 5.—Bureau of printing and supplies, automobile division, resources and liabilities, June 30, 1910.**RESOURCES.**

Value of plant:	
Automobile No. 29.....	\$396. 00
Automobile No. 81.....	1, 000. 00
Automobile No. 286.....	2, 925. 79
Automobile No. 287.....	2, 970. 13
Automobile No. 312.....	2, 939. 78
Machinery and tools.....	2, 437. 49
	<u>\$12, 669. 19</u>
Value of resalable supplies on hand:	
Auto supplies.....	\$41. 22
Oils, etc.....	133. 41
Amount due for supplies and transportation furnished.....	3, 419. 87
Value of goods delivered on uncompleted requisitions and un-	
charged on June 30, 1910.....	348. 61
Due from printing and supplies division.....	911. 48
Cash.....	2, 358. 43
	<u>7, 513. 02</u>
	20, 182. 21

LIABILITIES.

Amount owed for supplies purchased.....	2, 131. 76
For wages accrued on June 30, 1910.....	65. 24
	<u>2, 197. 00</u>
Net investment.....	17, 985. 21

STATEMENT No. 6.—Bureau of printing and supplies, transportation division, receipts and expenditures, June 30, 1910.**RECEIPTS.**

Carried over from previous fiscal year.....	\$646. 91
Contingent expenses.....	500. 00
Reimbursable allotments.....	16, 200. 00
Transferred from the office of the commissioner of the interior for	
payment of chauffeur's salary.....	300. 00
For supplies and transportation furnished.....	7, 821. 48
Sundry receipts (sale of old tires).....	29. 73
For sale of three automobiles at auction.....	900. 00
	<u>\$26, 398. 12</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Resalable supplies purchased.....	8, 900. 72
Accessions to plant:	
Automobile tools and machinery.....	2, 809. 71
Automobile No. 286.....	3, 120. 84
Automobile No. 287.....	2, 075. 85
Automobile No. 312.....	2, 970. 72
	<u>11, 977. 12</u>
Current expenses:	
Repairs to machinery, etc.....	417. 46
Salaries and wages, chief mechanic and chauffeurs.....	2, 610. 00
General expense.....	74. 67
Express, freight, and insurance.....	59. 72
	<u>3, 161. 85</u>
Balance cash.....	2, 358. 43
	<u>26, 398. 12</u>

EXHIBIT D.—INSULAR POLICE.

STATEMENT NO. 1.—*Number of arrests made, sentences imposed, and acquittals during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.*

	Arrests.	Acquit- tals.	Sen- tences.
Murder.....	61	21	40
Attempted murder.....	34	9	25
Attempted suicide.....	2	1	1
Assault and battery.....	3,650	1,072	2,578
Robbery.....	12	3	9
Abduction.....	38	24	14
Seduction.....	131	104	27
Rape.....	13	9	4
Abandonment and neglect of children.....	37	21	16
Incest.....	2	2	.....
Crime against nature.....	60	13	47
Gambling.....	7,888	1,662	6,226
Arson.....	9	4	5
Burglary.....	211	58	153
Falsifications of documents.....	13	5	8
Counterfeiting.....	4	3	1
Grand larceny.....	87	30	57
Petit larceny.....	1,916	429	1,487
Cattle stealing.....	23	9	14
Abuse of confidence.....	476	116	360
Smuggling.....	16	1	15
Extortion.....	3	1	2
False representation.....	265	80	185
Fraudulent destruction of insured property.....	3	2	1
False weights and measures.....	91	40	51
Malignous injury.....	361	172	189
Carrying concealed weapons.....	2,397	313	2,084
Cruelty to animals.....	4,006	956	3,052
Disorderly conduct.....	10,731	3,015	7,716
Violation of municipal ordinances.....	14,250	3,639	10,611
Violation of sanitary laws.....	3,916	1,263	2,653
Violation of road laws.....	2,952	507	2,445
Crimes committed by and against the executive power.....	18	4	14
Prostitution.....	49	18	31
Requisitioned.....	190	5	185
Fugitives from justice.....	52	.....	52
Other offenses.....	1,693	596	1,098
Total.....	54,662	14,206	41,456

STATEMENT NO. 2.—*Amounts appropriated and expended for the maintenance of the insular police during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.*

	Original amount appropri- ated.	Transfers to.	Expended.	Transfers from.	Unex- pended balance.
Salaries.....	\$424,000	.....	\$383,841.98	\$39,125.75	\$1,032.27
Transportation.....	7,500	\$4,993.43	12,268.11	.....	225.32
Incidentals.....	7,500	15,675.00	11,264.88	10,547.17	1,362.95
Lighting.....	3,000	.....	2,525.89	400.00	74.11
Stabling, keeping, etc.....	4,800	3,475.00	8,165.30	.....	109.70
Rent of quarters.....	12,000	11.29	11,511.29	500.00	.....
Water.....	1,500	15.00	1,014.25	500.00	.75
Postage.....	1,700	.....	1,200.00	500.00	.....
Purchase of horses and bicycles.....	2,000	9,386.20	11,087.20	299.00	.....
Special and confidential services.....	.....	1,350.00	1,350.00	.....	.....
Total.....	464,000	34,905.92	444,228.90	51,871.92	2,805.10

SUMMARY.

Appropriation.....	\$464,000.00
Transfers to.....	34,905.92
	498,905.92
Expended.....	444,228.90
Transfers from.....	51,871.92
Unexpended balance.....	2,805.10
	498,905.92

STATEMENT No. 3.—*Strength and distribution of the force on June 30, 1910.*

Districts.	Class.	Chiefs.	Ser- geants.	Corpo- rals.	Guards- men.	Total.	Horses.
UNIFORMED FORCE.							
Adjuntas.....	7	1			4	5	2
Aguada.....	8			1	3	4	
Aguadilla.....	2	1		3	17	21	2
Agua Buenas.....	7	1			3	4	1
Albonito.....	7	1			5	6	
Añasco.....	7	1		1	8	10	2
Arecibo.....	2	1	1	1	16	19	4
Arroyo.....	8	1			8	9	2
Barranquitas.....	8	1			4	5	
Barros.....	7	1			2	3	
Bayamon.....	8	2	1	2	21	26	4
Cabo Rojo.....	6	1			7	8	2
Caguas.....	4	1		1	15	17	3
Camuy.....	8				3	3	
Carolina.....	5	1		1	5	7	2
Cayey.....	3	1		1	12	14	6
Ciales.....	7	1			5	6	2
Cidra.....	8	1			3	4	
Coamo.....	6	1			5	6	2
Coamo.....	7	1			3	4	
Coroico.....	7	1			4	5	
Coroico.....	8	1			3	4	2
Dorado.....	3	1		3	13	17	2
Fajardo.....	2	1	1	1	15	18	4
Guayama.....	7	1			4	5	
Guayanilla.....	8	1			4	5	1
Guabo.....	8	1			3	4	1
Hatillo.....	2	1		2	12	15	1
Humacao.....	8	1			3	4	
Isabela.....	3	1		1	13	15	2
Juana Diaz.....	7	1			8	9	1
Juncos.....	8	1			4	5	
Lajas.....	6	1		1	7	9	2
Lares.....	7	1			3	4	
Las Marias.....	8			1	5	6	2
Lolita.....	4	1		3	13	17	2
Manati.....	8	1			2	3	
Maricao.....	8	1			3	4	
Maunabo.....	1	1	2	2	32	37	4
Mayaguez.....	7	1			3	4	
Morovis.....	7	1			6	7	2
Naguabo.....	8	1			3	4	
Naranjito.....	7	1			6	7	2
Patillas.....	8	1			5	6	
Peñuelas.....	1	1	3	3	49	56	9
Ponce.....	8	1			3	4	
Quebradillas.....	8	1			2	3	
Rincon.....	7	1			6	7	1
Rio Grande.....	7	1			10	11	4
Rio Piedras.....	8	1			4	5	
Sabana Grande.....	7	1			6	7	2
Salinas.....	4	1	1		9	11	1
San German.....	6	1			6	7	2
Santa Ysabel.....	1	2	4	4	90	100	18
San Juan.....	8	1			4	5	2
San Lorenzo.....	7	1			3	4	
San Sebastian.....	7	1			3	4	2
Toa Alta.....	8	1			6	7	3
Toa Baja.....	8	1			4	5	2
Trujillo Alto.....	5	1		2	13	16	4
Utado.....	8	1			3	4	2
Vega Alta.....	7	1			4	5	1
Vega Baja.....	5	1		1	10	12	
Vieques.....	7	1			7	8	
Yabucoa.....	4	1	1	1	13	16	3
Yauco.....							
Total.....		64	14	36	578	692	119
DETECTIVE FORCE.							
Arecibo.....	2			1		1	
Aguadilla.....	2				2	2	
Bayamon.....	3				2	2	
Caguas.....	4				2	2	
Guayama.....	2				1	1	
Mayaguez.....	1				3	3	
Ponce.....	1		1		4	5	
San Juan.....	1	2		3	8	13	
Total.....		2	1	4	22	29	
Grand total.....		66	15	40	600	721	

Staff: Chief, assistant chief, inspector and adjutant, and inspector.

STATEMENT NO. 4.—*Length of continuous service of officers, noncommissioned officers, and guardsmen.*

	Year in which now serving.										Total	
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.	Tenth.		Eleventh.
Chief.....		1										1
Assistant chief.....		1										1
Inspectors.....	2											2
District chiefs.....				1	3	4	10	5	7	13	23	66
Sergeants.....			1	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	15
Corporals.....		2		2	4	5	4	8	5	6	3	40
Guardsmen.....	121	118	59	76	63	26	33	13	39	27	25	600
Total.....	123	122	60	82	72	38	49	27	52	47	53	725

CHANGES OCCURRING AMONG OFFICERS.

Resigned.....	3
Died.....	1
Reduced in rank.....	1
Dismissed.....	5

CHANGES OCCURRING AMONG ENLISTED MEN.

Dismissed guardsmen.....	41
Honorably discharged for various reasons:	
Sergeants.....	4
Corporals.....	20
Guardsmen.....	204
Total discharges.....	228
Reenlistments:	
Sergeants.....	3
Corporals.....	18
Guardsmen.....	170
Appointments, guardsmen.....	191
Total reenlistments and appointments.....	253

STATEMENT No. 5.

	Per annum.	Total.
TOTAL AUTHORIZED FORCE ON JULY 1, 1909.		
One chief of insular police.....		\$3,000
One assistant chief.....		2,400
Two inspectors.....	\$1,800	3,600
One chief of detectives.....		1,400
Two civilian clerks.....	1,200	2,400
Three first-class district chiefs.....	1,800	5,400
Four second-class district chiefs.....	1,700	6,800
Four third-class district chiefs.....	1,300	5,200
Four fourth-class district chiefs.....	1,200	4,800
Four fifth-class district chiefs.....	1,100	4,400
Four sixth-class district chiefs.....	1,000	4,000
Twenty seventh-class district chiefs.....	780	15,600
Twenty-three eighth-class district chiefs.....	750	17,250
Fifteen sergeants.....	700	10,500
Forty corporals.....	600	24,000
Seven hundred and sixteen guardsmen.....	408	282,128
		402,878
TOTAL AUTHORIZED FORCE ON JULY 1, 1910.		
One chief of insular police.....		\$3,500
One assistant chief.....		2,400
One chief bureau of information.....		2,400
One adjutant.....		2,000
One chief of detectives (fourth class D. C.).....		1,200
Nine civilian clerks.....		9,740
Three first-class district chiefs.....	1,800	5,400
Four second-class district chiefs.....	1,700	6,800
Four third class district chiefs.....	1,300	5,200
Four fourth-class district chiefs.....	1,200	4,800
Four fifth-class district chiefs.....	1,100	4,400
Four sixth-class district chiefs.....	1,000	4,000
Twenty seventh-class district chiefs.....	780	15,600
Twenty-three eighth-class district chiefs.....	750	17,250
Fifteen sergeants.....	700	10,500
Forty corporals.....	600	24,000
Six hundred guardsmen.....	408	244,800
		363,960

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
July 1, 1910.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the organic law of Porto Rico, I have the honor to transmit the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910:

The past year, whether considered from the standpoint of the treasury or that of general conditions and prospects, has been a most encouraging one. This condition is due to a number of causes: The clean-cut business methods of the present insular administration, the carrying out of the principles of conservation in their broad sense, whether applied to the natural resources of the island or its efficient administration, the bountiful crops, which have for the most part been sold at remunerative prices, and the freedom from calamity.

The amount of net income during each of the last four years, detailed by sources, is shown in the following table:

TABLE NO. 1.—*Actual net income of the insular government, by main categories, July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1910.*

Item.	Fiscal year—			
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Customs.....	\$1,138,555.61	\$979,990.43	\$903,386.35	\$879,362.43
Excise taxes.....	1,952,070.95	1,917,415.27	1,943,016.39	2,071,066.82
General property tax *.....	171,805.37	178,076.59	122,283.33	127,245.20
Inheritance tax.....	10,705.27	8,123.61	10,942.08	25,160.51
Three per cent tax on insurance premiums.....	13,272.61	14,555.11	15,218.11	17,334.53
Miscellaneous.....	251,831.97	273,380.24	285,265.49	337,063.43
Total.....	3,538,241.78	3,371,541.25	3,180,111.75	3,457,252.92
Repayments.....	210,235.21	183,257.54	250,837.89	280,636.95
Total, including repayments.....	3,748,526.99	3,554,798.79	3,430,999.64	3,737,889.87

* The insular government retained 15 per cent of the general property tax in 1907 and 1908 and only 10 per cent in 1909 and 1910.

A glance at this table will show that while the total net income was less in 1908 and 1909 than in the previous year, the income very nearly reached the high-water mark of 1907. It will also be noted that the income from every item except customs receipts has this year passed the high-water mark, which is an indication of healthy business conditions in Porto Rico.

In my report last year I drew attention to the fact that the only item of revenue which showed signs of a permanent decrease was customs receipts, but this year a slight increase is shown, which is partly due to changes in the tariff. Receipts from excise taxes show a handsome increase of \$128,050.43 over the year 1909, and an increase over the record figures of 1907 of \$118,995.87. This was partly due to greater efficiency in the revenue service and partly to greater business activity. The receipts from the 3 per cent tax on insurance premiums and miscellaneous items show healthy normal increases. Even the receipts from general property tax show a gain over last year, which is attributable to the fact that the tax has been more closely collected than ever before. This item of \$127,245.20 represents only 10 per cent of the total amount collected, the remaining 90 per cent being turned over to the municipalities and school boards according to law. The insular government derives very little benefit from this tax, as it pays all the expenses of assessment and collection.

Receipts and disbursements of the insular government will be found in Exhibit No. 3, hereto attached. This table is made up from the monthly accounts current of receipts and expenditures as rendered to the auditor of Porto Rico for the year. It shows the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, receipts from all sources, both ordinary and trust fund, including transfers, with a total including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year; then disbursements from ordinary and trust fund receipts, including transfers, with a total including the balance on hand at the end of the year. It is mainly interesting as showing the gross operations of the insular government for the year.

The balances on hand at the end of each fiscal year from June 30, 1907, to June 30, 1910, are shown in the following table:

TABLE NO. 2.—*Balances on hand, end of year, classified.*

Item.	Fiscal year—			
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Cash balance available for expenditures.....	\$1,009,173.35	\$1,072,326.39	\$526,182.52	\$711,022.37
Due from municipalities and school boards.....	203,964.91	455,557.95	596,591.88	529,403.37
Trust funds.....	1,421,240.21	930,366.04	3,172,679.92	2,918,025.84
Total.....	2,634,378.47	2,458,250.38	4,295,374.32	4,158,451.58

The net cash balance available for expenditures June 30, 1910, was \$711,022.37, and is larger by \$185,119.85 than the balance of June 30, 1909. This larger balance is due, first, to increased receipts and decreased expenditures by the departments of education, interior and the insular police, and secondly, to the fact that no large loans were made to municipalities and school boards. The amount due from municipalities and school boards has decreased from \$596,591.88 in 1909 to \$529,403.37 in 1910, by reason of repayments made by them to the insular government.

The principal item in the trust fund is the irrigation fund, which was opened with a balance of \$3,014,966.67, on February 9, 1909. Interest has been received, to June 30, 1910, from the banks with which the above balance was deposited, amounting to \$76,687.03, of which \$18,424.86 were deposited to the credit of the irrigation fund in June, 1910, and the remainder, \$58,242.17, will be transferred to the credit of the irrigation fund in July, as it had been covered into the insular treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The expenditures from this fund in 1909 amounted to \$129,998.61, and in 1910 to \$273,858.96, a total of \$403,857.57.

TABLE NO. 3.—*Public indebtedness of all kinds, insular government, municipalities, and school boards of Porto Rico, June 30, 1910.*

Item.	Insular government.	Special irrigation district.	Municipalities.	School boards.	Total.
Bonded indebtedness.....	\$350,000.00	\$3,000,000.00	\$1,100,000.00	.....	\$4,950,000.00
Less cash on hand in sinking and redemption funds.....	180,958.92	.....	628,206.47	.....	809,165.39
Net bonded indebtedness.....	669,041.08	3,000,000.00	471,793.53	.....	4,140,834.61
Floating and miscellaneous indebtedness.....	.....	.....	34,547.47	.....	34,547.47
Indebtedness to insular government and trust funds.....	.....	.....	390,569.56	\$189,835.69	580,405.25
Total.....	669,041.08	3,000,000.00	896,910.56	189,835.69	4,755,787.33
Less amount due insular government and trust funds by local governments.....	580,405.25	.....	.....	.....	580,405.25
Cash on hand available for expenditures.....	88,635.83	3,000,000.00	896,910.56	189,835.69	4,175,382.08
.....	711,022.37	.....	197,043.69	143,074.26	1,051,140.32

After reducing the actual debt of the insular government by the cash on hand in sinking and redemption funds and crediting the account by the amounts due from municipalities and school boards, there remains only the small amount of \$88,635.83; deduct this amount from the \$711,022.37, the cash on hand June 30, 1910, and it is seen that the insular government is, where all good financial concerns should be, with a handsome surplus on the right side of the ledger.

The tax now being imposed of one-tenth of 1 per cent to liquidate the road loan will not only give a sum sufficient to pay off the \$850,000, as shown in the table, but also pay off the bond issue of \$425,000 authorized by the last Legislative Assembly and leave a large surplus besides.

In regard to the \$3,000,000 indebtedness for irrigation purposes, attention is drawn to the fact that a special tax will be levied for the purpose of paying off this amount in the district that is to be benefited by the irrigation system. The present value of the lands and sugar factories in this district is not less than \$4,000,000, which on completion of the system will probably be at least \$8,000,000, so that while the insular government is responsible for this debt it is very probable that it will never be called upon to pay it.

TABLE No. 4.—*Custody of funds for the fiscal year 1910.*

American Colonial Bank, San Juan.....	\$682,341.54
Banco de Puerto Rico, San Juan.....	100,000.00
Banco Territorial y Agrícola, San Juan.....	15,000.00
First National Bank, San Juan.....	200,000.00
Royal Bank of Canada, San Juan.....	400,000.00
Union Bank of Halifax, San Juan.....	150,000.00
Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño, Ponce.....	50,000.00
J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York.....	1,500,000.00
National City Bank of New York, New York.....	531,966.67
Total.....	3,629,308.21

Table No. 4 shows the amounts of cash in the hands of the different depositories June 30, 1910. These deposits are protected by high-grade securities held as collateral and surety bonds. Regarding securities, the following rules have been laid down: United States Government bonds will be accepted at par, and those of the Porto Rico gold loan of 1909 will also be likewise accepted, as provided by law. New York City bonds will be accepted at 15 per cent margin in excess of amount of cash on deposit, and bonds which are a legal investment for New York and Massachusetts savings banks are accepted at 20 per cent margin in excess of the amount of cash on deposit. Three banks—the American Colonial, the First National, and the Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño—have given surety bonds to cover insular deposits with them. These surety bonds are further protected through requirements of a deposit with the surety companies by each of the banks of collateral to cover a large part of the amount of the bonds. The deposit with the Banco Territorial y Agrícola is protected by mortgage bonds of that bank in double the amount of their deposit. These bonds sell in the open market at a little above par. No industrial securities are accepted to protect deposits, all of which are subject to call by sight draft.

The insular depositories, except the American Colonial Bank, of San Juan, and the National City Bank of New York, pay 3 per cent interest on daily balances. The American Colonial Bank is the only depository on the island which carries an open account with the government. All accounts owed in the island are paid through this bank. Insular receipts are also paid into this bank, which has a number of agencies located in convenient parts of the island for that purpose. On an average I would say that there are about \$100,000 deposited in the different agencies, on which the bank is paying interest without receiving any benefit. Also, large collections made for the municipal governments and school boards are deposited too short a time for it to realize any benefit, as there is no demand for call money. In view of all these facts the American Colonial Bank pays 2 per cent.

In the case of the National City Bank of New York, the lower rate was given because all transfers of funds to the American Colonial Bank, as well as most New York payments, are made by drafts against the National City Bank.

Criticism has at times been heard that all of the funds of the insular government should be deposited in local banks on account of the supposed lack of cash in circulation in the island. I would be pleased to deposit all insular funds at present in the hands of depositories in the United States in the banks here in Porto Rico under

reasonable conditions as regards security and rate of interest. I presume it has not been to the interest of the banks to meet these conditions.

In Exhibit No. 8 will be found the receipts from miscellaneous sources in detail. I wish to make a few comparisons between the receipts under this heading for this year and the last, as this table is peculiarly indicative of business conditions. The interest on bank balances and on loans to municipalities and school boards in 1909 was \$76,363; in 1910, \$106,696.86. Licenses to automobile owners in 1909 amounted to \$1,730; in 1910, to \$2,565, an increase of 48 per cent. In 1909 franchises and royalties produced \$11,604.72; in 1910 they had increased to \$16,665.23. Under licenses to foreign corporations, receipts in 1909 were \$2,375, while in 1910 the amount derived from the same source was \$5,350, an increase of almost 100 per cent. All of this is indicative not only of local progress, but also of the fact that foreign business interests and foreign capital is being attracted to the island.

Corporation property tax remaining uncollected June 30, 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1910.

Pertaining to fiscal year.	Charge.	1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.	
		Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
1907.....	\$120,138.25	.....	0.	.....	0.	.....	0.	.....	0.
1908.....	182,753.30	.....	.....	\$2,112.66	1.2	\$1,762.28	1.	\$158.50	.06
1909.....	275,583.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,674.86	3.5	1,742.09	.6
1910.....	297,257.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,230.78	1.
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	2,112.66	.....	11,437.14	.....	5,131.37	.....
Percentage.....	.....	.....	0.	.....	.7	.....	2	.....	.6

The table shows the percentage of corporation property tax remaining uncollected June 30 for the past four fiscal years. It should be stated that of the amount (\$5,131.37) shown as pending collection June 30, 1910, \$3,464 is considered uncollectible at the present time. This sum results from two tax receipts amounting to \$2,400 assessed against a corporation which claims that the tax is illegal, and this case is in the courts; from two amounting to \$783.75, the corporations against which the assessment was made being in the hands of receivers; and from three amounting to \$280.25, assessed against foreign corporations no longer doing business in Porto Rico and with no tangible property to embargo for collection of the taxes. The balance, \$1,667.37, it is believed, can be collected.

TABLE No. 5.—Amounts collected and distributed by the treasurer on account of all taxes imposed on property, fiscal years 1909 and 1910, showing application of each tax and rate of assessment per \$100.

	Rate of assessment per \$100.	Fiscal year—	
		1909.	1910.
	<i>Cents.</i>		
Grand total.....	115 to 160	\$1,567,012.08	\$1,647,188.49
On account of insular government.....	20	242,037.12	252,435.34
For collection charges.....	10	122,283.33	127,245.20
For redemption of road bonds *.....	10	119,753.79	125,190.14
On account of municipalities.....	67.5 to 107.5	949,836.06	992,315.96
For general purposes.....	60.3	736,153.92	766,388.53
For construction and repair of roads.....	7.2	82,987.42	86,364.54
For redemption of municipal bonds *.....	20 to 40	130,694.72	139,562.89
On account of school boards.....	27.5 to 32.5	375,138.90	402,437.19
Regular school fund.....	22.5	270,619.04	282,238.97
Special school tax *.....	5 to 10	104,519.86	120,198.22

* Items marked thus are special or temporary taxes; all others are general taxes.

The collections on account of property taxes amounted to \$1,647,188.49, of which the insular government received \$252,435.34, the municipalities \$992,315.96, and the school boards \$402,437.19. Of the amount received by the insular government, \$127,245.20 went to the credit of insular revenues and \$125,190.14 to the road-bond redemption trust fund. All property is assessed and all property tax collected by the insular government, at a cost to the insular treasury of an amount about equal to that which it receives. All other property taxes are imposed by the local municipal councils within limits prescribed by a general insular law. Thus the assessment for the purpose of the general property tax may not exceed 90 cents per \$100, and of the total assessment at least 25 per cent must be devoted to schools and at least 8 per cent to roads, except in San Juan, where only 5 per cent must be so employed, while not more than 67 per cent may be devoted to general purposes. The municipal councils may increase the percentage going to schools and roads by decreasing the rate for general purposes, but in practice this is rarely done, no single case having occurred during the past year. The special school tax may be imposed by any municipal council on the recommendation of the local school board, but the rate of assessment for this purpose may not exceed 10 cents per \$100. During the year 62 municipalities levied a school tax at the rate of 10 cents per \$100, 2 at the rate of 5 cents, and 1 at the rate of 7.5 cents. Only 1 municipality of the 66 levied no special school tax. The municipal-bond redemption tax is also levied by the municipal councils of the cities having bonded indebtedness, but the rate is subject to the approval of the insular executive council. The present rate of this assessment is 40 cents in San Juan and Mayaguez and 20 cents in Ponce and Arecibo. The total tax rate is \$1.60 in San Juan and Mayaguez, \$1.40 in Ponce and Arecibo, \$1.20 in 58 other municipalities, \$1.175 in 1, \$1.15 in 2, and \$1.10 in 1. All real estate in a municipal district, whether located in the urban or rural section, is assessed at a uniform rate on actual valuation and pays the same rate of taxes, and personal property pays the same rate as real estate.

To obtain an index to every form of taxation employed in Porto Rico it is only necessary to add to the items given in the foregoing tables of the net income of the insular government and of total property-tax collections two local imposts levied by the municipal councils and collected by the municipal treasurers for general municipal purposes—the industrial and commercial license tax and the tax on the sale of meats—which produced total revenues amounting to \$182,810.59 and \$131,544.85, respectively, in the fiscal year just closed. The maximum rate that may be imposed on each specific kind of commercial activity is definitely fixed in the general municipal law, and the rates therein permitted are in no case excessive. The tax on the sale of fresh meats, which is in part a fee to cover the cost of inspection by the local health officers, may not exceed 25 cents for every 25 pounds of fresh meat of cattle offered for sale, 50 cents for every hog, and 25 cents for every head of sheep. This tax is generally imposed in full by the municipal councils. In the case of these special imposts, as well as in the matter of property taxation, the tax system now in force in Porto Rico follows carefully the two important principles of reserving for strictly local purposes the revenues derived from local taxation and of locating the powers to impose such taxation in the hands of the local municipal councils, with restrictions only as to maximum schedules.

Since the insular treasury department collects all revenues arising from property taxation, which is the only source of school-board income, and since, in addition to collecting property taxes for the municipalities, it also receives the annual liquidation reports rendered by the municipal comptrollers, I am able to present in the following table a complete statement of the income received by all branches of government in Porto Rico during the fiscal years 1909 and 1910.

TABLE NO. 6.—*Net income of insular government, municipalities, and school boards of Porto Rico, by main categories, fiscal years 1909 and 1910.*

	Fiscal year ending June 30—	
	1909.	1910.
Grand total.....	\$5,134,498.10	\$5,533,192.77
Insular government.....	3,430,999.64	3,737,889.87
Customs.....	803,386.35	879,362.43
Excise taxes.....	1,943,016.39	2,071,066.82
Property taxes.....	122,283.33	127,245.20
Inheritance tax.....	10,942.08	25,160.51
3 per cent tax on insurance premiums.....	15,218.11	17,334.53
Miscellaneous.....	285,265.49	337,083.43
Repayments.....	250,887.89	280,636.95
Municipalities.....	1,328,359.65	1,392,865.71
Property taxes.....	819,017.80	852,753.07
Tax on slaughter and sale of meat.....	125,034.50	131,544.85
Business licenses.....	163,347.38	182,810.59
Fines.....	19,090.92	16,480.80
Other.....	201,899.05	209,276.40
School boards, property taxes.....	375,138.90	402,437.19

Thus the insular government received during the fiscal year 1910 net income amounting to \$3,737,889.87, including repayments, against \$1,392,865.71 received by the municipalities and \$402,437.19 by the school boards, while, at the same time, since in Porto Rico the insular government performs several functions which in the United States are performed by counties or municipalities, it had to meet out of the insular or territorial revenues all or nearly all the expenditures produced by such costly items as police, judiciary, roads, and schools. There is no county system in Porto Rico, and the municipalities support no police force of any sort, provide for no judiciary except magistrates of the first instance, and are charged only with the care of rural roads lying within single municipal districts, the task of constructing and maintaining thoroughfares of communication between the numerous centers of population being one for which the insular government is left solely responsible. The income apportioned to the school boards suffices for such local expenses as rent of schoolhouses, hire of janitors, house rent of teachers, traveling expenses of supervisors, purchase of furniture, and the construction of school buildings in most municipalities, but the heavier expenditures fall on the insular government, as it pays all salaries of teachers and supervisors and furnishes text-books and school supplies.

Without customs and excise taxes the total net income of the insular government during the year would have been reduced from \$3,737,889.87 to the impossible figure of \$787,460.62. The total expenditures made in 1909 out of the revenues of the fiscal year 1910 amounted to \$3,526,071.58, of which \$466,666.06 went for police, \$420,934.57 for judiciary, \$603,772.06 for roads, and \$887,116.02 for education. It would appear from a careful consideration of the foregoing that if Porto Rico is ever to give up or be deprived of the income she now derives from customs and from excise taxes she must either force an increase in the production of other revenues which she now possesses, seek out entirely new forms of taxation, or do without police, judiciary, roads, and schools. Nothing would be accomplished by transferring to the insular government any of the revenues now going to the municipalities, as their present income is none too great to meet the current expenses of administration and necessary public services and to permit of healthy progress in the way of local public improvements, with the result that any assumption of their receipts by the insular government would have to be an assumption of their expenses as well. The total assessed value of property has increased from \$97,000,966 in the fiscal year 1902 to \$122,219,884 in the fiscal year 1910, an average increase of approximately \$3,000,000 a year; but the present valuation would have to be multiplied approximately by three before the receipts from the property tax would yield a surplus over and above present uses great enough to offset the amount now received from customs and excise taxes. The tax rate, as has already been noted, ranges from \$1.60 to \$1.10 per \$100 in the various municipal districts, exceeding \$1.20 in only 4 out of the 66 and exceeding \$1.40 in only 2, but it must be remembered that the effort is made to assess these rates on full valuation and that by far the greater part of our taxable wealth is in rural properties.

Our total wealth, according to the tax rolls, is approximately \$133,000,000, though careful students estimate that an amount of \$200,000,000 or \$67,000,000 more than the assessed value, for the most part intangible personal property, actually exists. On the basis of a population of 1,000,000 our per capita wealth does not exceed \$200, while the average wage paid for ordinary labor is about 50 or 60 cents a day. In fact, the present tax rates are, on the whole, none too low, and any attempt to multiply these rates by three or by any factor which would considerably increase the revenues derived from property taxation, would be disastrous. On the other hand, remote possibilities might lie in certain newer forms of taxation which have not yet been considered, such as a tax on the production of sugar and increases in the inheritance tax. In discussing the question it should be remembered that the per capita tax paid in Porto Rico is about one-third that paid in the United States, but the per capita wealth does not exceed one-half of one-third that of the United States.

The fiscal year just closed has been marked by great activity in tax collections and the result has been gratifying, as the following table will show:

TABLE No. 7.—General property tax of 1 per cent remaining uncollected June 30, 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1910.

Pertaining to fiscal year—	1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
1902.....	\$10,078.98	1.0	\$6,892.70	0.7	\$5,715.30	0.59	\$2,617.50	0.2
1903.....	12,275.52	1.3	6,531.32	.7	4,794.56	.5	1,549.53	.1
1904.....	19,134.46	2.0	10,042.79	1.6	7,098.77	.75	2,998.53	.3
1905.....	16,221.16	1.9	7,036.78	.8	4,770.94	.55	2,549.04	.3
1906.....	28,490.16	3.2	8,396.18	.9	4,806.05	.53	2,010.30	.2
1907.....	82,576.20	9.0	11,517.73	1.2	5,351.06	.58	2,239.34	.2
1908.....	.....	.....	36,907.51	3.9	6,473.85	.7	2,865.55	.3
1909.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,178.09	1.96	3,104.77	.3
1910.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,671.91	.8
Total.....	168,776.48	.....	87,325.01	.....	61,185.52	.....	27,604.07	.....
Percentage.....	.....	3.0	.....	1.3	.....	.82	.....	.8

Taxes assessed on corporations have always been omitted from this table, and I have followed the same rule in order to admit of a comparison with past years. The full assessment will be found in Exhibit No. 11 hereto attached.

Never before in the history of the island have current and delinquent taxes been so closely collected. Only 0.3 per cent remain outstanding as a total for the years since 1900–1901, and of this 0.3 per cent, which amounts to \$27,604.07, there is covered by property in litigation and therefore at present not collectible \$5,945.70, and the remainder is made up of about equal portions of the following classes:

- (a) Taxes assessed in error on property that never existed or property already taxed.
- (b) Taxes assessed on property that has since disappeared, and which are irrecoverable by reason of the insolvency of the taxpayer.
- (c) Taxes assessed on property the owners of which have been granted brief extensions of time in which to pay so as to avoid hardships.
- (d) Taxes assessed on property the owners of which refuse to pay, either because they are unable to do so or because they desire to perfect their title by letting it go to sale.

Classes (a) and (b) can only be disposed of by administrative or legislative action, which should be only after a thorough investigation. This work is now being pushed.

Class (c) can only be obtained through embargo and sale. The taxes embraced in this class are for the most part collectible, but this takes time.

To sum up, the work accomplished has been pushed to such an extent that by the end of the calendar year it is reasonable to hope there will not be one dollar of delinquent taxes on the books except those due on property in litigation or awaiting legislative action. Of the charges of the fiscal year just closed 0.8 per cent are delinquent. Of this amount about 0.1 per cent is in litigation and balance falls within the four classes above mentioned.

Though a force of only seven assessors was available during the past year, a complete revision of the property, both real and personal, was made in Caguas, Sabana Grande, Maunabo, Yabucoa, Adjuntas, and a great part of that in Bayamon and Arecibo in addition to that required by law. A complete revision of the island has not been

made since 1902-3, and then it was hastily and unsatisfactorily done. The last legislature authorized an increase of the force of assessors to fifteen. With this force it is hoped to revise the property of the island in from two to three years.

For the purpose of readjusting many vexatious questions and equalizing a hitherto generally ragged and unequal assessment, I have held conferences with representative men in most of the principal branches of business subject to taxation. The men called together by these conferences were broad-minded, capable business men, fully alive to the island's needs and rendered their opinions accordingly. The result of this work promises to be of great value. By thus taking advantage of the information gained from the representative men of each municipality it is hoped that the value of the property of the island can be standardized after proper differences have been allowed for and its correct value arrived at.

A special effort was made to close up the past year's business and have everything planned and ready to begin the new year at its inception. This has been successfully done. To accomplish it required great activity on the part of the office force and collectors, in fact this is the first time it has been accomplished. It is desired to secure as full a description of property as possible, but the means of establishing its location are very meager indeed and present a powerful argument in favor of a cadastral survey of the island.

In the next budget I shall ask for five additional assessors, two additional headquarter clerks, and more adequate furniture for the head office and collectors as well as an increase in the salaries of certain assessors and collectors whose duties and responsibilities have increased, and I feel that the resulting increase from hitherto untaxed property will more than justify the extra expense.

The center of gravity of the property of the island is shifting away from coffee and toward cane, so that a cyclone would do but little damage compared with what was done by the last one, because coffee, which suffers most, now represents but 6 per cent of the assessed value of the island and is about the only business still burdened with heavy mortgage.

I called attention in a former report to the importance of reforesting the strategic watersheds of the island to protect the soil and hold back the floods of water so as to make the flow in the streams that furnish water power and irrigation more uniform. Coffee trees and their accompanying shade trees could be advantageously grown on many of these slopes and would very well serve the purpose outlined above. To encourage this and to secure the use of the best and most suitable varieties the government should furnish gratis young plants from its nurseries to be established and see to it that they were of the most desirable varieties. This idea could not be intelligently carried out without the aid of a trained forester.

The difficulties to be overcome in making an accurate assessment are not generally understood. I have before me a deed covering a certain property which is described as follows: "One hundred cuerdas, more or less, in the barrio Mango, municipality of Bayamon, bounded on the north by lands of José Pérez, on the south by lands of Juan Rodríguez, on the east by lands of Pedro Peña and Jesús Peña, on the west by lands of Juan López." Attempted survey afterwards made of this particular place reads as follows:

"From a split of rock to the SE. of the property, which lies in the bed of a stream and borders on José Pérez and Juan Rodríguez and with this last-mentioned party NE. 20° six hundred and fifty meters to another rock in the river and following this upstream bordering on Pedro Peña and Jesús Peña to another rock, bordermark of the just-mentioned Pedro Peña and with him SE. for 80 meters to a stone, and from here with the same property owner bordering SE. 7° for 347 meters to a tabonuco tree, which is also a border point of Manuel Reyes and with him SE. 10° for 283 meters to a "jobo" tree, seventeen meters from a "guava" tree, in the same direction, and from this point and bordering with José Pérez to the point at which we began, the perimeter of which includes an area of 23 hectareas 31 area and 30 centiarea which correspond to 57.13 of another."

From which it is evident that there is no definite location of this piece of land. The quantity given is elastic. "More or less" may mean any number. The location is indefinite, the barrio lines are not fixed; even the municipal areas are uncertain and exist only in tradition. The surveyor has had no other starting point than a "split rock;" his other points are trees and rocks, and therefore this title, though duly registered, seems vulnerable to easy attack.

Under the present system it costs to record a piece of property for the first time about \$40, though it may not be worth that much, and as a result many transfers of small holdings are never registered. The assessor finds holdings which have been transferred four or five times that have never been registered. It would cost more than it is worth to do so. What is he to do? Subsequent transfer of land already registered, if worth less than \$1,000, would cost \$5 for notary and \$4.50 to record, and

necessitates about fifteen days. It costs to make, record, and cancel a mortgage about \$25, and takes from twenty to thirty days. Many of the small holdings are not now recorded, owing in most cases to the cost and complicated nature of the system. This is also unsatisfactory for purposes of taxation, on account of the difficulty of properly locating the land, because it impedes the recovery of taxes by judicial or administrative procedure when such becomes necessary.

All this could be corrected by the institution of a cadastral survey. The present unstable titles could be made valid, the fictitious ones could be wiped out, every property owner would know just what he had, and foreign capital, so timorous of weak titles, would have its confidence increased, to the island's benefit.

At the same time a soil survey should be made, which would be of inestimable value in assessing landed property and for agricultural purposes, and a system of cheap and effectual registration should be devised. Such a survey would cut down the present cost of tax assessments, would make a property owner's capital mobile and instantly available, and would obviate most of the large number of lawsuits which are bound to spring up under the present system just as soon as the present rising values of land reach sufficient height.

It is estimated that a survey of this kind would cost about 25 cents per acre. A bill to this effect was presented to the Legislature in 1905 and again in 1906, and I shall present a similar measure this coming session. In my judgment such land legislation as I have briefly outlined would be of first importance to the island and one by which practically all of its citizens would be benefited. To give confidence to those who may have defective titles the law should provide for easy and cheap perfection and registration of titles. Except in well-defined cases only a short time should be given in which to attack titles. I have not the space to describe the jumble into which land titles are getting. Something should be done effectually and at once.

The total receipts of the bureau of internal revenue from all sources were \$2,071,066.82 an increase of \$128,100.04 over the collections of the preceding year, at a total cost for collection of \$66,937.92, or 3.23 per cent. The increase in all branches of internal revenue may be attributed to the unprecedented prosperity enjoyed throughout the island and to the activity shown in the bureau. The staple products, especially sugar, have found a ready market in the United States at prices unheard of before, and the natural result has been to encourage activity along all other lines of business within the island, causing a corresponding increase in the revenues.

Distilled spirits.—By the term "distilled spirits," as employed herein is meant all alcohol manufactured in Porto Rico from the fermented mixture of molasses and water. These distilled spirits coming from the still at an average strength of 41° Cartier are not potable and must be elaborated and reduced in strength to make them fit for consumption as a beverage.

There were operated 15 distilleries releasing tax-paid alcohol in the amount of 3,485,280 liters, or an increase of 132,211 over the preceding year, when 17 registered distilleries were manufacturing. Exportations of distilled spirits amounted to 115,700 liters as compared with 106,768 for the year 1909.

The denatured alcohol industry, although not a revenue producer, requires supervision of both its manufacture and sale. There were in force during the past year 88 licenses for the sale of this commodity, and 91,005 liters of tax-free alcohol were released from distilleries for denaturing purposes.

Tax-paid alcohol is also used in the manufacture of bay rum and other aromatic compounds. At the close of the fiscal year there were 24 licensed perfumery manufacturers in Porto Rico, 4 of whom were manufacturing their preparations with the benefit of drawback.

Cigars and cigarettes.—The following comparative statement shows the number of cigars removed for domestic consumption and for export during the past four fiscal years:

Fiscal year.	Cigars manufactured and consumed.	Exported.	Total.
1907.....	74,698,430	132,669,823	207,368,253
1908.....	76,983,830	103,781,719	180,765,549
1909.....	84,933,260	140,302,271	225,235,531
1910.....	92,700,160	151,724,438	244,424,598

The consumption and exportation of cigarettes manufactured in the island during the last four years is shown as follows:

Fiscal year.	Consumption.	Export.	Total.
1907.....	347,722,000	10,460,000	358,182,000
1908.....	354,407,900	11,232,424	365,640,324
1909.....	365,525,500	11,244,500	376,770,000
1910.....	393,844,300	13,142,000	406,986,300

Not only are there more cigars manufactured now than ever before, but the quality of tobacco grown and used, the improved workmanship, careful, systematic sorting and packing of goods and up-to-date factory conditions have all done their part toward placing the Porto Rican cigars higher in favor both at home and abroad.

Importations.—Inasmuch as there is no beer or wine manufactured in Porto Rico, both articles being imported in large quantities from the United States and foreign countries, they alone go to make the subject of importations of vital importance. There were imported during the past year 1,295,989 liters of fermented malt liquors, paying internal-revenue taxes at the rate of 6 cents per liter, or a total of \$77,759.35, an increase of \$8,358.75 in this branch over receipts of the preceding year. Wines, paying revenue at the same rate as fermented malt liquors, were imported to the amount of 1,125,576 liters, giving a total revenue of \$67,534.57, an increase of \$14,433.16 over the fiscal year 1909.

The principal problem arising during the past year in connection with importations was that of the so-called "malt extracts." Manufacturers of this fermented malt liquor in the United States and dealers in Porto Rico maintained that in view of the fact that their product was a medicinal preparation it should pay tax at the rate of 5 per cent ad valorem and not as a fermented liquor at 6 cents per liter. The attorney-general on being consulted as to the proper classification, rendered an opinion to the effect that this liquor should be classified under section 73, paragraph 2 of the Compiled Revenue Laws, as beer or other similar fermented liquor, and assessed accordingly. Samples were also submitted to the department of health, charities, and correction for analysis, in order to determine whether they were true malt extracts or merely fermented liquors similar in their manufacture and alcoholic content to beer. In reporting the result of these analyses that department stated in substance that all the so-called malt extracts could only be considered as falling within the general category of beers or other similar fermented liquor and should therefore be taxed at the same rate as any other beer. This department has collected and continues to collect internal-revenue tax on these so-called malt extracts at the rate of 6 cents per liter.

License taxes.—The collections on account of license tax governing the manufacture and sale of taxable articles were \$221,223, divided as follows:

632 manufacturers.....	\$19,524
672 wholesale dealers.....	42,487
16,414 retail dealers.....	159,212
17,718 licenses in force.....	221,223

The increase in receipts for licenses was \$13,371.05, which speaks well for the general business conditions of the year.

Revenue agents.—In the report of this bureau for the year 1909, the responsibilities and general duties of the revenue agent were discussed at length and it is needless to cover that point at this time. A plea was made at that time, however, for better salaries for this public servant who devotes all his time to the service without regular hours of labor, and not knowing when some unforeseen occurrence may call him to the extreme limit of his district or even beyond it, and it is with pleasure that this report may be made the recorder of increases in salaries of these men. The total appropriation for salaries of revenue agents for the fiscal year 1909 covered the employment of 22 revenue agents with \$27,400, the lowest salary being \$1,000 per annum, while the appropriation for the fiscal year now beginning allows employment for 23 men and carries salaries to the amount of \$30,300, the lowest salary being \$1,200. This, however, is not enough to secure a permanent field force, and the minimum salary should be at least \$1,400, with a corresponding advance in the other grades. There should also be a still further increase in the number of agents to effectually supervise importations.

Penalties and prosecutions.—In any system requiring such strict and equal administration of law as that necessary in the bureau of internal revenue, controlling as it does the manufacture and sale of articles covered by nearly 18,000 licenses, there will

always be certain violations of laws and regulations, which although in themselves not malignant, would tend to greatly lessen the effective execution of said law, if not corrected and punished. Very often these infractions are committed through ignorance or carelessness, while others clearly show intent to defraud the revenues. During the past year there were 1,207 administrative penalties imposed in this department on licensed manufacturers, dealers, and others amounting to a total of \$4,053. There were 104 cases carried by this department to the courts for action and prosecution, resulting in 76 convictions. The administrative penalties imposed and prosecutions begun are gradually decreasing in number and show both better acquaintance with existing law and a diminishing tendency toward its violation. The following statement shows the number of administrative penalties imposed and prosecutions begun, with the number of convictions resulting therefrom, during the last three fiscal years:

Fiscal year.	Administrative cases.	Penalties.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
1908.....	1,474	\$8,618.41	149	101
1909.....	1,402	6,301.50	159	133
1910.....	1,207	4,053.00	104	76

The disbursements made through the paymaster are shown in Exhibit No. 17. The total of \$4,591,669.06 is a decrease of \$529,188.80 from the amount of last year's disbursements of \$5,120,857.86, due to decreased expenditures of \$58,989.22 in the department of education; \$239,081.59 in insular revenue and \$187,532.27 in trust funds of the department of the interior; \$33,087.40 in the insular police; and \$42,274.79 in the various other executive departments, this last due in great measure to the fact that this year no election expenses were incurred. On the other hand, the expenditures on account of the courts were \$10,607.39 greater than last year, and the office of health, charities, and correction showed an increase of \$21,159.08.

The expenses of the bureau of the paymaster, including salaries, amounted to approximately \$9,800, and represent one-fifth of 1 per cent of the total disbursements, which is below the average cost of making disbursements under state and municipal governments. During the year, Mr. Thomas L. Jett, who had been in charge of the office since its institution, resigned to accept a position with the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, and was succeeded by Mr. Charles F. Hill, the assistant paymaster.

A new style of check form was adopted which is believed to be an improvement over the one formerly in use, in that the fact that it is the official check of the insular government is made more prominent, and the arrangement of the spaces for the name of the payee and for the amount is more convenient. Several forgeries of indorsements on paymaster's checks were reported during the year, the depository assuming the loss in each instance.

The system of disbursements installed in accordance with the terms of the act of March 14, 1907, has now been in operation for a period of three years, and upon the whole has been attended with little friction. Sufficient time has now elapsed to judge of the merits and disadvantages of the system. Chief among the first stands the fact that the auditor, the officer selected to pass upon the propriety of a claim against the government, does so before the claim is paid. On the other hand, a large amount of routine disbursements, where all questions of the legality of the claims have already been passed upon by the auditor, could more expeditiously be disposed of directly by the paymaster, who would receive advance of funds within the limit of his bond and upon the rendition of his monthly account receive credit for his disbursements. Within this class of claims would naturally come the payment of salaries, which at the present time, in order to have the salary checks ready for distribution on the last day of the month, are audited and certified to the paymaster for payment as early as the 21st or 22d day of the month for which the full salary is to be paid, with the statement that "the services have been performed." The payment of these and other routine claims by the paymaster would also secure an additional examination beyond the single one now performed only in the auditor's office, and could not fail to be an aid to accuracy in the calculations as well as a safeguard against duplicate payments.

The system of making payments only by check has been continued and has abundantly justified its use. Besides the clear and convincing proof that claims so paid have been satisfied, it furnishes the most convenient and indisputable system of receipts. During the period it has been employed in the paymaster's office, involving

transactions averaging over \$5,000,000 annually, there has not been a single discrepancy either in the accounts with the depository or with the auditor.

In Exhibit No. 9 a consolidated report of financial institutions in Porto Rico at the close of business June 30, 1910, is presented. Some of the banks have about doubled their business in the past year, and all of them show large increases in their operations. An increase of 40 per cent in the total column, under the heading "Amount due depositors," is noted. The following statement of cash on hand in financial institutions at the close of business June 30, for each of the fiscal years shown, will give some idea of how the banks have grown: Cash on hand:

1906.....	\$2, 657, 894. 39
1907.....	2, 491, 396. 76
1908.....	2, 815, 341. 76
1909.....	4, 164, 801. 64
1910.....	5, 747, 265. 79

The amount of loans and discounts and the cash on hand show that there is a greater circulation and more money in the island than ever before. This fact, together with the confidence inspired by prosperity, has tended to decrease the rate of interest. A few years ago the average rate of interest on loans was from 10 to 12 per cent; at the present time the average rate is from 8 to 10 per cent. It is probable that during this coming year some loans will be made at even lower rates.

Banking capital.—Whenever there has been a scarcity of banking capital there has generally been a loud cry for more capital by doubtful legislative methods. This cry has been heard in Porto Rico. In my early manhood I became familiar with it in the Middle West. It is a social demand that can be satisfied if the people are frugal and use modern industrial and agricultural methods, and especially will this be true in a country with the natural advantages and character of administration of Porto Rico.

Exhibit No. 9 shows that the banking capital has been rapidly increasing. This increase comes from two sources—home industries and from outside of the island. I predict that this increase will be much augmented during the next few years, until there will be sufficient liquid capital at a moderate rate to supply all reasonable demands. Life and property are as secure here as in the States and the government is probably more efficiently and economically administered. Many plants have twelve months of favorable weather in which to grow. Then the esthetic and climatic phases of life will attract much money. Steam and electricity will soon be pulling the farm machinery on the larger plantations, and the value of the crops will be greatly increased by the use of scientific methods. Even the hurricane will do little damage to the ever-increasing crop of cane compared to that done to the relatively decreasing crop of coffee. There is no reasonable doubt but that if we maintain a sane financial system a little while longer capital can be commanded on about as favorable terms as it can for similar purposes in the great farming regions of the United States.

In addition to the banking business, as shown in Exhibit No. 9, attention is called to the fact that in Spanish times a large banking business was carried on by commercial firms, and this custom is still in vogue, and while it is not possible to secure data, it is known that these operations would swell the total transactions to a considerable extent.

There is no banking law in Porto Rico; this lack should be remedied. Under our present laws banks organized here and not under charters authorized outside of the island are, according to the opinion of the attorney-general, but partnerships with the liabilities of partnerships.

Under Spanish domination banks were formed in accordance with the provisions of the code of commerce, except banks of issue, which were authorized by royal decree. Under this code the books of the bank were kept in the manner prescribed for other commercial associations, while its by-laws and regulations varied only slightly from those of other joint stock companies. The liability of stockholders was limited to the shares held by them. Surplus and reserve funds were only created if so specified in the articles of the association, and there was no limit on loans in relation to liabilities.

Legislation since the American occupation has been confined to the manner of assessment of banks and a provision which imposes upon the treasurer of Porto Rico the duty of examining banks periodically, but no appropriation has ever been provided for the payment of a bank examiner.

As the treasurer is responsible for the examination of banks, the department should be provided with a competent bank examiner who could devote his entire attention to banks, surety, and insurance companies, and quasi public corporations as defined in section 354 of the political code.

Amendment to the law or addition to the law regarding insurance companies in Porto Rico and doing business here is necessary. At present there is no specific protection to the public in so far as contracts with insurance companies are concerned.

A law similar to those in force in Massachusetts or Connecticut should be enacted. This protection of the public could be secured by requiring all insurance companies doing business in Porto Rico, or who may hereafter do business here, to deposit with the treasurer thereof such securities or surety bonds as may be required by law. In addition to this all insurance companies now doing business or which may hereafter do business in Porto Rico, in case of contest with the holder of any bond, policy, or certificate of insurance or surety of any description, over any claim for loss or damage arising under such bond, policy, or certificate, should be legally bound to agree to deposit with the treasurer of Porto Rico an amount in current funds or marketable securities to cover such liability in full, to be held until and subject to the termination of the controversy; and this agreement should continue in force as long as any liability remained outstanding against the company in Porto Rico.

The definition of resident agent should be more clearly defined, and also what constitutes doing business in Porto Rico. The law should also include accident and employers' liability companies, clearly specifying what taxes on premiums collected they should pay. Reference to partnerships and individuals engaged in insurance business should be made in the law in order that the law apply to them as well as to companies, corporations, and associations.

It is provided in the general political code that the authorized standards of weights and measures shall be kept in the office of the treasurer of Porto Rico, and that the treasurer shall make such inspections of weights and measures used as he may deem advisable. The penal code provides proper penalties for the use of false weights and measures. In my report last year attention was called to the fact that through lack of appropriation no funds were available for the purchase of standards and for the employment of an inspector. This year I am gratified to state that funds were provided for the purchase of standards, by aid of the Governor. These standards, rigidly tested by the Bureau of Standards and Measures of the United States, will be used and inspections made where possible by the general employees of this department and other branches of the insular government until the legislature appropriates funds for the employment of a regular inspector.

The resources, condition, and activities of the 66 municipal governments of Porto Rico are shown in Exhibits 19 to 25, prepared by the bureau of municipal finance of this department. The first five of these exhibits aim to record and classify the gross receipts, net income, and total expenditures realized during the past year by all the municipalities taken together. The sixth gives the receipts and payments made on account of water-supply systems. The last shows the gross financial transactions of each municipality during the same period and its condition on June 30, 1910, with respect to cash on hand and outstanding indebtedness.

The combined gross receipts amounted to \$1,587,223.92, of which \$1,306,501.17 pertained to ordinary funds, \$86,364.54 to road funds, \$154,502.52 to bond redemption trust funds, and \$39,855.69 to other trust funds constituted from the proceeds of loans. The total figure is somewhat less than the total gross receipts of the previous year, which amounted to \$1,633,247.25, the decrease being wholly due to the reduced amount received from loans contracted. Only \$39,855.69 were received from this source in 1909-10 against \$173,902.39 in 1908-9, and only two new loans, aggregating \$7,500, were contracted during the year. Actual net income, on the other hand, which amounted to \$1,392,865.71, shows an increase of \$64,506.06 over the figures of the previous year. All the more important items of income contributed something to this increase, though more than half of it was produced by the property tax alone. A general revision of property assessment, which is already under way at the time of writing, should meet in part the constant complaint of the municipal officials that the municipal income is wholly insufficient, since the municipalities receive for general municipal purposes 67.5 per cent of the general property tax. Each further revision, for the revisions are now to be made annually or biennially, should also add something to the municipal receipts from this source, as, given the prosperous times we have recently experienced, certain forms of real property are bound gradually to increase in value from year to year, and certain forms of personal property in amount, especially if the proper legislation can be had with regard to the taxation of the latter. Little, however, can be expected in the same direction from other items of general revenue.

The most important of these, after the property tax, are the business licenses and the tax on fresh meat to cover the cost of its inspection, and both are now producing, except in a few municipalities, fully as much as is really desirable. Commercial revenues, on the other hand, are possible of immediate increase in two main directions—by the leasing or gradual sale of a large amount of urban property which, in the case of many of the municipalities, is now occupied without consideration by virtue of grants or permits to build dating many years back, and by the construction of public-service plants which would yield income as well as cater to the public convenience.

such as waterworks, electric-light plants (where water power is available), and, especially, municipal markets. Municipal markets of the type appropriate to the municipalities of Porto Rico produce a handsome revenue with no expense for administration except the salaries of janitors and collectors and repairs, while they are subject only to the slight depreciation which is undergone by an ordinary concrete-block building. The income from municipal waterworks and electric-light plants is, of course, more apparent than real when all proper items of expense, including replacements, are taken into consideration, but these enterprises can be run at a small profit if properly administered. Whether we shall be content to wait until property taxation, through gradual increase of values, becomes a satisfactory basis of municipal income, or whether, even if we are not content, we shall have to manage under the present conditions until that time arrives, for the lack of any desirable new source of revenue, the experience of the next few years will more definitely settle.

Although the police force and the more important roads are maintained by the insular government, while education is cared for by the insular government in conjunction with the school boards, the fact remains that during the fiscal year just closed we received as net income only \$1,392,865.71, to be distributed among 66 municipalities and to attend to the other local needs of more than 1,000,000 people, while out of this total, \$576,587.52, or 41.5 per cent, went to the four cities of San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, and Arecibo. The situation is, indeed, an interesting one, and the lesson of the figures is both clear-cut and double-edged; that not only must opportunities for increasing the municipal revenues be improved as they may arise, but also that every possible effort must be directed toward the conservation of these revenues through their wise expenditure.

The total expenditures of the municipalities during the fiscal year 1910 amounted to \$1,468,058.64. Payments for general expenses were \$1,066,146.57, or 72.62 per cent of the total expenditures; for interest, \$78,539.80, or 5.37 per cent; for outlays, \$181,482.33, or 12.35 per cent; and on account of debt, \$141,889.94, or 9.66 per cent. The percentage distribution of the main items of expense, using the classifications of the United States Census Bureau, was as follows: General government, 20.79 per cent of the total expenditures; protection of life and property, 1.18 per cent; health conservation and sanitation, 8.91 per cent; highways, 15.42 per cent; charities and corrections, 19.67 per cent; education, 0.88 per cent; recreation, 1.02 per cent; miscellaneous, 0.25 per cent, and expenses of public service enterprises, 4.5 per cent. It has already been noted that the schools here are maintained by the insular government and the school boards, and the police department wholly by the insular government, which accounts partly for the low percentages appearing under the heads of education and protection of life and property. The municipal expenditures under the former head are almost negligible, and under the latter pertain solely to the maintenance of fire departments. To the total expenditure of \$17,299.89 under this head, only 9 municipalities contributed amounts in excess of \$100, while only 4 of this number, the 4 large cities, with a combined annual expenditure of \$15,829.65, supported even tolerable departments. In no case is a paid body of men maintained who devote their entire time to the service, the system used being an elaboration of the call plan. The fact that fire is never employed for heating and only temporary fires for cooking makes the danger of conflagration, even in the urban sections, much less than in the cities and towns of the United States. For health conservation and sanitation there was expended a total of \$130,853.92, or 8.91 per cent of the total expenditures, and for charities and corrections, \$288,783.89, or 19.67 per cent, the latter being the greatest single item of expense with the exception of that under the heading "general government."

The Olmsted bill, which passed the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress, contained a provision that 15 per cent of the proceeds of the general property tax not retained by the insular government should be covered into a special fund to be administered by the insular government for an insular health service to take the place of the municipal health departments. During the fiscal year the total proceeds of the general property tax, exclusive of the 10 per cent retained by the insular government to cover collection charges, amounted to \$1,134,992.04, a part of which was of course received by the school boards and not by the municipalities proper. The total municipal expenditures for the various services which pertain to health conservation and sanitation according to the classifications used in the latest bulletin of the United States Census Bureau, amounted to 11.53 per cent of the above-mentioned figure, and the total expenditures for the services classed as charities and correction, which include the maintenance expense of hospitals and about one-half the salaries of the municipal physicians known as health officers, amounted to 25.44 per cent of the same; the total expenditures for both health and charities amounting to 36.97 per cent of the revenues mentioned in the Olmsted bill.

The table given in Exhibit No. 23 shows the percentage distribution of certain of the more important subheads of municipal expense, as well as the main heads which have been treated above, and some of these secondary items seem worthy of brief comment. For sewers and sewage disposal there were expended only \$3,469.70, or 0.24 per cent of the total expenditures, and this amount pertains exclusively to the city of San Juan. Only one other municipality, Arecibo, has anything like a complete sewer system. For the street sprinkling there was expended only \$5,166.07, or 0.35 per cent of the total expenditures. Of this amount, \$3,648.17 were expended by San Juan and Ponce, and the balance by six other towns. Though in certain seasons of the year the task of sprinkling our city and village streets is performed by the elements, at other seasons the assistance of man is badly needed. The expenditure for the maintenance of street-lighting systems, amounting to \$98,853.07, or 6.74 per cent of the total payments, is more encouraging although not wholly satisfactory. Of the total amount, \$52,333.34 went for electric lighting in San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez; \$21,338.83 for electric lighting in 10 other towns, and the balance, \$25,181, for kerosene and gasoline lighting in the barrios of several of the above and in the remaining 52 municipalities. Arecibo operates a municipal electric-light plant.

The greatest problem now facing the municipalities, however, is suggested by a consideration of the expenditures for the maintenance of rural and vicinal roads, which amounted to \$62,166.06, or 4.23 per cent of the total expenditures. Adding to the above the payments made for outlays and on account of debts contracted for road construction, the sum is brought up to \$83,991.27, or only 5.7 per cent of the total expenditures, while the total payments for streets, sidewalks, and plazas, including maintenance, outlays, and debt, amounted to 7.24 per cent.

That the development of rural and vicinal road systems is immensely more vital to the life of the municipalities and of the island in general than the improvement of the streets and plazas, however much these urban thoroughfares may need attention, is a fact which does not require discussion. Though possessing a form of municipal government, no one of the 66 local divisions known as municipalities, except San Juan and Ponce, is a city in the proper sense of the term. All, with the two exceptions noted, are rather extensive agricultural districts governed by and supporting a settlement of greater or less importance at the commercial or geographical center. The insular government has assumed the task of providing and maintaining the main thoroughfares of travel from town to town out of its general revenues, but more it can hardly do unless new and unexpected sources of income are discovered and the problem of connecting the interior agricultural sections with the nearest insular road seems to be one which must be met by the local governments out of the revenues produced by local taxation. The law sets apart 8 per cent of the proceeds of the general property tax, exclusive of the amount received by the insular government, as a special fund to be used solely for the maintenance and construction of rural and vicinal roads. In 1909-10 the income of this fund amounted to \$86,364.54, or 6.2 per cent, of the total net income of the year. It should no longer be assumed by the municipal governments that the percentage used as a basis in constituting the road fund represents either the importance of the service to the public interests or justice to the rural taxpayer whose inaccessible property pays a tax equal in rate to that levied in the urban sections. It must also be stated that municipal road work in the past has often been as unsatisfactory in quality as in amount, mainly because of the want of planning and of technical direction, since only four of the local governments are able to support engineers. The law provides that any work of road construction or repair requiring the expenditure of more than \$200 shall be directed and inspected by the insular department of the interior. This law has, however, been generally evaded in the past, partly from the desire of the local governments to manage their funds without intervention and partly because the department of the interior has never been properly equipped to handle each case of municipal road work with thoroughness and dispatch. Steps have now been taken, however, which should make possible the complete enforcement of both the letter and the spirit of the law.

Other interesting conditions are pictured in the figures showing the expenditures for various charitable services. The most important items presented are outdoor poor relief, with \$60,992.01, or 4.15 per cent of the total expenditures; medicines, with \$56,025.68, or 3.82 per cent; and hospitals and relief stations, with \$117,364.83, or 8 per cent. The figures for the last-named service include the salaries of only 12 physicians and do not include the cost of medicines, but otherwise they represent the total hospital expenditure of 66 local governments in a country where not more than half a dozen private hospitals exist and where a large percentage of the population must be cared for in charity wards when sick. Not more than a dozen municipalities have hospitals in the real sense of the word, and of this number only two have equipment of the first class. Eleven of the towns make no expenditure for either hospitals or relief stations. The item outdoor poor relief plus the item medicines represents

the approximate cost of the service of visiting and prescribing for the sick poor performed by the municipal physicians and of furnishing the medicines required in their treatment. Although the figures given under medicines include the cost of those used in the hospitals, the amount so consumed is comparatively insignificant. The figure for salaries under outdoor poor relief represents about one-half the total salaries paid to municipal physicians with the exception of the 12 who are charged to hospitals, the remaining half of these salaries being charged to health supervision and inspection. The other expenditures recorded under outdoor poor relief are for the temporary support of the sick poor in their homes. It might have been desirable to charge the traveling expenses of the municipal physicians to this item as well, but the amount is not large and it proved impossible to separate it from the general traveling expenses. The sum of \$117,017.69 represents a reasonable approximation of the total cost of this unusual service—salaries, aid, and medicines included—and amounts to 7.97 per cent of the total expenditures of the year.

Although it is one of the peculiar conditions of the country that a numerically large class exists which requires such aid from the local governments, the total given above would still suggest that medical treatment and medicines are in some cases being furnished free to persons who could afford to pay. Measures are about to be taken by the central government looking to the investigation of this matter and to checking any abuse that may be found to exist. One hundred physicians, out of a total of some 237 practicing on the island, appeared on the pay rolls of the 66 municipalities during the fiscal year just closed, with salaries aggregating \$100,720.12, there being employed in the hospitals 12, and 88 in the combined service of health and sanitary inspection and treating the sick poor. San Juan had 9, Ponce 8, Mayaguez and Yauco 4 each, five other municipalities 3 each, nine municipalities 2 each, forty municipalities 1 each, while the remaining 4 physicians served in eight municipalities. It would really seem that a much better health and sanitation service could be developed without the employment of additional physicians, and, if Congress does not at its next session provide such a health department for the island as was contemplated in the Olmsted bill, measures should be taken by the insular government for the centralization and better organization of this important work.

A brief statement is presented below of the outlays realized by the municipalities during the fiscal year.

Outlays of municipalities.

Furniture and office equipment.....	\$4, 131. 16
Municipal buildings, including hospitals.....	43, 432. 31
Fire apparatus.....	1, 472. 01
Street-cleaning equipment.....	2, 161. 25
Streets, sidewalks, and plazas.....	35, 180. 79
Street-sprinkling equipment.....	893. 18
Street-lighting equipment.....	2, 109. 85
Vicinal and rural roads.....	11, 786. 90
Hospital and relief-station equipment.....	3, 854. 03
Library books and equipment.....	260. 04
Musical instruments.....	1, 262. 18
Baths and bath houses.....	1, 698. 57
Public-service enterprises.....	66, 880. 94
Other.....	6, 359. 12
Total.....	181, 482. 33

Care has been exercised in separating these outlays from the expenses of administration, and it is believed that the figures closely approximate the actual cost of permanent material acquired during the year and permanent construction realized. The total of \$181,482.33, which, as has been noted above, represents 12.35 per cent of the total expenditures of the year, seems to be an excellent showing considering the fact that the total expenditures realized from loan funds amounted only to \$43,831.08 and that the largest items appearing in the table, municipal buildings and public-service enterprises, are items of outlay more properly realized by the contracting of loans than from ordinary revenues. Of the total of \$43,432.31 given for municipal buildings, \$23,095.94 pertains to hospitals, \$10,609.76 to city halls, \$3,720.82 to jails, and \$1,005.79 to other buildings. The most substantial items under the total of \$35,180.79 given for streets, sidewalks, and plazas are \$5,295.71 in Arecibo and \$3,793.42 in Manati. In both of these municipalities the streets of the urban section are being reconstructed of concrete and this material has so far appeared to give complete satisfaction. The distribution of the outlays for public-service enterprises, as well as their other general operations, is shown in the table which follows:

Receipts and payments on account of public-service enterprises maintained by municipalities, fiscal year 1910.

	Receipts.	Payments.		
		For expenses.	For outlays.	On account of debt.
Water-supply systems.....	\$105,765.20	\$34,559.42	\$23,225.96	\$10,472.76
Electric-light systems.....	6,246.49	3,891.99	732.82	
Markets.....	22,294.08	4,361.10	36,531.97	
Slaughterhouses.....	3,148.01	2,402.14	4,529.97	428.47
Meat shops.....	2,588.80	2,897.72	1,051.82	5.00
Animal pounds.....	7,871.13	1,442.04	84.05	8.00
Cemeteries.....	5,681.45	15,543.25	724.35	489.50
Theaters.....	2,918.00	530.01		
Other.....	48.02	267.28		
Total.....	156,561.18	65,894.95	66,890.94	11,403.73

This table is not meant to be a financial statement of these enterprises in an accounting sense, but is rather given as a general indication of the extent to which they are being engaged in by the local governments of Porto Rico. Cash receipts and payments only have been recorded and no attempt has been made to credit the various enterprises with services performed for the local governments without cash payments, such as furnishing water for public buildings, for the fire department, and for street sprinkling, or to determine the values of the respective plants for the purpose of a depreciation charge. In the case of the water-supply systems, however, a part of the city engineer's salary has been charged in each case to the enterprise. The total receipts were \$156,561.18, of which water-supply systems contributed \$105,765.20 and markets \$22,294.08. The total payments for expenses were \$65,894.95, for outlays \$66,890.94, and on account of debt \$11,403.73, the debts representing in almost every case outlays made in previous years.

The gross payments and receipts for water-supply systems detailed by municipalities will be found in Exhibit No. 24. A reference to this table shows that improvements have recently been made to the plants of San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, and Arecibo; that the plants of Caguas, Cayey, Utuado, and Yabucoa have recently been completed and that plans are being drawn for plants and other preparations made in Adjuntas, Bayamon, and Manati. Yauco and Humacao have petitions for loans for the same purpose now pending before the Executive Council. The only municipal electric-lighting plant in the island was operated by Arecibo at an expense of \$3,891.99 for the year, including three-tenths of the salary of the city engineer. The cash receipts amounted to \$6,246.49, and it is estimated that the cost of the public lighting furnished would be not less than \$6,000, if purchased from a private corporation. It should be the policy of the Executive Council to approve loans for electric-lighting plants in cases where the conditions are specially favorable. Operations of 9 municipalities are included in the figures given under municipal markets, though only 4 of these have market buildings, San Juan 2, and Ponce, Mayaguez, and Lares 1 each. Excellent buildings are under construction in Guayama, San German, and Cabo Rojo, and several petitions for loans to make possible the construction of others are also pending before the Executive Council. In the case of all the other lines of municipal activity mentioned in the table, the question of the revenue to be derived is distinctly secondary to the purpose of serving some special public convenience, and there is some doubt as to whether they should have been classed as public-service enterprises.

It has already been noted that the total municipal receipts from the proceeds of loans amounted only to \$39,855.69 during the year, a consequence of the policy which the insular government has been forced to adopt with regard to insular advances. In the period from July 2, 1904, to June 27, 1908, 92 different advances of insular funds were made to municipalities, aggregating \$747,524.91, payable with interest at 3 per cent in terms of from two to ten years by means of retentions made by the treasurer from property-tax collections. During the fiscal year 1909 only two such advances were made, aggregating \$52,300, and during the fiscal year 1910 two more, aggregating \$7,500, and making the grand total \$807,324.91, of which \$210,867.49 had been applied to the payment of floating obligations contracted during the Spanish sovereignty and during the early years of the American system, while \$627,989.12 had been applied to the construction of public improvements. During the same period loans were made to the school boards aggregating \$267,344.38. Total advances amounting to \$1,074,669.29

had thus been made to the various local governments up to June 30, 1910. Of this sum \$544,665.92 had already been repaid and \$530,003.37 were still outstanding. The system of insular loans was peculiarly adapted to the needs of the local governments and productive of excellent results, but the practice of advancing its own funds for a term of years is one which, for obvious reasons, no government could prolong indefinitely, and attention has therefore been turned toward working out some method of meeting the demands of the municipalities and school boards, the burden of which need not be borne directly by the insular government.

By act No. 11 of the last Legislative Assembly, approved March 9, 1910, the Executive Council is authorized to prescribe rates of interest and form of contracts to be used in future loans to the municipalities and school boards and in the refunding of existing loans, and to sell, assign, or pledge such evidences of indebtedness as it may determine to require from the local governments in support of these loans, for the purpose of establishing a permanent revolving fund for future loans. At first some difficulties were thought to exist in the form of the law, but it is now believed that these have been surmounted and that a number of loans under the new system will be authorized within a short time. The best feature of the old system of insular advances will be retained, in that all payments of principal and interest on account of the evidences of indebtedness to be issued will be made to the holders thereof by the treasurer out of deductions from property-tax collections pertaining to the borrowing municipality or school board.

The outstanding indebtedness of each municipality on June 30, 1910, together with the cash balance on hand, is shown in Exhibit No. 25. The grand total for all the municipalities amounted to \$896,910.56, of which \$2,465.29 is classified as floating and \$25,671.42 as current indebtedness; the balance consists of indebtedness to the insular government and trust funds in the amount of \$390,569.56 and other forms of fixed obligations, including net bonded indebtedness, in the amount of \$478,204.29. The small amount of floating indebtedness presents a gratifying contrast to the figure of \$501,128.15, which represents the amount of this class of obligations with which the municipalities were burdened at the close of the fiscal year 1901, and shows that the municipal financial system has undergone a complete reform. The figures appearing in the column of current indebtedness represent, in part, deficits occurring during the year in appropriations for current expenses and in part final payments on contracts for public works which were entered into with the understanding that part payment should be made in the next year's budget. With only one exception, the incoming budgets, which have been examined by this department, carry appropriations for the payment of all the obligations classed as current. The amounts appearing as indebtedness to the insular government contain certain obligations owed to insular trust funds which are not given in Exhibit No. 18 covering the insular loans to municipalities. The sum of the figures given as the net bonded indebtedness of Arecibo, Mayaguez, Ponce, and San Juan is \$471,793.53, and represents the total of the bonds outstanding, or \$1,100,000, less the total cash on hand in redemption funds, or \$628,206.47. Of the latter, \$499,461.10 are in sinking funds proper, deposited with the legally designated sinking-fund depositories and secured by collateral approved by the Executive Council, while the remainder, amounting to \$128,745.37, and representing surpluses of the bond-redemption tax, is deposited with strong banks and also secured. It is certain that the experience had with the proceeds of these loans, out of which the sum of \$199,363.92 belonging to Mayaguez, Ponce, and San Juan was involved in the assignment of J. M. Ceballos & Co., of New York, and is still pending liquidation, will not be repeated with the redemption fund. All these bonds were issued under date of January 1, 1902, and are redeemable in ten and payable in twenty years. The ten-year period will expire January 1, 1912, and it is expected that at least two-thirds of each issue will be immediately redeemed.

The total indebtedness of all the municipalities, considering the gross bonded indebtedness rather than the figures given as net, amounted to only 1.25 per cent of the total assessed valuation of property within the municipal districts, according to the tax rolls corrected up to January 1, 1910. In only three of the municipalities did the indebtedness amount to more than 2 per cent of the assessed valuation—San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez—the figures being 3.38, 2.09, and 4.2 per cent, respectively, again counting in the total outstanding bonded indebtedness. Fourteen of the municipalities had no debts of any description which this department was able to discover.

The bureau of municipal finance of the treasury department is the survival and the outgrowth of a certain form of supervision exercised over municipal financial matters under the Spanish sovereignty by the governor-general's office and the provincial deputation, and of the confusion existing in municipal affairs at the beginning of American civil government, when a trained body of clerks was required to secure and digest information to be used as a basis for new municipal legislation and for the

development of an appropriate municipal financial system. Its present functions include the examination of municipal budgets and of periodical reports from the municipal treasurers and comptrollers, the interpretation of the regulations governing municipal accounting enacted by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the treasurer by authority of the municipal law, the furnishing of information to the Executive Council to be used as a basis for the consideration of proposed municipal loans and, by designation of the Governor, one of its employees is charged with making such investigations into the administration and financial operations of the municipalities as are made the province of the Governor by section 92 of the municipal law.

Naturally the combination of such functions in a single organization gives that organization a wide knowledge on municipal matters and makes its advice on various phases of administration frequently sought by the municipalities themselves. I believe that an excellent opportunity is presented for extending the functions of this bureau into something resembling those of the executive force of the English local-government board, the final determining power in the various cases which might be investigated and reported on to remain where it is now lodged by law, with the Executive Council in the matter of loans, with the department of the interior in the matter of certain public works and with the Governor, who is authorized to remove any municipal official for cause and to appoint certain others, in all other matters. The main equipment essential to such an extension as I have outlined, which should be one of policy rather than of status and whose force should consist in the power of knowledge, would be an engineer, a health and sanitary officer and another field examiner. The combination of such new equipment with the knowledge already possessed by the bureau of municipal finance as to the resources and financial condition of each of the municipalities is especially necessary for the proper study of the various petitions for loans now pending before the Executive Council or about to be presented, as it is believed that fully three-fourths of the local governments will almost immediately attempt to borrow money under the new law discussed above. Other problems awaiting the study of a reorganized municipal bureau are the municipal police ordinances, which exist in such confusing variety that their proper enforcement by the insular police department is almost impossible, the standardization of appropriate types of hospitals, streets, and roads so that plans and estimates could be furnished the smaller municipalities almost without cost, and the eternal problem of the conservation of the municipal income which has been touched upon in several of the pages of this report and whose solution lies only in placing certain of the municipal services and activities in the hands of experts or subjecting these services to their immediate and thorough inspection. While it is certain that at least the most difficult works of engineering and construction should be directly performed by the insular department of the interior on behalf of and at the expense of the municipalities and that any changes introduced into the municipal health organizations should be made in a manner satisfactory to the insular department of health, the work of determining how far any municipality can afford to go in either of these directions and what improvements can or can not be made without prejudice to other things of greater importance should be the province of a specially equipped bureau in touch at once with every phase of the municipal activity and economic foundation and with the various branches of the central government.

Whatever success has been attained in administering the treasury department the past year has been due largely to the character of its personnel, to whom I desire to express my sincere appreciation.

Respectfully,

SAM'L D. GROMER,
Treasurer of Porto Rico.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

Balance on hand, classified, June 30, 1910.

Insular funds:

Cash balance available for expenditures.....	\$711,022.37
Due from municipalities and school boards.....	529,403.37

Total, insular funds..... \$1,240,425.74

Trust funds:

Irrigation fund.....	2,629,533.96
Tax collections for distribution to municipalities and school boards.....	15,248.85
Insular bond redemption tax (sinking fund and interest).....	180,958.92
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits.....	92,284.11

Total, trust funds..... 2,918,025.84

Total..... 4,158,451.58

EXHIBIT No. 2.

Custody of funds.

American Colonial Bank, San Juan.....	\$682,341.54
Banco de Puerto Rico, San Juan.....	100,000.00
Banco Territorial y Agrícola, San Juan.....	15,000.00
First National Bank, San Juan.....	200,000.00
Royal Bank of Canada, San Juan.....	400,000.00
Union Bank of Halifax, San Juan.....	150,000.00
Credito y Ahorro Ponceño, Ponce.....	50,000.00
J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York.....	1,500,000.00
National City Bank of New York, New York.....	531,966.67

Total..... 3,629,308.21

EXHIBIT No. 3.

Receipts and disbursements of the insular government.

Balance on hand at beginning of period July 1, 1909.....	\$3, 698, 805. 99
Receipts, ordinary:	
Customs.....	\$879, 362. 43
Internal revenue.....	2, 223, 472. 52
Miscellaneous.....	348, 432. 19
Repayments.....	286, 053. 45
Transfers, trust funds to insular revenues.....	7, 247. 95
Total.....	3, 744, 568. 54
Receipts, trust funds.....	1, 651, 398. 79
Total receipts, ordinary and trust fund.....	5, 395, 967. 33
Total, including balance on hand beginning of period.....	9, 094, 773. 32
Disbursements:	
From ordinary receipts.....	3, 559, 940. 69
From trust-fund receipts.....	1, 898, 276. 47
Transfers, trust funds to insular revenues.....	7, 247. 95
Total disbursements.....	5, 465, 465. 11
Balance on hand at end of period.....	3, 629, 308. 21
Total.....	9, 094, 773. 32

EXHIBIT No. 4.

Actual net income of the insular government.

Customs.....	\$879, 362. 43
Excise taxes.....	2, 071, 066. 82
General property tax.....	127, 245. 20
Inheritance tax.....	25, 160. 51
Three per cent tax on insurance premiums.....	17, 334. 53
Miscellaneous.....	337, 083. 43
Total.....	3, 457, 252. 92
Repayments.....	280, 636. 95
Total, including repayments.....	3, 737, 889. 87

EXHIBIT No. 5.

Excise stamp sales detailed by sources, Schedule A—Excise proper.

Distilled spirits.....	\$920, 124. 22
Beer.....	77, 759. 35
Wine.....	67, 534. 57
Champagne.....	1, 980. 45
Total liquors.....	147, 274. 37
Cigarettes.....	433, 228. 75
Cigars and manufactured tobacco.....	185, 400. 33
Total tobacco.....	618, 629. 08
Playing cards.....	1, 653. 78
Medical preparations and perfumery.....	19, 793. 49
Arms and ammunition.....	6, 261. 99
Matches.....	31, 483. 55
Total miscellaneous.....	59, 192. 81
Grand total.....	1, 745, 220. 48

EXHIBIT No. 6.

Excise stamp sales detailed by sources, Schedule B—License taxes.

Manufacturers:	
Distillers.....	\$1, 625. 00
Rectifiers.....	15, 500. 00
Manufacturers of stills.....	10. 00
Manufacturers of cigars and cigarettes.....	2, 303. 00
Manufacturers of perfumery.....	86. 00
Total, manufacturers.....	19, 524. 00
Wholesale dealers:	
Distilled spirits.....	20, 611. 00
Beer and wine.....	10, 404. 00
Cigars and cigarettes.....	7, 356. 00
Arms and ammunition.....	192. 00
Perfumery.....	3, 924. 00
Total, wholesale dealers.....	42, 487. 00
Retail dealers:	
Distilled spirits, beer, and wine.....	94, 896. 50
Cigars and cigarettes.....	56, 280. 50
Arms and ammunition.....	1, 400. 00
Perfumery.....	6, 635. 00
Total, retail dealers.....	159, 212. 00
Grand total.....	221, 223. 00

EXHIBIT No. 7.

Excise stamp sales detailed by sources, Schedule C—Documentary.

Notarial instruments.....	\$31,058.60
Tax certificates.....	1,690.50
Registrars of property.....	67,573.62
Sale of blank books.....	240.52
Administrative fines.....	3,941.42
Sale of law pamphlets.....	13.95
Miscellaneous.....	104.72
Total.....	104,623.33

EXHIBIT No. 8.

Miscellaneous receipts detailed.

Insular telegraph.....	\$57,924.51
Harbor and dock fees.....	36,320.35
Interest on bank balances and on loans to municipalities and school boards.....	106,696.86
Franchises and royalties.....	16,655.23
Licenses to foreign corporations.....	5,350.00
Licenses to automobiles.....	2,565.00
Administrative fines and sales of confiscated goods.....	68.60
Judicial fees and fines.....	85,472.82
Rental of government property.....	14,846.42
Sale of government property and convict labor.....	1,151.45
Rental on mines.....	2,014.19
Fees for the examination of notaries, etc.....	791.50
Pay patients, insane asylum.....	5,416.50
Other sources.....	1,810.00
Total.....	337,083.43

EXHIBIT No. 9.

Consolidated report of financial institutions at the close of business June 30, 1910.

	RESOURCES.								LIABILITIES.			
	Banco de Puerto Rico.	Banco Territorial y Agrícola.	American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico.	First National Bank of Porto Rico.	Credito y Ahorro Ponceño.	Caja de Economías y Prestamos San German.	Banco Popular San Juan.	Union Bank of Halifax.	Royal Bank of Canada.	Total.		
Bonds.....	\$153,000.00	\$343,900.00	\$1,498,238.77	\$100,000.00	\$102,217.80					\$2,197,358.57		
Stock investments.....	300,000.00	275,215.00	142,395.36	140,678.00						282,070.36		
Amount due by stockholders.....	543,187.10	154,300.00	799,057.53	19,900.00	287,349.05	\$103,912.02	\$68,110.90	\$281,454.06	\$308,971.36	2,164,980.95		
Amount loaned on collaterals.....	799,037.30	716,732.66	599,798.38	64,264.76	15,884.08	\$103,912.02	79,174.00	399,176.33	483,700.87	3,433,971.36		
Amount loaned on personal securities.....	283,618.95	716,102.39	149,190.02			2,866.25				1,289,455.69		
Overdrafts.....			2,681.10	125.20				12,635.87	2,194.60	17,588.77		
Due from banks, institutions, and private firms.....	444,081.03	311,511.45	513,994.69	189,260.11	431,716.01	74,136.75	47,397.36	7,498.51	269,717.69	2,239,345.40		
Real estate:												
Owned.....	40,000.00	70,000.00	26,526.30		49,866.10	375.28	173.04			186,890.70		
By foreclosure.....	11,101.98	156,973.54			2,608.39	748.97				168,080.83		
Furniture and fixtures.....	7,241.20	2,968.97	12,217.08	850.00	1,388.47	472.88		514.77		26,528.06		
Taxes.....	5,635.95		235.00	1,116.51	6,597.92	1,419.24	278.08			8,835.81		
Expense account.....	27,380.83	16,574.64	16,574.64	2,792.16			2,110.93	4,508.50	1,006.39	62,315.61		
Cash on hand:												
Bills—legal-tender notes.....	439,739.00	499,103.00	400,112.00	28,055.00	206,604.00	17,736.00	1,824.00	399,354.00	262,498.00	2,254,851.00		
Bills—Spanish bank notes.....	34,553.00	2,665.00	1,365.00	855.00	70.00	2,605.00	4,415.00	1,040.00	135.00	40,693.00		
Gold coin.....	82,287.50	38,625.00	87,588.66	950.00	15,705.00	600.00		1,942.62	6,190.23	220,289.00		
Silver dollars.....	63,608.00	4,750.00	9,000.00	356.00	590.00	500.00	160.00	2,260.00	1,000.00	82,214.00		
Silver (fractional coin).....	6,764.52	1,403.11	31,106.69	280.37	39,905.42	7,616.52	128.69	4,961.98	1,089.50	93,237.70		
Cash items, checks on other banks.....	222,867.21	183,670.08	494,159.50	14,279.44	10,629.87	64,530.15		128,554.58	40,501.20	1,111,192.39		
Assets not included in above heads.....	53,605.95	112,103.69	51,279.77	12,343.00	86,600.00	1,628.95	1,152.00			288,718.36		
Total.....	3,497,788.52	3,558,438.89	4,825,402.39	546,112.55	1,197,572.11	270,250.99	189,414.40	1,243,896.48	1,387,004.83	16,094,831.16		
Authorized capital stock.....	750,000.00	697,900.00	400,000.00	100,000.00	130,000.00	45,630.00	18,000.00			1,495,530.00		
Capital stock paid in.....										638,000.00		
Bank building rents.....										1,960.06		
Surplus fund.....	250,000.00		310,000.00	17,500.00	60,000.00	6,400.32	4,529.63			648,429.94		
Provisional reserve.....	4,107.37				8,000.00					12,107.37		
Amount due depositors.....	1,806,965.23	1,977,301.07	3,819,508.90	318,392.19	785,288.02	209,594.78	160,467.88	735,939.07	1,274,881.40	11,051,853.54		
Notes issued.....	560,000.00		166,762.38					46,968.25	81,559.08	560,000.00		
Amount due other banks.....										294,289.61		

Dividends unpaid.....	6,635.26	1,930.48	102,003.53	5,995.45	.....	166.66	132.07	.....	.....	8,964.47
Undivided profits.....	2,208.43	51,417.59	.....	.....	.....	2,420.13	5,015.66	.....	.....	109,060.83
Commission account.....	1,948.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,075.90
Interest account.....	56,074.16	.....	25,803.59	5,574.91	16,123.35	5,989.33	6,709.92	1,137.27	.....	124,028.12
Exchange account.....	6,325.08	.....	2,326.04	.....	3,496.49	.....	.....	25,228.92	10,523.94	12,612.41
Bills payable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,007.24	.....	.....	451.34	40.46	80,007.24
Interest accrued.....	7,728.65	7,824.25	.....	.....	9,476.25	.....	.....	2,143.45	.....	27,170.60
Mortgage bonds issued.....	50,000.00	822,015.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	872,015.50
Other liabilities not included in above heads.....	4,077.60	.....	.....	98,650.00	112,210.76	49.77	3,509.26	432,013.13	.....	650,515.57
Total.....	3,497,788.62	3,538,438.89	4,825,402.39	546,112.55	1,197,572.11	270,250.99	188,414.40	1,243,896.43	1,367,004.83	16,694,881.16

EXHIBIT No. 10.

Transactions in the calendar year 1909, by insurance companies.

A. FIRE INSURANCE.

Name of company.	Fire insurance written.	Gross premiums thereon.	Losses paid in 1909.	Losses incurred in 1909.
Liverpool, London and Globe.....	\$993,510.00	\$6,629.09	.....	.....
Palatine.....	773,600.00	5,395.06	.....	.....
Royal (Limited).....	3,033,346.00	16,657.95	\$3,104.94	\$3,104.94
Commercial Union Assurance.....	1,626,528.69	12,874.65	717.61	717.61
North British and Mercantile.....	8,883,709.96	38,463.17	13,498.97	13,498.97
Hamburg-Bremen Fire.....	4,027,027.19	15,882.70	10,218.04	10,218.04
Oachen-Munich Fire.....	2,839,823.19	13,570.19	14,386.76	14,386.76
Northern Assurance Co.....	3,195,783.00	14,861.32	.....	.....
Feuer Assecurans von Hamburg.....	965,705.00	8,618.71	700.00	700.00
Western Assurance.....	1,413,099.80	11,423.54	806.00	806.00
Guardian Assurance.....	1,513,093.00	12,460.19	140.00	140.00
Lancashire (Royal).....	1,067,020.00	7,496.54	995.00	995.00
Magdeburg.....	1,606,998.25	12,825.88	8,586.62	8,586.62
Prussian National.....	1,612,921.00	11,657.31	7,972.11	7,972.11
North German.....	2,527,577.20	19,957.06	15,853.23	15,853.23
Norwich Union Society.....	3,531,283.65	28,670.98	15,247.00	20,747.00
British American Assurance.....	491,281.25	3,723.94	.....	.....
La Baloise.....	2,091,066.03	7,728.33	3,367.56	3,367.56
L' Union de Paris.....	582,055.00	4,865.67	1,060.00	1,060.00
London Assurance Corporation.....	221,165.00	2,034.48	.....	.....
Total.....	42,996,593.21	255,796.78	96,643.84	102,143.84

B. MARINE INSURANCE.

International Lloyd.....	\$711,030.80	\$2,734.99	\$247.60	\$340.40
British and Foreign.....	3,850,677.37	8,700.75	947.34	947.34
Mannheim.....	2,085,789.00	6,225.39	1,946.64	1,946.64
North German.....	1,631,132.76	5,384.44	2,039.68	2,039.68
Indemnity Mutual.....	238,210.00	1,152.68	.....	.....
German Lloyd.....	311,767.75	1,226.58	100.00	100.00
Agrippina.....	132,979.00	692.32	480.38	480.38
Total.....	8,961,586.68	26,117.15	5,761.59	5,854.39

C. LIFE INSURANCE.

Name of company.	Policies in force Dec. 31, 1909.		Policies written, revived, etc., in 1909.	Discontinued by death, lapse, surrender, maturity, etc., in 1909.	Policies in force Dec. 31, 1909.	Annuities in force, annual payments.
	Number.	Amount.				
New York Life.....	1,501	\$2,322,639.00	\$173,088.00	\$238,325.00	\$2,257,402.00	\$700.00
Sun Life Assurance.....	723	1,615,134.00	255,000.00	147,006.00	1,723,127.00	.....
Manufacturers Life.....	197	418,500.00	127,000.00	24,000.00	531,500.00	737.66
The Mutual Life.....	122	216,863.00	256.00	8,762.00	206,367.00	.....
Total.....	2,543	4,573,136.00	555,344.00	418,093.00	4,720,386.00	1,437.66

Transactions in the calendar year 1909 by surety companies.

D. GUARANTY INSURANCE.

Name of company.	Bonds written.	Gross premiums thereon.	Losses paid in 1909.	Losses incurred in 1909.
American Surety Co. of New York.....	\$1,784,500.00	\$7,247.17	\$584.24	\$584.24
Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland.....	1,979,280.00	9,415.12	2,697.26	2,697.26
National Surety Co.....	320,726.00	2,059.56	156.97	156.97
Total.....	4,084,506.00	18,721.85	3,438.47	3,438.47

EXHIBIT No. 11.

Total assessed value of real and personal property, by municipalities, for fiscal years 1910 and 1911.

Municipality.	1910.	1911.	Municipality.	1910.	1911.
Adjuntas.....	\$1,214,712	\$1,292,466	Loiza.....	\$1,602,010	\$2,079,224
Aguada.....	982,092	1,018,743	Manati.....	3,204,169	3,386,109
Aguadilla.....	985,781	1,078,062	Maricao.....	1,030,665	1,048,250
Aguas Buenas.....	371,309	358,603	Maunabo.....	487,284	552,861
Albionito.....	774,224	765,152	Mayaguez.....	5,366,398	5,336,862
Añasco.....	1,272,206	1,316,408	Moca.....	454,774	460,318
Arecibo.....	4,820,875	5,651,358	Morovis.....	487,530	497,403
Arroyo.....	938,112	1,038,198	Naguabo.....	1,658,898	1,603,741
Barranquitas.....	353,445	358,619	Naranjito.....	241,295	240,104
Barros.....	546,069	545,940	Patillas.....	934,744	939,320
Bayamon.....	2,624,029	3,048,759	Penuelas.....	718,712	739,052
Cabo Rojo.....	1,403,804	1,453,732	Ponce.....	11,849,088	11,719,447
Caguas.....	3,013,490	3,171,920	Quebradillas.....	318,772	328,519
Camuy.....	652,648	685,162	Rincon.....	324,214	321,203
Carolina.....	1,643,772	1,674,590	Rio Grande.....	1,160,562	1,149,684
Cayey.....	1,396,810	1,411,477	Rio Piedras.....	2,588,729	2,747,703
Ciales.....	987,040	980,016	Sabana Grande.....	467,563	519,558
Cidra.....	477,030	486,217	Salinas.....	2,457,887	2,547,987
Coamo.....	1,252,739	1,253,385	San German.....	1,653,515	1,661,632
Comerio.....	866,022	918,123	San Juan.....	19,438,339	23,628,248
Corozal.....	375,352	375,194	San Lorenzo.....	583,281	706,703
Culebra.....	126,913	130,469	San Sebastian.....	997,897	999,406
Dorado.....	638,172	666,581	Santa Isabel.....	1,907,069	2,144,541
Fajardo.....	3,723,177	4,821,954	Toa Alta.....	403,209	421,678
Guayama.....	2,691,026	2,809,525	Toa Baja.....	961,694	1,078,455
Guayanilla.....	917,108	1,058,036	Trujillo Alto.....	518,896	512,222
Gurabo.....	962,613	1,027,086	Utua.....	2,283,657	2,326,990
Hatillo.....	750,804	756,946	Vega Alta.....	680,807	689,358
Humacao.....	2,909,162	3,858,487	Vega Baja.....	982,237	1,030,760
Isabela.....	667,709	662,219	Vieques.....	1,964,895	2,396,184
Juana Diaz.....	2,727,037	2,819,247	Yabucoa.....	1,569,834	1,884,506
Juncos.....	1,339,046	1,905,741	Yauco.....	4,802,855	4,748,006
Lajas.....	1,215,985	1,213,374			
Lares.....	1,456,001	1,466,852			
Las Marias.....	1,107,423	1,291,866			
			Total.....	122,316,396	133,817,931

• Corrected to December 31, 1909.

EXHIBIT No. 11-A.

Assessed value of property, fiscal years ending June 30, 1902-1911.

Fiscal year.	Assessed value.	Fiscal year.	Assessed value.
1902.....	\$97,000,966	1907.....	\$99,549,290
1903.....	93,870,957	1908.....	108,407,794
1904.....	94,246,645	1909.....	117,587,873
1905.....	89,916,858	1910.....	122,219,884
1906.....	94,048,066	1911.....	133,817,931

EXHIBIT

Total assessed value of real property, by munic

[Corrected to

Municipality.	Urban.			Rural.					
	Lots.	Improvements.	Total.	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Orange.	Pine-apple.
Adjuntas.....	\$16,481	\$57,558	\$74,039	\$12,430	\$459,756	\$3,100	.....	\$500	.....
Aguada.....	1,528	13,487	15,015	313,050	29,501	856	.....	.....	.....
Aguadilla.....	58,415	305,265	363,680	119,840	3,740	1,445	\$1,395	.....	.....
Agua Buenas.....	495	42,085	42,580	1,020	57,785	7,595	.....	.....	.....
Albionito.....	470	98,549	99,019	430	84,175	103,592	40	.....	.....
Añasco.....	3,486	94,175	97,661	396,233	194,361	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arecibo.....	142,034	717,765	859,799	992,347	121,988	10,101	60	46,797	\$2,860
Arroyo.....	19,050	133,376	152,426	258,400	5,428	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barranquitas.....	165	25,171	25,336	1,310	23,736	31,753	.....	.....	.....
Barros.....	.....	32,385	32,385	120	95,075	8,540	.....	.....	.....
Bayamon.....	167,639	684,690	852,329	240,621	19,067	4,070	.....	78,687	9,780
Cabo-Rojó.....	1,945	97,320	99,265	465,616	2,402	440	1,040	4,000	.....
Caguas.....	7,458	669,519	676,977	190,360	13,309	186,503	1,600	.....	.....
Camuy.....	1,130	35,040	36,170	87,800	44,171	9,425	1,910	.....	.....
Carolina.....	15,480	157,399	172,879	357,447	2,555	20	.....	.....	.....
Cayey.....	28,295	251,208	289,503	600	254,037	103,074	.....	.....	.....
Ciales.....	4,020	82,150	86,170	1,955	345,178	6,180	.....	.....	.....
Cidra.....	290	31,163	31,423	1,350	24,602	136,852	.....	.....	.....
Coamo.....	1,847	192,266	194,113	34,385	119,896	30	.....	.....	.....
Comerio.....	500	52,362	52,862	100	42,017	91,561	.....	.....	.....
Corosol.....	1,558	33,245	34,803	3,855	30,901	509	.....	.....	.....
Culebra.....	491	15,915	16,406	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dorado.....	680	19,733	20,413	255,770	2,630	.....	.....	14,560	.....
Fajardo.....	1,377	335,299	336,676	593,130	20	20	.....	30,000	.....
Guayama.....	1,768	504,402	506,170	714,922	111,132	575	.....	.....	.....
Guayanilla.....	7,050	43,935	50,985	223,900	118,530	1,550	.....	.....	.....
Gurabo.....	.....	60,000	60,000	134,000	10,994	287,193	.....	.....	.....
Hatillo.....	80	29,419	29,499	28,785	19,660	19,315	50	.....	.....
Humacao.....	20,777	427,709	448,486	703,966	1,712	219,518	40	.....	.....
Isabela.....	3,366	40,470	43,836	53,390	20,784	18,863	12,565	.....	.....
Juana Díaz.....	12,807	134,682	147,489	893,893	195,720	702	.....	.....	.....
Juncos.....	1,910	157,450	159,360	129,030	490	179,200	.....	.....	.....
Lajas.....	245	7,380	7,625	407,236	5,157	651	2,500	.....	.....
Lares.....	2,510	149,608	152,118	3,660	687,432	90	.....	.....	.....
Las Marías.....	1,239	9,179	10,418	3,570	636,416	120	.....	15,400	.....
Loísa.....	175	18,132	18,307	219,730	70,366	13,047	.....	500	.....
Manatí.....	7,277	236,810	244,087	739,605	69,580	5,415	435	83,971	6,405
Maricao.....	4,800	44,293	49,093	420	561,670	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maunabo.....	215	27,046	27,261	144,710	4,555	325	.....	.....	.....
Mayaguez.....	423,979	1,512,771	1,936,750	586,625	486,570	1,690	.....	300	890
Moca.....	1,466	13,997	15,463	42,575	120,232	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morovis.....	345	30,930	31,275	18,871	82,382	3,433	.....	.....	.....
Naguabo.....	4,563	99,900	104,463	345,780	830	.....	.....	4,500	.....
Naranjito.....	343	14,349	14,692	180	37,667	8,345	.....	.....	.....
Patillas.....	643	52,425	53,068	277,158	17,780	40	.....	.....	.....
Peñuelas.....	3,373	33,302	36,675	185,393	77,814	1,330	.....	310	.....
Ponce.....	1,828,937	2,643,463	4,472,400	2,119,543	251,363	.....	355	425	.....
Quebradillas.....	90	35,314	35,404	21,415	28,060	4,413	2,270	.....	.....
Rincon.....	545	6,189	6,734	76,214	3,980	.....	.....	.....	.....
Río Grande.....	1,917	77,293	79,210	214,655	42,778	25	.....	.....	15
Río Piedras.....	132,635	422,604	555,239	101,760	21,890	35	.....	72,858	27,975
Sebana Grande.....	140	64,227	64,367	24,139	39,124	5,796	.....	.....	.....
Salinas.....	13,739	80,192	93,931	665,607	1,806	80	.....	.....	.....
San German.....	14,262	302,370	316,632	364,720	117,008	4,777	860	.....	.....
San Juan.....	4,287,551	7,321,178	11,608,729	.....	6,801	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Lorenzo.....	850	85,806	86,656	20,145	17,852	14,638	.....	.....	.....
San Sebastian.....	2,431	62,669	65,100	14,831	247,064	50	.....	.....	.....
Santa Isabel.....	7,551	48,056	55,607	566,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toe Alta.....	4,028	45,377	49,405	11,388	3,059	2,185	.....	16,850	.....
Toe Baja.....	3,965	36,584	40,549	391,225	220	.....	.....	73,157	7,100
Trujillo Alto.....	.....	15,170	15,170	4,130	1,380	.....	.....	15,485	3,000
Utudó.....	14,851	213,115	227,966	7,275	709,842	55,590	.....	1,000	.....
Vega Alta.....	362	31,038	31,400	113,882	4,863	724	.....	12,260	.....
Vega Baja.....	6,196	111,847	118,043	296,543	3,490	878	.....	27,852	15,400
Vieques.....	590	134,235	134,825	526,587	.....	.....	240	.....	.....
Yabucoa.....	1,030	103,853	104,883	499,738	694	6,227	.....	.....	.....
Yauco.....	10,099	439,686	449,785	340,917	255,328	8,858	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	7,315,504	20,106,180	27,421,684	16,596,632	7,163,794	1,578,176	25,005	499,342	73,850

No. 12.

ipalities and classes, for the fiscal year 1910.

August 31, 1909.]

Rural—Continued.									
Coco- nut.	Minor fruits.	Pasture.	Marsh land.	Timber and brush.	Miscal- laneous.	Rural houses.	Buildings and ma- chinery.	Total.	Total real property.
\$12,705	\$112,607	\$117,973	\$120	\$176,791	\$14,981	\$124,981	\$62,033	\$1,085,272	\$1,159,811
7,340	24,271	100,811	20	14,742	6,704	37,387	219,850	759,897	773,912
	52,806	119,644	608	23,794	12,379	42,492	24,840	410,212	773,892
	26,800	143,657		29,917	4,767	17,357	7,225	296,123	338,703
60	27,632	131,516		43,260	10,443	30,451	138,682	570,281	669,300
5,421	31,075	115,107	980	42,476	6,760	62,000	199,465	1,053,878	1,151,639
555	64,511	517,265	6,323	186,928	8,611	120,092	735,046	2,813,484	3,673,283
1,040	7,497	128,772	1,900	20,210		24,967	163,425	611,659	764,085
	46,178	108,597		44,361	12,960	21,518		290,413	315,749
	71,484	149,752	84	98,625	14,322	41,883	5,160	485,045	517,430
4,020	35,308	414,834	780	88,970	3,145	107,901	324,686	1,331,889	2,184,218
26,472	92,288	277,793	675	83,976	67,698	96,027	26,670	1,145,097	1,244,302
	12,182	408,984		52,395	5,391	77,732	758,045	1,706,141	2,383,118
240	33,602	194,347	40	71,285	295	68,409	14,080	525,664	561,884
860	17,551	459,242	3,760	25,415	14,230	44,717	269,967	1,195,864	1,868,743
	60,511	207,668		86,205	15,921	84,964	41,980	854,610	1,144,113
	59,258	105,558	600	172,087	2,710	97,485	43,812	834,803	920,973
	38,545	135,192		40,940	7,205	23,761		408,447	439,870
	61,859	399,017		103,157	135	60,117	52,172	820,768	1,014,881
	25,791	125,793	190	25,852	180	23,492	414,816	749,762	802,624
	24,735	125,940		43,418	160	29,130	13,635	272,283	307,096
	60	60,243	900	7,322	3,935	6,370		78,830	95,236
1,875	4,592	149,548		12,097		22,736	60,300	524,108	544,821
4,880	6,222	441,077	5,300	116,175	39,453	54,092	1,746,335	3,037,204	3,373,890
2,150	20,132	477,378	512	72,711	800	38,240	287,830	1,726,382	2,232,552
	69,623	117,383	1,500	54,938	4,460	58,685	120,220	770,789	821,774
	13,150	148,253		26,932	12,123	21,341	157,859	811,845	871,845
1,080	28,556	376,040	200	63,846	14,930	55,732	1,025	609,199	638,698
2,888	8,026	435,247	1,708	29,073	50,318	86,571	238,691	1,777,756	2,226,242
95	75,128	205,206	36	50,415	5,590	64,201	9,290	515,953	556,429
60	70,242	585,097	4,721	139,887	21,790	133,310	272,496	2,317,918	2,465,407
	7,593	178,072		12,102	1,810	11,158	72,715	592,700	732,330
180	85,171	371,788	5,310	62,648	21,074	64,949	42,870	1,072,534	1,080,159
	83,901	165,815		97,419	4,814	139,892	67,959	1,220,982	1,373,100
	17,336	68,691		105,279	8,965	153,054	66,906	1,075,737	1,086,155
45,200	31,042	232,784	11,987	37,183	38,709	38,709	190,596	891,144	909,451
2,390	25,845	397,008	1,071	118,920	17,439	85,244	1,034,338	2,587,646	2,831,733
	5,015	71,933		65,563	8,650	152,413	91,444	957,108	1,006,201
1,815	1,941	58,309	216	22,439		5,364	159,030	398,804	426,065
9,550	52,770	343,453	745	60,168	3,938	275,095	479,100	2,300,894	4,237,644
	25,125	113,032	1,005	39,480	3,045	49,649	5,418	399,561	415,024
25	28,226	155,247		74,602	2,925	38,295	7,415	411,421	442,696
2,800	28,082	294,846	2,865	37,723	5,607	40,814	544,749	1,308,596	1,413,056
	16,683	76,258		36,368	1,280	15,918	3,970	196,667	211,359
1,840	7,840	187,214		50,664	1,705	21,927	178,780	744,928	797,996
	45,686	112,776	310	89,395	6,651	60,265	42,206	622,136	658,811
	70,342	764,022	702	199,446	36,593	207,573	827,360	4,477,724	8,960,124
340	16,473	96,468		22,146	3,438	28,032	3,195	226,250	261,654
9,098	16,402	44,221		3,921	4,000	40,489	76,640	274,965	281,699
23,550	12,773	372,010	7,235	58,497	579	49,415	46,662	828,194	907,404
160	22,900	779,078	1,270	22,364	130,239	119,610	421,061	1,721,170	2,276,409
	63,539	97,316		38,938	7,423	45,442	16,911	338,848	403,215
	210	501,749	620	80,224	6,445	82,505	667,545	2,033,923	2,127,854
480	86,092	188,624	505	23,554	9,955	146,621	972,526	1,289,158	1,289,158
		122,495		46,450	50	50	1,046,133	1,221,929	12,830,658
	14,541	194,015	860	30,381	547	21,286	364,365	451,021	451,021
	38,841	156,327	220	162,764	8,142	117,880	15,563	861,682	926,782
3,715	3,799	373,700	1,795	55,364	735	15,638	570,806	1,591,641	1,647,848
80	11,691	192,933		19,943		21,971	7,155	287,206	336,610
	1,710	162,904	3,225	17,853	4,625	40,273	112,680	814,872	855,421
	15,090	175,885		534	9,462	27,434	161,828	415,328	430,498
	166,351	298,292	80	333,073	10,866	225,116	119,958	1,917,343	2,145,209
400	5,693	107,069		42,938	2,590	7,662	254,880	552,961	584,361
1,200	9,605	209,932	4,165	52,224	8,020	25,373	105,265	759,947	877,990
150	8,074	456,496	3,825	111,650	519	56,570	323,700	1,487,802	1,622,627
	8,059	291,804		32,705		24,093	316,270	1,179,590	1,284,473
	179,286	408,345	945	114,940	14,551	168,969	2,015,303	3,507,442	3,967,227
174,844	2,444,673	16,304,876	80,221	4,382,407	755,469	4,342,519	16,486,245	70,908,052	98,329,736

EXHIBIT No. 13

Total assessed value of personal property, by municipalities and classes, for the fiscal year 1910.

(Corrected to August 31, 1909.)

Municipality.	Money.	Merchandise.	Cattle.	Horses.	Mules.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Vessels.	Other personal property.	Total personal property.	Grand total, real and personal property.
Adjuntas.....	\$1,414	\$19,225	\$11,127	\$11,222	\$7,380	\$622	\$108	.....	\$4,200	\$55,298	\$1,214,009
Aguada.....	121,636	33,834	33,334	7,233	.....	08	7	.....	12,432	207,154	982,066
Aguadilla.....	5,870	128,960	40,746	14,462	60	406	122	3,742	17,404	311,774	985,666
Agua Buenas.....	30	7,780	19,792	3,877	70	23	.....	.....	2,648	34,220	372,923
Aibonito.....	2,860	30,939	33,205	7,559	160	62	13	.....	37,440	112,238	781,538
Alfaro.....	.....	40,057	37,802	6,764	720	78	6	33	36,910	122,370	1,273,909
Arcebo.....	26,878	351,143	95,071	34,862	2,265	518	101	4,541	641,285	1,157,684	4,530,867
Arecibo.....	22,822	53,805	53,306	8,376	.....	23	62	6,270	29,347	1,174,001	938,966
Barranquitas.....	542	5,953	22,868	5,995	50	69	1	.....	2,035	37,533	353,262
Barros.....	80	7,305	14,953	5,465	965	268	15	.....	1,229	30,280	547,710
Bayamon.....	16,341	121,151	107,955	28,371	934	789	152	17,125	146,539	439,657	2,023,875
Cabo-Rojó.....	6,157	26,652	100,532	12,619	.....	395	379	395	11,911	159,040	1,403,402
Caguas.....	30,333	197,045	113,511	16,075	.....	157	48	.....	267,844	627,103	3,010,221
Camuy.....	.....	12,764	52,463	12,710	90	414	62	.....	10,620	90,633	652,467
Carolina.....	3,755	36,037	171,589	23,899	1,570	163	250	200	34,765	273,903	1,642,046
Cayey.....	54,447	98,706	44,719	16,075	3,837	180	29	.....	35,019	283,012	1,397,125
Cidras.....	300	12,599	21,963	12,111	5,690	130	29	.....	13,470	65,812	986,785
Ciego.....	.....	4,520	23,957	7,278	250	38	.....	.....	1,120	37,463	477,333
Coamo.....	2,184	15,662	22,129	30,090	9,618	250	182	.....	19,840	237,810	1,252,601
Comerio.....	500	10,494	45,060	7,694	1,609	64	.....	.....	13,963	63,325	895,949
Corozal.....	.....	2,545	25,177	9,123	455	306	22	.....	2,241	68,230	375,316
Culebra.....	.....	8,601	33,955	2,479	20	39	55	350	41,038	93,626	126,848
Dorado.....	10,171	139,035	106,042	8,967	640	73	182	170	41,038	93,626	638,147
Fajardo.....	23,637	223,290	126,234	24,081	527	261	46	14,061	52,095	348,309	8,722,189
Guayama.....	1,780	17,295	45,448	8,761	1,511	160	137	270	60,510	462,462	2,995,014
Guayanilla.....	156	20,875	57,392	8,761	1,793	136	35	1,430	18,527	95,205	916,979
Guarabo.....	.....	4,180	83,018	8,927	110	257	16	.....	4,031	91,664	963,509
Hatillo.....	17,501	140,478	156,596	17,905	735	349	20	.....	4,964	112,071	750,769
Humacao.....	286	68,330	156,596	27,844	450	391	140	2,400	335,290	681,080	2,907,322
Isabela.....	10,795	116,019	68,330	15,174	450	461	140	20	5,314	108,022	867,451
Juana Díaz.....	5,737	112,071	81,027	24,735	5,063	173	649	60	31,607	261,266	2,726,673
Juncos.....	580	8,068	99,239	7,835	.....	92	276	.....	372,888	579,689	1,332,019
Lajas.....	870	26,325	21,033	13,572	70	357	71	.....	13,515	215,856	1,215,856
Lares.....	353	1,065	21,033	14,577	3,666	481	156	.....	13,296	83,338	1,456,438
Las Marias.....	1,162	8,612	7,929	7,929	3,583	132	105	.....	1,875	21,649	1,107,704
Loíza.....	73,799	11,695	80,614	16,729	80	314	105	280	1,676	889,631	1,299,082
Manatí.....	.....	94,509	97,169	23,135	2,310	144	41	.....	274,875	369,678	3,201,411

Maricao.....	800	3,742	4,431	6,397	3,450	84	8	.....	6,623	25,535	1,031,736
Manabo.....	555	17,278	31,273	4,811	.....	22	22	.....	7,205	61,148	1,487,213
Mayaguez.....	112,549	894,619	21,819	23,318	1,874	119	106	10,251	206,579	1,090,274	5,327,918
Moca.....	1,240	3,707	22,284	7,299	1,317	91	87	.....	4,688	39,853	454,607
Moravia.....	1,870	1,830	36,480	9,029	1,210	75	77	.....	6,671	50,184	492,880
Naguabo.....	7,662	34,745	107,138	27,074	1,310	102	77	2,237	66,721	245,896	1,658,925
Naranjo.....	.....	1,110	21,593	6,390	115	184	15	.....	410	26,707	241,156
Pedillas.....	500	29,941	45,834	10,394	158	72	.....	.....	47,638	145,135	943,131
Petuelas.....	150	7,204	33,967	10,394	144	147	49	.....	9,402	58,752	718,563
Ponce.....	504,772	1,522,320	157,856	39,753	17,340	194	92	50,105	658,622	2,951,054	11,901,178
Quebradillas.....	.....	8,900	33,704	8,020	1,102	230	81	.....	4,575	56,984	318,638
Rincon.....	100	7,085	23,941	4,830	.....	149	13	100	5,425	41,730	323,439
Rio Grande.....	6,338	38,994	118,393	19,800	90	189	13	60	9,310	193,196	1,100,600
Rio Piedras.....	3,700	62,739	178,658	28,801	2,825	112	189	.....	44,081	320,863	2,597,272
Sabana Grande.....	3,381	10,745	38,896	6,807	475	233	237	40	3,639	64,233	467,448
Salinas.....	4,464	26,167	185,229	22,379	1,543	169	477	.....	109,644	329,974	2,457,828
San German.....	22,110	160,523	185,911	14,472	1,610	322	106	.....	90,021	364,074	1,653,966
San Juan.....	709,651	2,482,596	85,911	14,817	.....	.....	.....	151,090	3,228,744	6,892,298	19,413,946
San Lorenzo.....	3,500	22,651	93,345	10,772	.....	201	35	.....	1,700	132,294	583,315
San Sebastian.....	1,040	21,687	30,394	13,317	1,120	182	17	10	4,459	72,296	999,008
Sanja Isabel.....	1,850	25,760	62,296	11,599	.....	148	71	75	157,518	258,307	1,905,155
Sanja.....	160	16,146	43,581	6,881	50	137	4	.....	2,528	68,465	1,905,085
Sanja.....	678	23,543	46,208	6,747	2,420	30	21	.....	9,964	88,611	944,032
Sanja.....	.....	2,468	79,205	12,111	79,136	48	.....	.....	2,546	90,128	520,626
Trujillo Alto.....	.....	53,172	33,799	24,476	11,136	637	146	.....	21,834	146,830	2,297,139
Vega Alta.....	1,570	15,553	27,594	6,470	15	151	75	.....	47,025	97,409	681,770
Vega Baja.....	4,208	34,903	41,220	9,747	396	234	52	.....	13,412	104,172	982,162
Vieques.....	4,412	55,667	183,518	14,588	105	68	222	7,685	80,171	342,236	1,994,863
Yabucoa.....	4,632	62,661	188,798	14,816	.....	310	75	.....	183,906	315,198	1,599,671
Yauco.....	34,206	348,002	64,612	19,803	5,709	384	115	700	371,877	945,468	4,802,725
Total.....	1,885,821	7,840,121	4,325,599	938,622	110,820	13,888	5,967	273,800	8,141,885	23,536,413	121,866,149

EXHIBIT No. 14.

Number of acres and head of live stock for the fiscal year 1910.

[Corrected to August 31, 1900.]

Municipality.	Real property.										Personal property.								
	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Pas- ture.	Cot- ton.	Orange.	Coco- nut.	Minor fruit.	Pine- apples.	Marsh land.	Timber and brush.	Miscella- neous.	Total.	Cattle.	Horses.	Mules.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Total.
Adjuntas.....	166	9,391	49	7,943	.....	15	.....	4,842	.....	15	18,510	823	41,745	454	367	188	163	79	1,251
Agua.....	3,600	726	48	7,411	.....	4	.....	1,340	.....	4	1,871	524	15,728	945	260	.....	15	.....	1,217
Agua Buena.....	1,460	132	72	9,674	71	.....	204	3,212	.....	68	4,858	760	19,926	1,800	598	2	182	77	2,689
Albino.....	12	1,768	237	10,348	.....	.....	129	3,441	.....	.....	4,770	352	18,929	1,709	158	.....	7	.....	2,686
Alfaro.....	4,780	2,312	1	7,772	1	.....	2	1,305	.....	53	4,613	420	19,375	1,431	310	7	24	10	1,783
Arcebo.....	8,246	4,143	.....	7,425	.....	.....	65	1,513	.....	.....	4,984	571	23,534	3,822	219	27	24	3	1,765
Arroyo.....	2,224	3,029	270	25,267	2	1,016	10	3,474	31	190	3,224	82	73,334	4,465	1,416	41	153	63	1,885
Barranquitas.....	5	582	.....	9,965	.....	.....	26	2,747	.....	.....	1,247	.....	9,043	1,573	268	.....	12	.....	1,835
Barrio.....	3,137	263	638	9,872	.....	.....	26	2,680	.....	.....	1,247	543	20,103	1,115	258	1	26	.....	1,180
Bayamon.....	2,582	552	77	22,423	.....	.....	14	1,300	.....	14	8,972	968	38,590	1,738	258	43	68	71	6,865
Cabo-Rojo.....	5,645	774	70	16,522	.....	1,387	120	1,956	110	39	8,900	182	39,338	4,008	1,220	13	153	71	6,011
Caguas.....	2,211	374	2,303	19,084	40	20	380	4,823	.....	136	10,648	1,878	40,192	3,833	533	.....	194	253	6,112
Camuy.....	1,183	1,737	275	9,841	34	.....	4	2,176	.....	8	10,687	67	26,083	3,066	542	27	158	54	2,703
Carolina.....	4,294	4	1,892	11,191	.....	.....	18	1,784	372	.....	10,264	277	27,492	3,566	884	11	73	60	2,715
Cayey.....	3,635	1,134	1,892	16,963	.....	.....	.....	2,919	.....	40	23,984	361	30,300	2,016	544	77	54	24	2,715
Cidra.....	45	6,226	1,702	10,906	.....	.....	.....	2,357	.....	.....	4,746	198	20,672	1,106	263	5	12	.....	1,417
Comerio.....	666	3,696	1	30,094	.....	.....	.....	3,479	.....	35	10,342	20	48,192	5,114	1,176	270	113	170	6,946
Concepcion.....	92	894	13	8,760	.....	.....	.....	1,793	.....	.....	3,496	10	16,664	2,728	292	50	20	.....	2,240
Culebra.....	.....	.....	.....	3,619	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	300	1,936	263	5,114	1,531	130	2	144	.....	1,889
Dorado.....	2,973	126	.....	7,642	.....	258	25	358	.....	265	9,046	588	12,885	1,411	440	7	11	106	1,975
Fajardo.....	8,209	2	.....	22,199	.....	100	66	355	.....	265	9,946	68	41,768	1,172	1,042	16	93	32	3,535
Guayama.....	7,050	1,532	23	21,241	.....	.....	46	1,012	.....	.....	7,927	408	30,019	4,545	894	45	40	69	5,603
Guayanilla.....	1,828	2,403	34	6,635	.....	.....	.....	2,677	.....	546	9,626	409	24,158	1,622	313	53	63	32	2,083
Guaynilla.....	1,643	283	.....	2,363	.....	.....	.....	758	.....	.....	3,145	226	17,903	2,060	364	5	94	15	2,538
Habla.....	391	474	2,870	14,157	1	.....	14	3,558	.....	11	8,282	589	25,202	2,994	567	17	36	4	3,398
Huamacao.....	10,324	52	1,423	25,860	2	.....	28	3,558	.....	121	2,183	941	42,065	2,662	1,080	18	166	93	3,938
Isabela.....	1,092	690	1,979	11,108	445	.....	24	3,027	.....	9	10,014	133	27,513	2,634	560	1	189	24	3,418
Juana Diaz.....	7,925	3,772	15	9,972	.....	.....	2	3,445	.....	783	12,487	784	66,258	4,339	264	164	78	101	5,737
Juncos.....	2,245	.....	2,005	10,463	40	.....	3	4,378	.....	542	6,501	403	38,084	4,008	765	.....	42	23	2,968
Lajas.....	5,146	130	21	11,813	.....	.....	.....	3,262	.....	.....	10,548	589	38,084	2,604	264	.....	108	166	5,740
Las Marias.....	60	11,848	3	4,840	.....	308	.....	5,876	.....	.....	10,673	331	30,468	1,944	569	107	173	63	1,954
Las Marias.....	50	13,376	3	4,840	.....	308	.....	5,876	.....	.....	10,673	331	30,468	1,944	569	107	173	63	1,954

Loita.....	2,675	1,464	373	15,056	10	811	1,167	1,018	4,419	27,593	3,064	1,240	105	43	5,074
Manati.....	6,942	1,535	123	16,902	1,420	32	1,673	188	17,004	46,455	3,539	846	64	16	4,500
Maricao.....	2,078	10,774	16	4,445	49	181	203	42	6,127	22,553	177	218	20	9	1,401
Mayaguez.....	6,362	8,938	15	14,579	3	141	1,888	52	4,242	11,009	1,016	209	13	4	1,242
Moca.....	6,825	2,581	85	9,713	100	56	1,408	276	6,885	21,961	766	386	58	33	2,833
Morovis.....	281	1,579	85	9,507	100	56	1,386	327	10,759	23,919	1,709	29	34	34	1,106
Naguabo.....	6,230	1,17	335	14,463	100	56	1,999	327	4,435	26,900	4,517	977	34	4	2,145
Narajito.....	3	1,128	335	17,597	100	56	1,884	327	4,435	26,900	4,517	977	34	4	2,145
Patillas.....	3,045	535	2	12,079	42	485	1,844	28	8,978	25,517	1,681	404	35	6	1,446
Peñuelas.....	1,580	1,874	32	7,348	10	4	2,424	28	8,978	25,517	1,681	404	35	6	1,446
Ponce.....	12,219	5,743	30,203	30,203	4	4	3,070	216	13,344	26,929	1,176	279	66	74	2,124
Quebradillas.....	453	670	182	5,975	112	8	816	531	3,344	72,672	4,539	1,217	124	91	6,013
Rincon.....	1,069	55	4,390	5,975	112	8	816	531	3,344	11,796	1,407	328	14	54	1,894
Rio Grande.....	3,262	1,598	1	20,799	736	172	858	1,042	9,383	7,165	917	175	41	113	1,133
Rio Piedras.....	1,530	392	1	23,095	835	375	1,097	1,042	9,383	37,211	5,754	840	60	8	5,694
Sabana Grande.....	435	843	174	7,704	435	1	3,401	140	1,346	30,065	5,754	840	60	8	5,694
Salinas.....	7,211	58	4	25,505	3	3	2,122	32	5,976	19,627	2,077	322	15	218	6,734
San German.....	4,367	2,625	101	13,773	30	6	4,189	251	3,042	42,653	6,619	780	20	194	7,693
San Juan.....	494	571	9	961	6	6	4,189	251	3,042	28,839	3,287	544	13	55	4,069
San Lorenzo.....	234	7,066	314	21,610	1,069	86	2,264	86	6,543	30,747	4,340	467	91	36	4,924
San Sebastian.....	4,969	75	3	12,567	26	51	98	26	18,332	41,677	1,464	25	78	9	2,164
Santa Isabel.....	111	13	38	11,268	466	2	785	438	2,264	22,370	2,087	392	43	41	2,568
Trujillo Alto.....	3,659	75	38	11,268	466	2	785	438	2,264	15,027	1,917	233	47	4	2,126
Utuado.....	107	13	28	6,592	960	243	8,927	54	1,554	13,680	1,917	185	13	13	2,148
Vega Alta.....	1,043	146	1,111	23,962	100	100	8,927	16	45,252	12,087	2,668	398	21	104	3,092
Vega Baja.....	3,263	119	40	4,827	553	4	388	16	45,252	98,286	1,556	890	250	6	3,040
Yabucoa.....	5,635	30	120	16,575	344	12	762	1,191	7,705	14,965	1,002	227	62	20	1,298
Yauco.....	2,554	5,420	226	25,828	6	3	8,068	765	16,304	29,103	2,442	705	132	66	3,333
Vieques.....	8,317	152,385	23,023	16,305	6	3	290	672	16,045	59,464	2,735	837	86	106	3,895
Total.....	178,984	152,385	23,023	392,314	853	2,943	127,237	12,421	547,547	1,972,204	169,789	36,306	5,047	3,217	216,680

EXHIBIT No. 15.

Average value per acre and per animal for the fiscal year 1910.

(Corrected to August 31, 1908.)

Municipality.	Real property.										Personal property.							
	Cane.	Coffee.	To- bacco.	Pas- ture.	Cotton.	Orange.	Cocoa- nut.	Minor fruit.	Pine- apples.	Marsh land.	Timber and brush.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.	Cattle.	Horses.	Mules.	Pigs.	Sheep.
Adjuntas.....	\$74.88	\$48.96	\$77.50	\$14.85		\$33.33	\$92.28	\$23.26		\$8.00	\$9.55	\$18.20	\$21.62	\$24.51	\$30.58	\$39.26	\$3.82	\$1.37
Agua.....	86.96	40.63	17.83	13.60			56.90	18.11		6.00	7.88	12.79	31.96	35.80	28.93	30.00	4.53	1.00
Agüadilla.....	82.00	25.33	20.07	12.37	\$19.65			16.38		10.26	5.46	16.51	17.21	22.64	24.19	34.00	2.24	1.59
Agua Buenas.....	78.46	32.68	32.05	13.88				18.60			6.27	13.54	14.35	25.74	24.54	35.00	3.29	
Albionito.....	35.83	36.41	53.43	14.99	40.00			21.17			9.38	24.86	20.70	24.38	22.86	30.00	2.85	1.30
Alhucio.....	82.89	46.91		15.50			83.40	20.54		18.49	8.52	11.84	33.67	42.38	30.89	26.67	2.83	1.00
Arecibo.....	120.34	40.27	37.41	20.47	30.00	46.06	55.50	18.57	\$92.26	9.26	5.99	105.01	26.70	27.70	24.63	55.25	2.83	1.60
Arroyo.....	115.67	40.51	40.00	25.94			40.00	30.35		10.00	16.21		46.90	33.89	28.11		1.92	1.00
Barranquitas.....	37.42	42.23	49.76	11.00				17.17			7.69	23.86	13.37	20.52	25.18	60.00	2.65	1.00
Barros.....	60.00	26.57	32.47	10.07				13.49		6.00	7.09	14.39	11.36	19.06	21.18	22.98	3.94	2.14
Bayamon.....	67.74	34.57	52.86	18.47			33.50	18.05			10.00	17.28	22.86	22.00	23.25	71.85	5.16	1.50
Cabo-Rojo.....	82.48	30.41	44.00	16.81	20.00		69.66	19.13	88.91	5.00	7.88	36.05	25.44	24.94	23.68		2.04	1.09
Caguas.....	86.10	35.59	80.98	21.43				5.60			5.41	55.68	24.21	26.14	27.34	45.00	2.49	1.10
Camuy.....	50.58	37.02	34.27	22.39	40.00		60.00	20.61		5.00	6.92	4.40	17.67	26.43	23.45	23.18	2.23	1.20
Carolina.....	83.24	41.86	20.00	19.74	56.17		47.78	21.05		10.11	10.29	51.37	32.05	26.13	27.02	49.83	3.62	1.26
Cayey.....	40.00	69.88	54.47	18.45				16.35		15.00	7.17	36.38	18.60	21.66	29.68	44.80	3.82	1.26
Cidras.....	43.44	55.33	45.97	15.11				17.78			8.62	36.38	18.60	21.66	29.68	44.80	3.82	1.26
Cidras.....	50.00	33.42	80.40	12.39				16.35		5.42	7.39	360.00	18.69	23.84	26.36	32.18	2.11	1.07
Coamo.....	49.40	33.67	30.00	14.35				16.81			6.13	16.00	10.03	19.85	22.09	35.00	2.13	1.29
Comerio.....	25.00	42.61	49.88	14.35				16.81		3.00	7.82	16.56	14.16	16.44	19.06	10.00	2.60	1.68
Corozal.....	41.90	34.56	39.15	9.68				10.00			8.00		34.23	24.06	20.37	91.42	6.63	1.58
Culebra.....				16.04				10.00			11.68	67.33	34.23	24.06	20.37	91.42	6.63	1.58
Dorado.....	98.03	21.04	19.56	19.56			75.00	12.62		20.00	11.68	67.33	34.23	24.06	20.37	91.42	6.63	1.58
Fajardo.....	72.25	10.00	20.00	19.57			51.37	17.53		4.27	9.05	11.76	29.61	26.90	23.11	82.94	2.81	1.44
Guayama.....	101.41	72.54	25.00	22.47			46.73	19.89		2.74	6.70	10.90	35.89	27.77	29.88	83.58	4.00	1.09
Guayanilla.....	122.48	49.32	45.69	17.69				17.34			8.56	53.64	37.07	27.81	34.52	22.00	2.73	1.06
Gurabo.....	51.55	41.80	100.06	18.17				14.46		18.18	7.73	27.69	31.83	28.31	31.67	43.24	9.69	5.00
Hatillo.....	68.12	45.66	26.75	16.83			75.71	25.02		14.10	13.32	53.47	34.54	26.62	26.05	25.00	2.37	1.61
Humacao.....	68.12	32.92	110.92	16.83			38.00	21.42		4.00	6.03	42.03	16.07	25.94	27.10	10.00	2.60	1.88
Isabela.....	46.89	30.56	36.19	18.47			30.00	23.21		6.03	11.20	27.79	32.27	26.95	23.45	30.99	2.20	1.70
Juana Diaz.....	112.79	51.89	46.80	19.21				17.06		9.79	9.39	27.71	31.56	30.42	29.68		2.80	1.66
Juncos.....	57.47	32.67	31.00	20.06			60.00	16.63			9.63	62.29	27.02	21.53	17.74	23.33	1.80	1.34
Lajas.....	79.13	39.67	30.00	14.04				10.63			9.24	8.93	26.00	22.28	25.62	34.44	2.80	1.66
Lares.....	60.00	57.97	40.00	14.17			50.00	19.79			9.86	27.06	28.09	25.70	31.34	33.49	3.00	1.97
Las Marias.....	71.40	47.57																

Loiza.....	82.14	48.06	34.98	15.46	18.91	50.00	55.73	26.60	7.41	8.41	23.99	21.88	13.49	40.00	2.99	2.44
Manatí.....	103.64	45.32	44.02	23.41	16.43	58.75	74.69	16.43	5.70	6.99	31.60	27.45	26.78	85.66	2.67	2.66
Maricao.....	90.00	52.13	20.31	16.48	27.95	67.04	37.73	27.95	5.14	10.70	21.29	25.03	29.34	59.48	2.89	2.89
Mayaguez.....	69.64	59.68	112.67	23.66	100.00	100.00	67.04	17.84	14.33	5.05	21.29	26.07	23.02	59.48	1.99	1.99
Moca.....	91.78	64.44	112.67	23.66	100.00	100.00	67.04	17.84	3.64	14.18	42.47	27.32	28.37	36.75	2.05	3.31
Morovis.....	51.61	46.58	40.39	16.33	17.84	45.00	50.00	20.37	8.76	6.33	15.69	26.09	24.47	18.08	2.68	1.68
Naguabo.....	57.16	52.17	40.39	16.33	17.84	45.00	50.00	20.37	8.76	8.50	15.29	21.35	27.06	41.72	2.21	1.09
Naranjito.....	55.50	48.82	24.91	10.04	14.09	43.81	43.81	16.16	11.07	6.76	26.88	23.71	22.19	38.33	2.98	2.60
Patillas.....	60.00	33.39	20.00	15.50	18.85	31.00	43.81	16.16	11.07	6.64	15.29	21.35	27.06	41.72	2.98	2.60
Pedernales.....	91.02	41.53	41.56	15.35	22.91	88.75	43.81	16.16	11.07	6.76	26.88	23.71	22.19	38.33	2.98	2.60
Ponce.....	173.46	43.76	24.24	16.15	22.91	88.75	43.81	16.16	11.07	6.76	26.88	23.71	22.19	38.33	2.98	2.60
Quebradillas.....	44.34	41.88	24.24	16.15	22.91	88.75	43.81	16.16	11.07	6.76	26.88	23.71	22.19	38.33	2.98	2.60
Rincon.....	69.98	46.82	25.00	17.88	19.11	87.26	43.81	16.16	11.07	6.76	26.88	23.71	22.19	38.33	2.98	2.60
Rio Grande.....	65.80	26.77	35.00	33.73	18.68	87.26	43.81	16.16	11.07	6.76	26.88	23.71	22.19	38.33	2.98	2.60
Rio Piedras.....	66.51	55.82	33.31	12.63	18.68	87.26	43.81	16.16	11.07	6.76	26.88	23.71	22.19	38.33	2.98	2.60
Sabana Grande.....	55.46	46.41	20.00	19.67	22.21	80.00	43.81	16.16	11.07	6.76	26.88	23.71	22.19	38.33	2.98	2.60
Salinas.....	93.46	31.14	20.00	19.67	22.21	80.00	43.81	16.16	11.07	6.76	26.88	23.71	22.19	38.33	2.98	2.60
San German.....	83.52	44.56	47.30	13.70	28.67	80.00	43.81	16.16	11.07	6.76	26.88	23.71	22.19	38.33	2.98	2.60
San Juan.....	755.67	13.70	28.67	23.52	13.60	13.60	43.81	16.16	11.07	6.76	26.88	23.71	22.19	38.33	2.98	2.60
San Lorenzo.....	40.77	31.26	46.61	8.97	17.15	13.60	43.81	16.16	11.07	6.76	26.88	23.71	22.19	38.33	2.98	2.60
San Sebastian.....	63.38	45.08	16.66	12.43	38.86	17.15	43.81	16.16	11.07	6.76	26.88	23.71	22.19	38.33	2.98	2.60
Santa Isabel.....	113.50	40.78	57.50	17.12	72.84	38.86	43.81	16.16	11.07	6.76	26.88	23.71	22.19	38.33	2.98	2.60
Toe-Alta.....	102.59	40.78	57.50	17.12	72.84	38.86	43.81	16.16	11.07	6.76	26.88	23.71	22.19	38.33	2.98	2.60
Toe-Baja.....	105.63	16.92	49.29	16.49	36.16	76.20	43.81	16.16	11.07	6.76	26.88	23.71	22.19	38.33	2.98	2.60
Trujillo Alto.....	40.89	49.29	50.03	22.18	76.20	76.20	43.81	16.16	11.07	6.76	26.88	23.71	22.19	38.33	2.98	2.60
Utuado.....	67.99	40.73	50.03	22.18	76.20	76.20	43.81	16.16	11.07	6.76	26.88	23.71	22.19	38.33	2.98	2.60
Vega-Alta.....	109.18	33.30	18.00	22.01	22.16	100.00	43.81	16.16	11.07	6.76	26.88	23.71	22.19	38.33	2.98	2.60
Vega-Baja.....	90.88	29.32	15.96	28.00	22.16	100.00	43.81	16.16	11.07	6.76	26.88	23.71	22.19	38.33	2.98	2.60
Vieques.....	63.31	23.13	51.89	28.00	22.16	100.00	43.81	16.16	11.07	6.76	26.88	23.71	22.19	38.33	2.98	2.60
Yabucoa.....	88.68	47.03	39.19	15.81	18.35	18.35	43.81	16.16	11.07	6.76	26.88	23.71	22.19	38.33	2.98	2.60
Yauco.....	133.48	47.03	39.19	15.81	18.35	18.35	43.81	16.16	11.07	6.76	26.88	23.71	22.19	38.33	2.98	2.60
General average.....	92.73	47.01	68.54	18.37	26.11	61.19	59.41	19.21	6.46	8.00	26.39	23.48	25.86	47.62	2.75	1.86

EXHIBIT No. 16.

Amount and per cent of general property tax of 1 per cent remaining uncollected June 30, 1910.

Municipality.	Amount uncollected June 30, 1910, pertaining to fiscal year—										Per cent uncollected June 30, 1910, pertaining to fiscal year—									
	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.		1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	
Adjuntas.....	\$23.60	\$37.77	\$106.16	\$146.66	\$110.22	\$118.91	\$130.56	\$172.98	\$306.51		0.2	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.	1.1	1.4	5.7	
Aguada.....	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.46	7.72	8.06	10.34	14.93	35.85		.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.3	.6	
Aguadilla.....											(e)	(e)	(e)	.1	.1	.1	.3	.4	.5	
Agua Buenas.....	2.12	2.10	2.12	4.06	3.10	2.10	13.20	15.88	17.20		(e)	(e)	(e)	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2		
Albionito.....											(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)		
Alfaro.....	2.85	1.76	2.92	.60							(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)		
Arroyo.....																				
Barraquitas.....																				
Barros.....	6.67	7.50	131.08	132.28	134.96	150.16	139.48	150.83	385.06		.1	.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.7	.2	
Bayamon.....	1.52	6.12	6.12	13.82	13.82	21.04	112.95	24.25	26.79		(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	.1	.5	.1	.1	
Cabo-Rojó.....	11.56	9.59	28.90	30.00	29.00	32.00	29.71	9.96	27.66		.1	.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	.3	.2	(e)	(e)	
Caguas.....	.82						2.12	4.26	5.60		(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	
Camuy.....																				
Carolina.....			.31	2.20	2.50				13.95				(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	.1	
Cayey.....									47.92											
Chales.....	15.92			2.79	2.78	2.78	25.95	32.56	20.81		.1			(e)	(e)	(e)	.3	.3	(e)	
Cidra.....	6.84	21.08	21.08	6.78	6.78	6.78	6.78	3.34	.02		.2	.6	.6	.1	.2	.3	.2	.1	(e)	
Coamo.....				15.56				8.79	33.73									.1	.1	
Comerio.....																				
Corozal.....																				
Culebra.....																				
Dorado.....																				
Fajardo.....	24.32	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	28.96	33.45		.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	
Guayama.....																				
Guayanilla.....																				
Gurabo.....																				
Humacao.....																				
Isabela.....	21.80	28.25	29.36	24.36	30.48	25.48	26.48	38.71	45.19		.4	.5	.5	.4	.5	.4	.5	.7	.1	
Juana Díaz.....	117.46	50.16	687.12	682.44	764.75	804.92	880.97	840.17	1,007.22		.4	.4	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.	3.	3.9	
Juncos.....	2.42	20.22	9.88	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.84	37.66	1.36		(e)	.8	.2			(e)	(e)	.5	(e)	
Lajas.....																				
Lares.....																				
Las Marías.....																				
Lota.....	13.56	13.12	13.14	35.18	35.18	35.64	36.24	37.20	37.02		.2	.2	.2	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	
Manatí.....	30.10					8.88	17.76	25.08	80.09		2.8	.1	.1			(e)	.1	.1	.4	
Maricao.....	417.88	12.28	12.28				138.80	146.26	222.39		2.8	.1	.1				1.3	1.4	2.1	
Mayaguez.....	798.84	411.40	486.52	264.16	42.38	169.88	238.44	255.96	544.34		1.1	.7	.9	.6	.1	.4	.5	.5	.1	

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• Pending less than 0.1 per cent.

Total amount uncollected June 30, 1910, pertaining to fiscal years 1901-1910, \$27,004.97. Percentage uncollected June 30, 1910, pertaining to fiscal years 1901-1910, 0.3 per cent.

EXHIBIT No. 17.

Statement of business transacted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, in the bureau of the paymaster, treasury department; Charles F. Hill, paymaster.

	Checks.	Total.
Department of education:		
Salaries.....	19,654	\$775,992.23
Contingent expenses.....	921	84,724.07
Department of the interior:		
Salaries.....	2,633	130,137.38
Contingent expenses.....	11,488	329,784.15
Department of justice:		
Salaries.....	3,246	341,097.62
Contingent expenses.....	4,651	100,517.26
Health, charities, and corrections:		
Salaries.....	4,214	156,150.53
Contingent expenses.....	4,885	249,978.55
Insular police of Porto Rico:		
Salaries.....	9,246	371,333.12
Contingent expenses.....	4,636	83,387.31
Executive departments:		
Salaries.....	3,439	\$11,221.50
Contingent expenses.....	4,729	235,261.56
Trust funds, miscellaneous.....	3,012	1,422,083.78
Total.....	.....	4,591,609.06

EXHIBIT No. 18.

Insular loans to municipalities.

Municipality.	Date of approval of loan.	Total amount authorized and purposes for which granted.		Amount of loan received to June 30, 1910.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1910.
		Payment of indebtedness.	Public improvements.		
Fajardo.....	July 2, 1904	\$2,800.00	.....	\$2,800.00	.....
Comerio.....	July 14, 1904	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00	.....
Aguas Buenas.....	July 19, 1904	4,311.67	.....	4,311.67	.....
Ponce.....	Sept. 9, 1904	35,000.00	.....	35,000.00	.....
Vega Baja.....	Oct. 15, 1904	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00	.....
Yauco.....	do.....	11,772.25	.....	11,772.25	.....
Sabana Grande.....	Nov. 23, 1904	3,644.27	.....	3,644.27	.....
Bayamon.....	Jan. 23, 1905	6,420.72	.....	6,420.72	.....
San Sebastian.....	do.....	8,669.42	.....	8,669.42	.....
Mayaguez.....	Mar. 28, 1905	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00	.....
San Juan.....	May 15, 1905	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00	.....
Vieques.....	May 22, 1905	.....	\$3,000.00	3,000.00	.....
Total, fiscal year 1904-5.....		92,618.33	3,000.00	95,618.33	
Vega Alta.....	Aug. 12, 1905	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....
Adjuntas.....	Aug. 22, 1905	14,922.44	77.56	15,000.00	\$6,666.67
Rincon.....	Aug. 28, 1905	2,643.49	.....	2,643.49	.....
Aguadilla.....	Sept. 14, 1905	5,943.79	6,056.21	12,000.00	.....
Naguabo.....	do.....	108.81	2,891.19	3,000.00	.....
San Juan.....	Sept. 26, 1905	.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	.....
Arroyo.....	Mar. 8, 1906	.....	4,200.00	4,200.00	.....
Coamo.....	Apr. 2, 1906	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
Lares.....	do.....	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00	2,400.00
Juana Diaz.....	Apr. 7, 1906	1,950.03	4,049.97	6,000.00	.....
Patillas.....	do.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	400.00
Toa Baja.....	May 18, 1906	.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	900.00
Aguada.....	June 16, 1906	114.16	3,885.84	4,000.00	800.00
Albionito.....	do.....	558.00	9,442.00	10,000.00	6,000.00
Total, fiscal year 1905-6.....		27,240.72	63,102.77	90,343.49	17,166.67
Maricao.....	June 25, 1906	1,088.00	5,912.00	7,000.00	1,400.00
Morovis.....	do.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00	2,000.00
San Sebastian.....	June 26, 1906	5,500.00	4,500.00	10,000.00	2,000.00
Chales.....	July 14, 1906	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	.....
Toa Alta.....	do.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00	600.00
Añasco.....	do.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	.....
Aguas Buenas.....	July 30, 1906	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	3,000.00
Barros.....	do.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00	600.00
Aguadilla.....	Aug. 11, 1906	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	400.00
Guayanilla.....	do.....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
Arroyo.....	do.....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
Guayama.....	Sept. 19, 1906	.....	16,000.00	8,000.00	4,000.00
San Lorenzo.....	do.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00	2,000.00
Coamo.....	Sept. 20, 1906	.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	15,000.00
Yabucoa.....	Sept. 25, 1906	.....	20,000.00	19,400.00	11,400.00
Manati.....	do.....	7,000.00	.....	7,000.00	.....
Comerio.....	Oct. 16, 1906	.....	750.00	750.00	.....
Bayamon.....	Oct. 27, 1906	.....	20,000.00	15,084.38	7,084.38
Humacao.....	Jan. 4, 1907	2,270.44	.....	2,270.44	.....
Cabo Rojo.....	Dec. 28, 1906	.....	12,000.00	12,000.00	9,955.84
Caguas.....	Mar. 9, 1907	.....	60,000.00	60,000.00	43,000.00
San Juan.....	Apr. 9, 1907	.....	52,000.00	52,000.00	29,714.28
Lajas.....	do.....	.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00
Cidra.....	do.....	.....	2,750.00	2,750.00	1,375.00
Mayaguez.....	Apr. 20, 1907	1,400.00	.....	1,400.00	.....
Bayamon.....	May 8, 1907	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	7,000.00
Patillas.....	May 21, 1907	.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00
Vega Baja.....	May 31, 1907	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,866.76
Toa Alta.....	do.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	442.04
Las Marias.....	do.....	.....	7,000.00	7,000.00	5,237.70
Mayaguez.....	June 10, 1907	23,000.00	12,000.00	35,000.00	21,000.00
Juana Diaz.....	do.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	4,600.86
Total, fiscal year 1906-7.....		76,258.44	279,912.00	342,654.82	180,376.56

Insular loans to municipalities—Continued.

Municipality.	Date of approval of loan.	Total amount authorized and purposes for which granted.		Amount of loan received to June 30, 1910.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1910.
		Payment of indebtedness.	Public improvements.		
Dorado.....	July 26, 1907	.....	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$4,800.00
Salinas.....	do.....	.....	10,700.00	10,700.00	5,350.00
Aguadilla.....	do.....	.....	7,000.00	7,000.00	5,752.99
Santa Isabel.....	do.....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	1,587.08
Do.....	Aug. 12, 1907	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	7,500.00
San German.....	do.....	.....	12,000.00	12,000.00	8,400.00
Agua8 Buenas.....	Sept. 3, 1907	.....	500.00	500.00	.....
Cabo Rojo.....	Sept. 6, 1907	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
Naguabo.....	do.....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
Ponce.....	do.....	\$14,000.00	50,000.00	64,000.00	44,800.00
Caguas.....	Nov. 5, 1907	.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	.....
Fajardo.....	do.....	.....	6,000.00	.....	.....
Coamo.....	Dec. 4, 1907	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,750.00
Loiza.....	do.....	.....	16,000.00	11,000.00	7,800.00
San Juan.....	Dec. 7, 1907	.....	22,000.00	16,000.00	.....
Cayey.....	Dec. 21, 1907	.....	35,516.13	35,516.13	31,964.52
Albionito.....	Dec. 30, 1907	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,400.00
Arecibo.....	Feb. 7, 1908	.....	10,000.00	8,983.92	6,983.92
Gurabo.....	do.....	.....	308.22	308.22	.....
Vieques.....	Feb. 20, 1908	.....	1,250.00	1,250.00	.....
Hatillo.....	Feb. 28, 1908	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00
Do.....	Mar. 24, 1908	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00
Arecibo.....	do.....	.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	500.00
Do.....	do.....	.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	500.00
Quebradillas.....	do.....	.....	250.00	250.00	125.00
Do.....	do.....	.....	250.00	250.00	125.00
Patillas.....	do.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	600.00
Caguas.....	Mar. 28, 1908	750.00	.....	750.00	.....
Camuy.....	Apr. 20, 1908	.....	750.00	750.00	450.01
Do.....	do.....	.....	750.00	750.00	400.00
Rio Piedras.....	Apr. 24, 1908	.....	500.00	500.00	.....
Tos Alta.....	May 28, 1908	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	800.00
San Sebastian.....	June 12, 1908	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,943.82
Moca.....	June 27, 1908	.....	1,400.00	1,400.00	.....
Total, fiscal year 1907-8.....	.....	14,750.00	222,174.35	218,908.27	137,582.34
Utua8o.....	Oct. 20, 1908	.....	27,300.00	27,300.00	25,300.00
San Juan.....	Dec. 7, 1908	.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	23,000.00
Total, fiscal year 1908-9.....	.....	.....	52,300.00	52,300.00	48,300.00
Juncos.....	Aug. 26, 1909	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....
San German.....	Mar. 31, 1910	.....	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Total, fiscal year 1909-10.....	.....	.....	7,500.00	7,500.00	4,500.00
Total, fiscal years 1904-5 to 1909-10.....	.....	210,867.49	627,989.12	807,324.91	387,875.57

EXHIBIT No. 18 A.

Insular loans to school boards.

Municipality.	Date of approval of loan.	Total amount authorized and purposes for which granted.		Amount of loan received to June 30, 1910.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1910.
		Payment of indebtedness.	Public improvements.		
Adjuntas.....	June 2, 1904	\$980.00		\$980.00	
Aguada.....	do.	408.00		408.00	
Aguadilla.....	do.	750.00		750.00	
Agua Buenas.....	do.	355.00		355.00	
Añasco.....	do.	806.00		806.00	
Arecibo.....	do.	1,411.00		1,411.00	
Barros.....	do.	348.00		348.00	
Bayamon.....	do.	672.00		672.00	
Camuy.....	do.	1,000.00		1,000.00	
Cayey.....	do.	734.00		734.00	
Ciales.....	do.	323.33		323.33	
Comerio.....	do.	925.00		925.00	
Fajardo.....	do.	182.00		182.00	
Lajas.....	do.	550.00		550.00	
Las Marias.....	do.	675.00		675.00	
Manati.....	do.	700.00		700.00	
Maricao.....	do.	216.00		216.00	
Mayaguez.....	do.	3,680.00		3,680.00	
Morovis.....	do.	600.00		600.00	
Naguabo.....	do.	492.00		492.00	
Padilla.....	do.	394.00		394.00	
Ponce.....	do.	1,000.00		1,000.00	
Sabana Grande.....	do.	425.00		425.00	
San Lorenzo.....	do.	800.00		800.00	
Utua.....	do.	862.00		862.00	
Vega Baja.....	do.	208.00		208.00	
Total fiscal year 1904-5.....		19,496.33		19,496.33	
Aguada.....	Aug. 31, 1905		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	
Arecibo.....	Aug. 28, 1905	196.00	900.00	1,096.00	
Aguadilla.....	Sept. 14, 1905	1,500.00		1,500.00	
Añasco.....	Oct. 3, 1905	2,000.00		2,000.00	
Sabana Grande.....	do.	1,200.00		1,200.00	\$533.34
San German.....	do.		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Manati.....	Oct. 11, 1905		1,200.00	1,200.00	
Camuy.....	Sept. 14, 1905		3,000.00	3,000.00	
Hatillo.....	do.		3,000.00	3,000.00	
Lares.....	Mar. 26, 1906		5,000.00	5,000.00	1,000.00
Rio Piedras.....	do.		3,500.00	3,500.00	1,750.00
Coamo.....	Apr. 2, 1906		6,000.00	6,000.00	3,600.00
Naguabo.....	Apr. 9, 1906	1,000.00		1,000.00	
Tos Baja.....	May 18, 1906		1,500.00	1,500.00	900.00
Total fiscal year 1905-6.....		5,896.00	27,100.00	32,996.00	7,783.34
Arroyo.....	June 5, 1906		4,000.00	4,000.00	1,444.45
Padilla.....	Aug. 11, 1906		1,000.00	1,000.00	600.00
Bayamon.....	Aug. 17, 1906		1,000.00	1,000.00	
Humacao.....	Aug. 21, 1906	750.00		750.00	
Salinas.....	Aug. 25, 1906	8,000.00		8,000.00	4,000.00
Juana Diaz.....	Oct. 1, 1906	6,000.00		6,000.00	1,500.00
Isabela.....	do.	300.00		300.00	
Guayama.....	Oct. 24, 1906		5,000.00	5,000.00	3,000.00
Lajas.....	Feb. 25, 1907		6,000.00	5,230.40	3,230.40
San German.....	Mar. 9, 1907		1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Yauco.....	do.		8,000.00	8,000.00	4,540.82
Ponce.....	Apr. 9, 1907		50,000.00	50,000.00	21,000.00
San Juan.....	May 9, 1907		48,000.00	48,000.00	32,000.00
Santa Isabel.....	June 17, 1907		5,000.00	5,000.00	3,000.00
Total fiscal year 1906-7.....		1,050.00	143,200.00	143,480.40	75,515.67
Fajardo.....	July 2, 1907		12,000.00	2,671.65	271.65
Carolina.....	Aug. 23, 1907		200.00	200.00	
Mayaguez.....	do.	1,400.00		1,400.00	
Paduclas.....	Mar. 7, 1908	3,500.00		2,000.00	1,300.00
San Juan.....	June 27, 1908	12,200.00		12,200.00	10,457.14
Total fiscal year 1907-8.....			29,300.00	18,471.65	12,028.79

Insular loans to school boards—Continued.

Municipality.	Date of approval of loan.	Total amount authorized and purposes for which granted.		Amount of loan received to June 30, 1910.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1910.
		Payment of indebtedness.	Public improvements.		
Arroyo.....	July 13, 1908	.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Cabo Rojo.....	do.....	.....	6,000.00	.....	.....
Manati.....	do.....	.....	6,000.00	.....	.....
Caguas.....	do.....	.....	8,000.00	8,000.00	6,400.00
Arecibo.....	July 18, 1908	.....	30,000.00	30,000.00	27,000.00
Añasco.....	Nov. 20, 1908	.....	1,000.00	900.00	700.00
San Juan.....	Apr. 1, 1909	.....	13,000.00	13,000.00	11,700.00
Total fiscal year 1908-9.....	.....	.....	65,000.00	52,900.00	46,800.00
Total fiscal years 1904-5 to 1909-10.....	.....	\$26,442.33	264,600.00	267,344.38	142,127.80

NOTE.—No loans approved during fiscal year 1909-10.

EXHIBIT No. 19.

Gross receipts of municipalities, detailed by sources and destination.

Items.	Total.	Ordinary funds.	Road funds.	Bond redemption and sinking funds.	On account of debt.
Totals.....	\$1,587,223.92	\$1,306,501.17	\$86,364.54	\$154,502.52	\$39,855.69
General revenues, \$1,329,937.55.					
Taxes.....	1,126,280.33				
Property taxes.....	992,315.96	766,388.53	86,364.54	139,562.89	
Tax on slaughter and sale of meat.....	131,544.85	131,544.85			
Taxes levied prior to July 1, 1901.....	1,419.52	1,419.52			
Licenses and permits.....	182,810.59				
Business licenses.....	168,789.77	168,789.77			
Dog and other licenses.....	1,258.75	1,258.75			
Permits.....	12,762.07	12,762.07			
Fines.....	16,480.80	16,480.80			
Subventions, grants, and gifts.....	529.19	529.19			
Miscellaneous.....	4,836.64	4,836.64			
Commercial revenues, \$257,286.37.					
Department services.....	41,772.88				
Maintenance of insular prisoners.....	15,160.17	15,160.17			
Transportation of patients to asylums.....	555.78	555.78			
Fees and charges.....	8,967.00	8,967.00			
Rents.....	7,162.48	7,162.48			
Sales.....	9,937.45	9,937.45			
Privileges.....	1,829.75	1,829.75			
Interest.....	17,266.87	2,327.24		14,939.63	
Public service enterprises.....	156,561.18				
Water-supply systems.....	106,765.20	106,765.20			
Electric-light plants.....	6,246.49	6,246.49			
Markets.....	22,294.08	22,294.08			
Slaughterhouses.....	3,148.01	3,148.01			
Meat shops.....	2,588.80	2,588.80			
Animal pounds.....	7,871.13	7,871.13			
Cemeteries.....	6,681.45	6,681.45			
Theaters.....	2,918.00	2,918.00			
Others.....	48.02	48.02			
Receipts on account of debt.....	39,855.69				39,855.69
Total current receipts.....	1,587,223.92	1,306,501.17	86,364.54	154,502.52	39,855.69
Cash on hand, June 30, 1909.....	926,084.38	134,107.31	28,283.23	539,718.96	223,974.89
Total available for expenditure..	2,513,308.30	1,440,608.48	114,647.77	694,221.47	263,830.58
Total expenditures during year..	1,468,068.64	1,277,823.17	80,389.39	66,016.00	43,831.08
Cash on hand, June 30, 1910.....	1,045,249.66	162,785.31	34,258.38	628,206.47	219,999.50

EXHIBIT No. 20.

Actual net income of municipalities by main categories (excluding operations of bond redemption trust funds and receipts on account of debt).

General revenues:	
Property taxes.....	\$852, 753. 07
Taxes levied prior to July 1, 1901.....	1, 419. 52
Tax on slaughter and sale of meat.....	131, 544. 85
Licenses and permits.....	182, 810. 59
Fines.....	16, 480. 80
Subventions, grants, and gifts.....	529. 19
Miscellaneous.....	4, 836. 64
Commercial revenues:	
Department services, including rents and sales.....	41, 772. 88
Privileges.....	1, 829. 75
Interest.....	2, 327. 24
Public-service enterprises.....	156, 561. 18
Total.....	1, 392, 865. 71

EXHIBIT No. 21.

Expenditures of municipalities by main categories.

Expenses:	
General government.....	\$305, 293. 63
Protection of life and property.....	17, 299. 89
Health conservation and sanitation.....	130, 853. 92
Highways.....	226, 365. 96
Charities and correction.....	288, 783. 89
Education.....	12, 963. 62
Recreation.....	14, 981. 90
Miscellaneous.....	3, 708. 81
Public-service enterprises.....	65, 894. 95
Interest.....	1, 066, 146. 57
Outlays.....	78, 539. 80
On account of debt.....	181, 482. 33
Total.....	141, 889. 94
Total.....	1, 468, 058. 64

EXHIBIT No. 22.

Detailed expenditures of municipalities.

Department or service.	Expenses.			Interest.	Outlays.	On account of debt.
	Total.	Salaries.	Other.			
Totals (\$1,468,058.64) ..	\$1,066,146.57	\$557,137.20	\$509,009.37	\$78,539.80	\$181,482.33	\$141,899.04
General government.....	305,293.63	251,958.32	53,335.31	.....	47,190.97	7,091.23
Executive and finance offices.....	209,187.70	183,385.21	25,802.49	.....	3,640.56	3,570.38
Legal services and costs.....	4,124.62	2,850.00	1,274.62	.....	.....	552.60
Municipal buildings.....	25,438.21	9,099.57	16,338.64	.....	43,432.31	2,078.12
Courts.....	36,407.02	35,257.11	1,149.91	.....	33.10	594.84
Civil register.....	22,061.67	21,366.43	695.24	.....	.....	284.23
Traveling expenses.....	8,074.41	.....	8,074.41	.....	85.00	11.00
Protection of life and property.....	17,299.89	4,244.41	13,055.48	.....	1,472.01	1,551.50
Fire department.....	17,299.89	4,244.41	13,055.48	.....	1,472.01	1,551.50
Health conservation and sanitation.....	130,853.92	90,405.34	40,448.58	.....	6,964.18	5,004.92
Supervision and inspection.....	64,569.84	61,354.35	3,215.49	.....	690.40	3,650.90
Anemia service.....	3,604.72	2,305.33	1,299.39	.....	2.50	608.30
Sewers and sewage disposal.....	3,469.70	3,228.00	241.70	.....	.....	.....
Street cleaning and refuse disposal.....	53,069.05	23,397.66	29,661.39	.....	2,161.25	284.53
Miscellaneous.....	6,150.61	120.00	6,030.61	.....	4,110.03	561.19
Highways.....	226,365.96	24,177.82	202,188.14	1,033.82	49,970.72	20,644.20
Streets, sidewalks, and plazas.....	60,180.76	17,045.99	43,134.77	.....	35,180.79	10,922.41
Street sprinkling.....	5,166.07	2,400.00	2,766.07	.....	893.18	7.50
Street lighting.....	98,853.07	1,531.00	97,322.07	.....	2,109.85	709.80
Vicinal and rural roads.....	62,166.06	3,200.83	58,965.23	1,033.82	11,788.90	9,004.49
Charities and correction.....	288,783.89	133,424.28	155,349.61	.....	4,309.03	4,066.30
Outdoor poor relief.....	60,992.01	48,555.58	12,436.43	.....	.....	366.17
Medicines.....	56,025.68	9,336.98	46,688.70	.....	83.00	1,169.55
Poor in institutions.....	14,062.85	2,774.90	11,287.95	.....	.....	250.00
Miscellaneous charities.....	3,283.51	192.00	3,091.51	.....	.....	41.75
Hospitals and relief stations.....	117,364.83	55,530.66	61,834.17	.....	3,854.03	2,024.33
Jails.....	37,055.01	17,044.16	20,010.85	.....	372.00	234.50
Education.....	12,963.62	2,657.50	10,306.12	.....	360.04	5,713.16
Scholarships.....	8,294.41	.....	8,294.41	.....	.....	.....
Libraries.....	3,773.09	2,657.50	1,115.59	.....	260.04	933.00
Miscellaneous.....	896.12	.....	896.12	.....	100.00	4,780.16
Recreation.....	14,981.90	5,091.25	8,890.65	.....	2,960.75	186.86
Playgrounds.....	8.04	.....	8.04	.....	.....	.....
Music.....	10,220.41	5,399.65	4,820.76	.....	1,262.18	58.00
Bath, bath houses, etc.....	771.62	691.60	80.02	.....	1,698.57	.....
Celebrations and entertainments.....	3,981.83	.....	3,981.83	.....	.....	128.86
Miscellaneous.....	3,708.81	149.57	3,559.24	77,505.98	1,373.69	86,206.04
Public-service enterprises.....	65,894.95	44,018.71	21,876.24	.....	66,890.94	11,403.78
Water-supply systems.....	34,559.42	18,582.99	15,976.43	.....	23,225.96	10,472.76
Electric-light systems.....	3,891.99	3,025.00	866.99	.....	732.82	.....
Markets.....	4,361.10	4,147.00	214.10	.....	36,531.97	.....
Slaughterhouses.....	2,402.14	1,216.74	1,185.40	.....	4,529.97	428.47
Meat shops.....	2,897.72	2,424.74	472.98	.....	1,051.82	5.00
Animal pounds.....	1,442.04	1,277.00	165.04	.....	84.05	8.00
Cemeteries.....	15,543.25	12,873.24	2,670.01	.....	724.35	489.50
Theaters.....	580.01	472.00	58.01	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	267.28	.....	267.28	.....	.....	.....

EXHIBIT No. 23.

Per cent distribution of expenditures by municipalities.

Expenses.....	72.62
General government.....	20.79
Executive and finance offices.....	14.24
Legal services and costs.....	.29
Municipal buildings.....	1.73
Courts.....	2.48
Civil register.....	1.51
Traveling expenses.....	.54
Protection of life and property.....	1.18
Fire department.....	1.18
Health conservation and sanitation.....	8.91
Supervision and inspection.....	4.40
Anemia service.....	.24
Sewers and sewage disposal.....	.24
Street cleaning and refuse disposal.....	3.61
Miscellaneous.....	.42
Highways.....	15.42
Streets, sidewalks, and plazas.....	4.10
Street sprinkling.....	.35
Street lighting.....	6.74
Vicinal and rural roads.....	4.23
Charities and correction.....	19.67
Outdoor poor relief.....	4.15
Medicines.....	3.82
Poor in institutions.....	.96
Miscellaneous charities.....	.22
Hospital and relief stations.....	8.00
Jails.....	2.52
Education.....	.88
Scholarships.....	.56
Libraries.....	.26
Miscellaneous.....	.06
Recreation.....	1.02
Playgrounds.....	.00
Music.....	.70
Bath, bath houses, etc.....	.05
Celebrations and entertainments.....	.27
Miscellaneous.....	.25
Public-service enterprises.....	4.50
Water-supply systems.....	2.35
Electric-light systems.....	.27
Markets.....	.30
Slaughterhouses.....	.16
Meat shops.....	.20
Animal pounds.....	.10
Cemeteries.....	1.06
Theaters.....	.04
Other.....	.02
Interest.....	5.37
Outlays.....	12.35
On account of debt.....	9.66

EXHIBIT No. 24.

Receipts and payments on account of water-supply systems maintained by the municipalities.

Municipality.	Receipts.	Payments.		
		For expenses.	For outlays.	On account of debt.
Totals	\$105,765.20	\$34,559.42	\$23,225.96	\$10,472.76
Adjuntas.....			100.00	
Albionito.....	1,212.14	252.50		
Arecibo.....	4,886.69	1,947.98	539.05	
Bayamon.....			25.00	
Caguas.....	4,972.33	1,157.58		5,977.91
Cayey.....	2,489.50	475.00	50.00	1,680.44
Coamo.....	2,307.73	491.34		
Guayama.....	2,032.00	425.00		
Juana Diaz.....		45.50		75.90
Manati.....			312.87	
Mayaguez.....	6,177.65	1,269.99	2,445.80	
Patillas.....	191.25	30.82	826.47	
Ponce.....	14,594.91	4,260.06	1,299.96	2,738.51
Salinas.....	211.50	376.15		
San Juan.....	65,315.69	23,093.88	5,217.26	
Utuado.....	220.16	56.90	11,183.68	
Yabucoa.....	1,153.65	677.00	1,225.87	

EXHIBIT No. 25.

Receipts and expenditures, fiscal year 1909-10, cash on hand at beginning and end of year, and outstanding indebtedness, detailed by municipalities.

	Cash on hand at beginning of year.	Receipts.	Total available for expenditure.	Expenditures.	Cash on hand at end of year.	Indebtedness, fixed.			
						Total.	Floating.	Current.	To Insular government and trust funds.
Grand total.....	\$926,084.38	\$1,587,223.92	\$2,513,308.30	\$1,468,068.64	\$1,045,249.66	\$896,910.56	\$2,465.29	\$28,671.42	\$390,569.56
Adjuntas.....	44.74	9,827.18	9,871.92	9,861.63	10.29	7,529.10	196.50	665.93	6,666.67
General fund.....	4.70	8,956.90	8,961.60	8,952.63	8.97				
Road fund.....	40.04	8,870.28	910.32	909.00	1.32				
Aguada.....	1,752.65	7,906.36	9,659.01	6,844.17	2,814.84	800.00			800.00
General fund.....	975.18	7,189.50	8,164.68	6,148.06	2,016.62				
Road fund.....	561.97	716.86	1,278.83	696.11	582.72				
Insular advances.....	215.50		215.50		215.50				
Aguadilla.....	3,614.00	14,430.53	17,944.53	14,920.26	3,024.27	6,867.26	403.70	225.00	6,238.56
General fund.....	63.20	13,715.00	13,778.20	13,774.55	3.65				
Road fund.....	450.80	715.53	1,166.33	1,145.71	20.62				
Insular advances.....	3,000.00		3,000.00		3,000.00				
Aguaa Buenas.....	139.17	5,062.96	5,222.13	4,733.99	488.14	3,018.95		18.95	3,000.00
General fund.....	107.26	4,759.90	4,867.16	4,379.23	487.93				
Road fund.....	31.91	323.06	354.97	354.76	.21				
Aibonito.....	411.66	8,782.45	9,194.11	8,973.82	220.29	8,965.50		595.50	8,400.00
General fund.....	23.72	8,212.00	8,235.72	8,205.73	28.99				
Road fund.....	387.94	8,570.45	958.39	767.09	191.30				
Afiasco.....	191.21	11,811.23	12,002.44	11,807.59	194.85	3,356.23	1,455.51	1,900.72	
General fund.....	136.42	10,906.55	11,042.97	10,937.67	106.30				
Road fund.....	54.79	904.68	959.47	869.92	89.55				
Arecibo.....	53,167.09	77,846.21	131,013.30	60,334.64	70,678.66	52,926.17			7,993.92
									44,842.25

General fund.....	580.92	63,001.32	63,882.74	50,004.28	13,878.46				
Road fund.....	2,363.23	3,563.56	5,965.78	4,515.36	1,451.42				
Insular advances.....	1.03		1.03						
Bond-redemption tax and sinking fund.....	40,891.91	11,280.84	61,172.75	6,015.00	55,157.75				
Arroyo.....	1,903.19	10,471.98	12,375.17	9,856.35	2,518.82	1,131.94	1,089.62	42.32	
General fund.....	1,671.30	9,790.84	11,471.14	9,260.81	2,210.33				
Road fund.....	231.89	672.14	901.03	545.54	355.49				
Barranquitas.....	255.44	3,981.56	4,237.00	3,817.32	419.68	50.00	50.00		
General fund.....	13.76	3,721.67	3,740.43	3,519.17	221.26				
Road fund.....	236.08	289.89	496.57	268.16	196.43				
Barros.....	1,079.81	4,936.39	6,016.20	5,003.83	1,012.37	742.69		742.69	
General fund.....	616.91	4,522.92	5,140.83	4,493.05	647.78				
Road fund.....	437.97	412.47	850.44	510.78	339.66				
Insular advances.....	24.93		24.93		24.93				
Bayamon.....	6,407.80	32,565.72	38,973.52	33,716.53	5,256.99	14,284.38	200.00	14,084.38	
General fund.....	5,578.70	30,605.47	36,184.17	31,271.51	4,912.66				
Road fund.....	513.61	1,960.25	2,473.86	2,441.02	32.84				
Insular advances.....	315.49		315.49	4.00	311.49				
Cabo Rojo ^b	970.35	12,580.40	13,550.75	10,866.90	2,683.85	13,805.54	350.00	9,955.54	3,500.00
General fund.....	565.40	11,528.98	12,122.38	10,074.52	2,047.86				
Road fund.....	238.16	1,063.42	1,131.08	784.33	337.25				
Insular advances.....	246.79		246.79	8.06	238.74				
Caguas.....	1,822.55	39,231.07	41,053.62	37,911.45	3,142.17	43,000.00		43,000.00	
General fund.....	530.46	37,007.11	37,537.57	36,398.01	1,140.56				
Road fund.....	1,292.09	2,212.66	3,594.76	1,511.14	1,962.61				
Insular advances.....		11.30	11.30	11.30					
Camuy.....	316.58	6,303.73	6,620.31	6,431.64	188.67	860.12	10.00	850.01	
General fund.....	266.98	5,827.45	6,094.43	5,950.31	144.12				
Road fund.....	46.60	476.28	525.88	481.33	44.55				
Carolina.....	8,832.13	17,200.72	26,032.85	18,009.32	8,023.53				
General fund.....	7,797.84	15,993.69	23,791.53	16,746.52	7,045.01				
Road fund.....	1,034.29	1,207.03	2,241.32	1,262.80	978.52				

^a Total of outstanding bonds \$100,000, less sum of sinking fund, \$46,386.17, and surplus of bond-redemption tax, \$9,791.58.

^b Purchase of schoolhouse, payable in 10 annual installments.

Receipts and expenditures, fiscal year 1909-10, cash on hand at beginning and end of year, and outstanding indebtedness, detailed by municipalities—Cont'd.

	Cash on hand at beginning of year.	Receipts.	Total available for expenditure.	Expenditures.	Cash on hand at end of year.	Indebtedness, fixed.			
						Total.	Floating.	Current.	To Insular government and trust funds.
Oyey.									
General fund.....	\$3,659.01	\$18,129.76	\$21,788.77	\$19,496.30	\$2,292.47	\$31,964.52			\$31,964.52
Road fund.....	3,362.57	17,107.27	20,469.84	18,434.99	2,034.85				
	296.44	1,022.49	1,318.93	1,061.31	257.62				
Ciales.									
General fund.....	2,725.86	10,637.42	13,363.28	11,060.53	2,302.75	104.98			104.98
Road fund.....	2,482.86	9,889.40	12,372.26	10,193.51	2,178.75				
	243.00	748.02	991.02	867.02	124.00				
Cidra.									
General fund.....	439.34	5,278.99	5,718.33	5,113.70	604.63	1,480.95		\$26.00	1,454.95
Road fund.....	194.77	4,921.65	5,116.42	4,814.04	302.38				
	244.57	357.34	601.91	296.66	302.25				
Coamo.									
General fund.....	40.78	15,017.36	15,058.14	14,517.81	540.33	20,860.62		2,110.62	18,750.00
Road fund.....	16.61	14,098.02	14,114.63	13,716.20	398.43				
	24.17	919.34	943.51	801.61	141.90				
Comerio a.									
General fund.....	1,776.06	9,385.27	11,161.33	9,667.96	1,493.37	725.07			109.31
Road fund.....	1,538.27	8,716.96	10,255.23	9,134.31	1,120.92				
	237.79	668.31	906.10	533.65	372.45				
Corozal.									
General fund.....	678.66	4,504.32	5,180.98	4,112.24	1,068.74				
Road fund.....	593.80	4,215.04	4,808.84	4,064.10	744.74				
	82.86	289.28	372.14	48.14	324.00				
Dorado.									
General fund.....	2,470.81	5,313.29	7,790.10	5,441.43	2,348.67	4,800.00			4,800.00
Road fund.....	2,439.99	4,851.76	7,291.75	5,202.58	2,089.17				
	36.80	461.59	498.39	236.86	259.48				
Fajardo.									
General fund.....	8,326.66	32,939.54	41,266.20	34,943.37	6,322.83				
Road fund.....	5,507.94	30,249.73	35,757.67	31,281.55	4,476.12				
	2,818.73	2,689.51	5,508.24	3,661.82	1,846.41				

Guayama *	1,887.35	37,427.22	39,314.57	31,845.27	7,489.30	5,920.00	4,000.00	1,920.00
General fund.....	1,555.69	28,479.72	30,035.41	26,627.27	3,408.14			
Road fund.....	47.50	1,947.50	1,935.00	1,108.57	1,838.43			
Insular advances.....	284.16	7,000.00	7,284.16	5,109.43	2,174.73			
Guayanilla.....	1,767.76	7,949.20	9,716.96	8,032.27	1,684.69			
General fund.....	1,295.37	7,265.64	8,491.01	7,001.99	1,489.02			
Road fund.....	45.09	683.56	728.65	728.26	738.39			
Insular advances.....	497.30		497.30	302.02	195.28			
Gurabo.....	2,592.32	9,369.07	11,961.39	7,491.31	4,470.08			
General fund.....	1,624.06	8,665.87	10,289.93	6,999.17	3,290.76			
Road fund.....	968.26	7,033.20	1,671.46	492.14	1,179.32			
Hatillo.....	190.85	6,370.18	6,561.03	6,359.13	201.90	1,085.21		
General fund.....	116.81	5,828.73	5,945.54	5,874.54	71.00			
Road fund.....	74.04	541.45	615.49	484.59	130.90			
Humacao.....	16,064.76	32,559.10	49,613.86	43,592.87	5,020.99			
General fund.....	12,098.90	30,429.66	42,628.66	37,811.51	4,717.05			
Road fund.....	3,955.86	2,129.44	6,065.30	5,781.36	303.94			
Isabela.....	45.55	7,042.37	7,087.92	6,690.05	397.87			
General fund.....	45.55	6,549.39	6,594.94	6,197.07	397.87			
Road fund.....		492.98	492.98	492.98				
Juana Diaz.....	318.14	23,010.88	23,329.02	19,496.86	3,832.16	4,800.86	4,000.86	
General fund.....	318.14	21,018.39	21,336.53	17,504.37	3,832.16			
Road fund.....		1,992.49	1,992.49	1,992.49				
Juncos.....	527.03	20,826.03	21,353.06	20,295.21	1,057.85	1,404.71		
General fund.....	3.85	16,536.77	16,540.62	16,156.31	384.31			
Road fund.....	523.18	1,289.26	1,812.44	1,136.10	673.34			
Insular advances.....		3,000.00	3,000.00	2,999.80	.20			
Lajas.....	7,278.21	10,005.99	17,284.20	10,443.47	6,840.73	3,000.00	3,000.00	
General fund.....	1,290.96	9,127.29	10,418.25	8,492.98	1,925.27			
Road fund.....	283.25	878.70	1,161.85	1,074.49	87.46			
Insular advances.....	5,704.00		5,704.00	876.00	4,828.00			
Lares.....	1,021.72	15,227.92	16,249.64	14,041.16	2,208.48	2,400.00	2,400.00	
General fund.....	700.19	14,139.17	14,839.36	13,089.60	1,749.76			
Road fund.....	321.53	1,088.75	1,410.28	951.56	458.72			

* Debt to Caguas, balance payable in 3 annual installments.

† Purchase of buildings, balance due in 4 annual installments.

Receipts and expenditures, fiscal year 1909-10, cash on hand at beginning and end of year, and outstanding indebtedness, detailed by municipalities—Cont'd.

	Cash on hand at beginning of year.	Receipts.	Total available for expendi- ture.	Expenditures.	Cash on hand at end of year.	Indebtedness, fixed.				
						Total.	Floating.	Current.	To Insular government and trust funds.	Other.
Las Marias.	\$903.96	\$9,746.75	\$10,650.71	\$9,644.51	\$2,006.20	\$5,467.26			\$5,467.26	
General fund.	903.96	8,775.62	9,679.58	7,673.38	2,006.20					
Road fund.		971.13	971.13	971.13						
Lotes.	4,219.73	15,937.52	20,157.25	15,671.52	4,485.73	7,800.00			7,800.00	
General fund.	1,769.98	12,425.49	14,225.47	12,619.35	1,606.12					
Road fund.	493.16	1,512.03	2,005.19	1,575.58	429.61					
Insular advances.	1,926.59	2,000.00	3,926.59	1,476.59	2,450.00					
Manati.	12,367.73	30,063.95	42,426.68	32,571.05	9,855.63	180.00		\$180.00		
General fund.	11,598.30	27,750.42	39,348.72	30,442.56	8,906.16					
Road fund.	769.43	2,308.53	3,077.96	2,128.49	949.47					
Maricao.	4.37	8,912.19	8,916.56	8,166.51	750.05	3,832.09		2,354.35	1,477.74	
General fund.		8,066.14	8,066.14	7,316.09	750.05					
Road fund.	4.37	846.05	850.42	850.42						
Maunabo.	532.28	5,706.58	6,238.86	5,534.88	703.98					
General fund.	428.89	5,351.45	5,780.34	5,246.13	534.21					
Road fund.	103.39	355.13	458.52	288.75	169.77					
Mayaguez.	237,025.96	106,172.33	345,198.29	89,802.73	255,395.56	81,978.52		4,444.70	21,000.00	\$56,533.82
General fund.	8,279.77	74,588.90	82,868.67	75,017.25	7,851.42					
Road fund.	968.02	4,575.68	5,543.70	2,776.58	2,767.12					
Insular advances.	936.07		936.07	8.90	927.17					
Bond loan of 1902.	100,383.67		100,383.67		100,383.67	(^b)				
Bond redemption tax and sink- ing fund.	126,453.43	29,007.75	155,466.18	12,000.00	143,466.18					
Moca.	346.41	4,147.88	4,494.29	4,110.43	383.86					
General fund.										
Road fund.	203.71	3,816.56	3,816.56	3,582.75	233.81					
Insular advances.	142.70	331.32	535.03	535.03	160.05					
			142.70	142.70						

Marvís.		804.34	4,745.88	5,550.22	4,676.39	873.83	2,000.00	2,000.00	
General fund.		405.75	4,413.19	4,818.94	4,297.67	521.27			
Road fund.		398.38	731.07	731.07	378.72	352.35			
Insular advances		21		21		21			
Naguabo.		1,236.40	16,182.77	17,419.17	16,376.38	1,042.79			
General fund.		1,190.60	14,976.68	16,167.28	15,225.43	941.85			
Road fund.		45.80	1,206.08	1,251.89	1,150.95	100.94			
Naranjito.		468.57	2,666.32	3,134.99	2,624.36	510.53			
General fund.		433.63	2,488.49	2,922.12	2,441.39	480.73			
Road fund.		34.94	177.83	212.77	182.97	29.80			
Pedías.		1,471.39	10,139.60	11,610.99	9,700.33	1,910.66			
General fund.		119.91	9,461.54	9,581.45	8,018.17	1,563.28			
Road fund.		419.72	678.06	1,097.78	750.40	347.38			
Insular advances		931.76		631.76	931.76				
Pedueñas.		331.36	6,002.13	6,333.49	5,202.07	1,131.42			
General fund.		33.21	5,471.50	5,504.71	5,202.07	302.64			
Road fund.		298.15	530.63	528.78		828.78			
Ponce.		125,841.41	175,253.19	301,094.60	152,813.90	148,280.70			
General fund.		19.27	139,113.09	139,132.36	134,569.63	4,562.73			
Road fund.		371.32	8,837.75	9,209.07	6,152.39	3,056.68			
Insular advances		91.88		91.88	91.88				
Bond loan of 1902.		27,602.44		27,602.44		27,602.44			
Bond-redemption tax and sinking fund.		97,756.50	27,302.35	125,058.85	12,000.00	113,058.85			
Quebradillas.		585.34	3,533.16	4,068.50	3,414.83	653.67			
General fund.		423.77	3,268.88	3,722.65	3,101.08	621.57			
Road fund.		111.57	264.28	345.85	313.75	32.10			
Bincon.		875.46	3,322.10	4,197.55	3,347.41	850.15			
General fund.		779.49	3,082.08	3,891.57	3,014.61	846.96			
Road fund.		95.97	240.02	305.99	332.80	3.19			
Rio Grande.		3,133.39	11,068.04	14,201.43	11,411.37	2,790.06			
General fund.		2,718.24	10,206.55	12,924.79	10,571.50	2,353.29			
Road fund.		415.15	861.49	1,276.64	589.87	436.77			

* Total of outstanding bonds \$200,000, less sum of sinking fund, \$90,998.85, and surplus of bond-redemption tax, \$63,497.33.

† \$99,236.24 on deposit with J. M. Ceballos & Co., New York, and in process of liquidation since 1906.

* Purchases of city hall balance due in 2 annual installments.

† Total of outstanding bonds \$200,000, less sum of sinking fund, \$90,998.85, and surplus of bond-redemption tax, \$63,497.33.

* \$27,602.44 on deposit with J. M. Ceballos & Co., New York, and in process of liquidation since 1906.

Receipts and expenditures, fiscal year 1909-10, cash on hand at beginning and end of year, and outstanding indebtedness, detailed by municipalities—Cont'd.

	Cash on hand at beginning of year.	Receipts.	Total available for expenditure.	Expenditures.	Cash on hand at end of year.	Indebtedness, fixed.				
						Total.	Floating.	Current.	To Insular government and trust funds.	Other.
Las Marias.....	\$903.96	\$9,746.75	\$10,650.71	\$8,644.51	\$2,006.20	\$5,467.25			\$5,467.25	
General fund.....	903.96	8,775.62	9,679.58	7,673.38	2,006.20					
Road fund.....		971.13	971.13	971.13						
Lotes.....	4,219.73	15,937.52	20,157.25	15,671.52	4,485.73	7,800.00			7,800.00	
General fund.....	1,790.98	12,425.49	14,216.47	12,619.35	1,606.12					
Road fund.....	483.16	1,512.03	2,006.19	1,576.58	429.61					
Insular advances.....	1,926.59	2,000.00	3,926.59	1,476.59	2,450.00					
Manati.....	12,367.73	30,058.95	42,426.68	32,571.05	9,855.63	180.00		\$180.00		
General fund.....	11,598.30	27,750.42	39,348.72	30,442.56	8,906.16					
Road fund.....	769.43	2,308.53	3,077.96	2,128.49	949.47					
Maricao.....	4.37	8,912.19	8,916.56	8,166.51	750.05	3,832.09		2,354.35	1,477.74	
General fund.....		8,066.14	8,066.14	7,316.09	750.05					
Road fund.....	4.37	846.05	850.42	850.42						
Maunabo.....	532.28	5,706.58	6,238.86	5,534.88	703.98					
General fund.....	428.89	5,351.45	5,780.34	5,246.13	524.21					
Road fund.....	103.39	355.13	458.52	288.75	169.77					
Mayaguez.....	237,025.96	106,172.33	345,198.29	89,802.73	255,395.56	81,978.52		4,444.70	21,000.00	\$56,533.82
General fund.....	8,279.77	74,588.90	82,868.67	75,017.25	7,851.42					
Road fund.....	998.02	4,575.68	5,543.70	2,776.58	2,767.12					
Insular advances.....	936.07		936.07	8.90	927.17					
Bond loan of 1902.....	100,383.67		100,383.67		100,383.67	(*)				
Bond redemption tax and sinking fund.....	126,453.43	29,007.75	155,461.18	12,000.00	143,461.18					
Moca.....	346.41	4,147.83	4,494.29	4,110.43	383.86					
General fund.....		3,816.56	3,816.56	3,582.76	233.81					
Road fund.....	203.71	331.32	535.03	384.98	150.05					
Insular advances.....	142.70		142.70	142.70						

Moravia.....	804.34	4,745.88	5,550.22	4,676.39	873.83	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
General fund.....	405.75	4,413.19	4,818.94	4,297.67	521.27	.....	.....	.....
Road fund.....	368.38	332.69	731.07	378.72	332.35	.....	.....	.....
Insular advances.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....21	.....	.....	.....
Naguabo.....	1,236.40	16,182.77	17,419.17	16,376.38	1,042.79	.....	.....	.....
General fund.....	1,190.60	14,976.68	16,167.28	15,225.43	941.85	.....	.....	.....
Road fund.....	46.80	1,206.09	1,251.89	1,150.95	100.94	.....	.....	.....
Naranjito.....	468.57	2,666.32	3,134.89	2,624.36	510.53	444.30	15.92	375.00
General fund.....	433.63	2,498.49	2,922.12	2,441.39	490.78	.....	.....	.....
Road fund.....	34.94	177.83	212.77	182.97	28.80	.....	.....	.....
Pailas.....	1,471.39	10,139.60	11,610.99	9,700.33	1,910.66	3,120.00	120.00	3,000.00
General fund.....	119.91	9,461.54	9,681.45	8,018.17	1,563.28	.....	.....	.....
Road fund.....	419.72	678.06	1,007.78	750.40	347.38	.....	.....	.....
Insular advances.....	931.76	.....	931.76	931.76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pedueles.....	331.36	6,002.13	6,333.49	5,202.07	1,131.42	33.60	.....	33.60
General fund.....	33.21	5,471.80	5,504.71	5,202.07	302.64	.....	.....	.....
Road fund.....	298.15	530.63	828.78	.....	828.78	.....	.....	.....
Ponce.....	125,841.41	175,233.19	301,094.60	152,813.90	148,280.70	2,556.50	44,800.00	86,941.15
General fund.....	19.27	139,113.09	139,132.36	134,569.63	4,562.73	.....	.....	.....
Road fund.....	371.32	8,837.75	9,209.07	6,152.39	3,056.08	.....	.....	.....
Insular advances.....	91.88	.....	91.88	91.88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bond loan of 1902.....	27,602.44	.....	27,602.44	.....	27,602.44	(c)	.....	.....
Bond-redemption tax and sinking fund.....	97,756.50	27,302.35	126,058.85	12,000.00	113,058.85	.....	.....	.....
Quebradillas.....	535.34	3,533.16	4,068.50	3,414.83	633.67	349.82	349.82	.....
General fund.....	423.77	3,298.88	3,722.65	3,101.08	621.57	.....	.....	.....
Road fund.....	111.57	234.28	345.85	313.75	312.10	.....	.....	.....
Elincon.....	876.46	3,322.10	4,197.56	3,347.41	850.15	324.26	217.00	107.28
General fund.....	779.49	3,082.08	3,861.57	3,014.61	846.96	.....	.....	.....
Road fund.....	95.97	240.02	335.99	332.80	3.19	.....	.....	.....
Rio Grande.....	3,133.39	11,068.04	14,201.43	11,411.37	2,790.06	.....	.....	.....
General fund.....	2,718.24	10,206.55	12,624.79	10,571.50	2,363.29	.....	.....	.....
Road fund.....	415.15	861.49	1,576.64	839.87	426.77	.....	.....	.....

a Total of outstanding bonds \$200,000, less sum of sinking fund, \$90,968.85, and surplus of bond-redemption tax, \$63,497.33.

b \$99,239.24 on deposit with J. M. Ceballos & Co., New York, and in process of liquidation since 1906.

c Purchase of city hall, balance due in 2 annual installments.

d Total of outstanding bonds \$200,000, less sum of sinking fund, \$90,966.92, and surplus of bond-redemption tax, \$52,001.03.

e \$27,602.44 on deposit with J. M. Ceballos & Co., New York, and in process of liquidation since 1906.

Receipts and expenditures, fiscal year 1909-10, cash on hand at beginning and end of year, and outstanding indebtedness, detailed by municipalities—Cont'd.

	Cash on hand at beginning of year.	Receipts.	Total available for expendi- ture.	Expenditures.	Cash on hand at end of year.	Indebtedness, fixed.				
						Total.	Floating.	Current.	To Insular government and trust funds.	Other.
Rio Piedras	\$3,041.21	\$26,387.72	\$28,428.93	\$20,170.12	\$8,258.81					
General fund.....	1,686.85	23,077.21	24,764.06	19,675.18	5,088.88					
Road fund.....	1,354.36	2,310.51	3,664.87	494.94	3,169.93					
Sabana Grande	216.61	6,309.30	6,525.91	5,563.22	962.69					
General fund.....		6,959.73	6,959.73	5,204.39	755.34					
Road fund.....	216.61	349.57	566.18	358.83	207.35					
Salinas	692.00	19,607.59	20,299.59	16,810.23	3,489.36	\$6,073.00		\$723.00	\$5,350.00	
General fund.....	324.20	17,828.16	18,152.36	15,161.01	2,991.35					
Road fund.....	367.80	1,779.43	2,147.23	1,649.22	498.01					
San German	5,721.91	24,306.82	30,028.73	26,328.72	3,700.01	14,665.46	\$381.10	1,058.70	13,225.66	
General fund.....	.91	18,600.54	18,601.45	18,520.90	80.55					
Road fund.....		1,206.28	1,206.28	705.43	500.85					
Insular advances.....	5,721.00	4,500.09	10,221.00	7,102.39	3,118.61					
San Juan	364,884.21	378,818.31	743,702.52	328,552.08	415,150.44	339,990.59		3,800.00	52,714.28	\$283,476.31
General fund.....	22,959.72	274,126.36	297,086.08	274,340.09	22,745.99					
Road fund.....	363.52	8,780.37	9,143.89	6,855.28	3,288.61					
Insular advances.....	3,428.62	9,000.00	12,428.62	12,356.71	69.91					
Bond loan of 1902.....	72,522.24		72,522.24		72,522.24	(b)				
Bond-redemption tax and sink- ing fund.....	265,612.11	86,911.58	352,523.69	36,000.00	316,523.69					
San Lorenzo	204.60	6,892.10	7,096.70	6,717.26	379.44	2,144.67		100.00	2,044.67	
General fund.....	37.08	6,476.97	6,513.05	6,433.41	79.64					
Road fund.....	167.52	416.13	583.65	283.85	299.80					
San Sebastian	202.32	10,149.11	10,351.43	9,282.93	1,068.50	4,113.79		75.00	4,038.79	
General fund.....	2.12	9,336.72	9,337.84	8,229.03	1,008.81					
Road fund.....	200.20	813.39	1,013.59	953.90	69.69					

	1,352.40	15,183.06	16,546.06	13,562.73	2,983.34	9,707.53	284.70	9,442.83
Santa Isabel.....								
General fund.....	1,350.46	13,804.61	15,155.07	12,173.67	2,981.40			
Road fund.....	1.04	1,380.05	1,390.99	1,389.05	1.04			
Tos Alta.....								
General fund.....	138.80	4,966.45	5,105.25	4,610.91	494.34	1,971.68		1,971.68
Tos Baja.....								
General fund.....	137.42	4,659.80	4,797.22	4,304.26	492.96			
Road fund.....	1.35	306.66	306.66	306.66	1.35			
Tos Baja.....								
General fund.....	685.55	8,457.61	9,143.16	6,880.25	2,262.91	900.00		900.00
General fund.....								
General fund.....	559.43	7,750.44	8,309.87	6,255.93	2,053.94			
Road fund.....	126.12	707.17	833.29	833.29	208.97			
Trujillo Alto.....								
General fund.....	1,415.02	4,094.67	6,109.69	4,431.79	1,677.90	128.00		128.00
General fund.....								
General fund.....	1,329.08	4,315.79	5,644.87	3,908.27	1,676.60			
Road fund.....	85.94	378.88	464.82	463.62	1.30			
Utueo.....								
General fund.....	9,397.96	36,939.74	46,337.70	36,333.08	10,004.62	25,915.02	510.62	25,404.40
General fund.....								
General fund.....	9,378.98	22,183.97	31,562.95	23,483.86	8,079.09			
Road fund.....	18.98	1,817.13	1,836.16	1,655.54	170.62			
Insular advances.....								
Insular advances.....		12,938.59	12,938.59	11,183.68	1,754.91			
Vega Alta.....								
General fund.....	65.19	5,835.99	5,901.18	5,894.11	17.07	511.73	345.00	166.73
General fund.....								
General fund.....	64.15	5,346.61	5,410.76	5,403.78	6.98			
Road fund.....	1.04	489.38	490.42	489.33	10.09			
Vega Baja.....								
General fund.....	148.46	11,189.06	11,337.52	10,901.75	435.77	3,746.70	40.80	3,695.90
General fund.....								
General fund.....	148.06	10,455.42	10,603.48	10,168.11	435.37			
Road fund.....	.38	733.64	734.02	733.64	.38			
Insular advances.....								
Insular advances.....	.02		.02		.02			
Vieques.....								
General fund.....	5,199.84	17,112.45	22,312.29	16,756.57	5,555.72			
General fund.....								
General fund.....	3,274.74	15,695.10	18,989.84	14,220.28	4,749.56			
Road fund.....	1,925.10	1,417.35	3,342.45	2,586.29	866.16			
Yabucoa.....								
General fund.....	3,494.91	20,624.65	24,109.56	20,118.43	3,991.13	11,400.00		11,400.00
General fund.....								
General fund.....	3,173.77	18,027.64	21,201.41	17,601.58	3,599.53			
Road fund.....	310.67	1,191.21	1,501.88	1,290.98	210.90			
Insular advances.....								
Insular advances.....	.47	1,405.80	1,406.27	1,225.87	180.40			
Yauco.....								
General fund.....	6,522.05	41,190.90	47,712.95	45,355.42	2,357.53			
General fund.....								
General fund.....	6,161.49	37,733.29	43,894.75	41,537.23	2,357.53			
Road fund.....	360.56	3,457.64	3,818.20	3,818.20				

^a Total of outstanding bonds \$600,000, less sum of sinking fund, \$272,159.16, and surplus of bond-redemption tax, \$44,364.53.

^b Total on deposit with J. M. Ceballos & Co., New York, and in process of liquidation since 1906.

APPENDIX III.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
San Juan, P. R., August 20, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

The department is subdivided into seven bureaus and divisions, namely: Bureau of public works, bureau of insular telegraph, division of public buildings, division of public lands, division of harbors and docks, division of property and accounts, and the Porto Rico irrigation service.

The duties and operations of the different bureaus and divisions will be set out under their respective heads, as well as such observations and recommendations as to their operation during the present fiscal year as may seem proper.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS.

This bureau has direct charge of the construction and maintenance of all insular roads and bridges, culverts, harbor bulkheads and water fronts, etc., and investigates the physical conditions of franchises and permits involving technical questions relating to railways, aqueducts, bridges, piers, etc., as well as supervisory control of the construction and maintenance of all municipal roads.

For proper comparison and convenient reference, this report will treat the various subjects in the same order followed in previous years, as follows:

1. General statement of appropriations and allotments.
2. Maintenance.
3. Construction of—
 - (a) Roads.
 - (b) Bridges.
 - (c) Miscellaneous construction.
4. Franchises and concessions.
5. Plan of work and estimates for the fiscal year 1911, relative to—
 - (a) Maintenance, and
 - (b) Construction.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOTMENTS.

The work has been carried on under the following appropriations and allotments:

Construction, maintenance, and repairs of public roads and bridges fiscal year 1910, \$295,000.....	\$295,000.00
Construction of insular roads, trust fund, \$1,000,000 bond act, March 8, 1906, and February 13, 1907.....	332.42
Construction of roads, special legislative appropriations: 1906-1908, \$420,000; 1910, \$170,000.....	20,553.70
Total	315,891.12
Specific appropriations as follows:	
Cataño-Arecibo Canal, \$10,000. Act March 12, 1908.....	\$2,064.04
Oiling roads, \$5,000. Act March 12, 1908.....	1,043.78
Repair bulkhead and water front, San Juan, \$15,000. Act March 12, 1908.....	1,359.09
Construction San Antonio-Martin Peña road, \$60,000. Act March 11, 1909.....	1,614.95
Repair of piers at Mayaguez, \$15,000. Act March 12, 1908.....	1,500.00
	7,581.86
Repayments and damages.....	539.40
Miscellaneous payments (\$13,663.66).....	909.72
Total	324,922.10

MAINTENANCE.

Tables Nos. 1 and 2 show the expenditures during the year for the different items of road maintenance under the various allotments made by the government of Porto Rico, amounting to \$295,000. Of this amount \$281,466.58 have been spent on the maintenance of 971.6 kilometers of road, or an average yearly cost of \$289.69 per kilometer. The total amount given above includes a charge of \$3,314.88, the cost of installing a stone-crushing plant at kilometer 20, San Juan-Caguas road. Counting the life of this plant four years, for the purpose of comparison, a proportionate amount yearly should only be charged to construction during each fiscal year, which would decrease the cost of maintenance per kilometer for the past fiscal year to \$287.13.

Properly to compare this year's expenditures with those of past years, due consideration must be given to the fact that the bureau was advised that it could not count on more than \$200,000 for road maintenance. While it was known that to care properly for the roads this amount was not sufficient, estimates for road material were greatly reduced, and had it not been for the storm of November 5, 1909, the expenditures for maintenance would not have been more than \$234,000, although \$300,000 had been estimated as the necessary amount for maintenance. The cost of maintenance during the fiscal year 1909 equaled about this amount. Of course the saving that was effected was not a real one, since in order to obtain it the necessary material for repairs had to be cut down, and this is surely not economy. The damage caused by the storm of November 5 is estimated at \$72,000. About \$44,000 of this amount was spent during the year in cleaning landslides and repairing bridges and culverts, which, under ordinary circumstances, would not have been necessary. This amount put the roads in passable condition, although all the damage done by the storm had not been repaired on account of lack of funds. Table No. 2 shows this very clearly, the expenditures for the last stated item being \$46 per kilometer more than the average for the three previous years.

Several experiments were carried on between San Juan and Rio Piedras to determine the life of this portion of the carretera, and from such experiments it was found that the life of the macadam was about four years. These experiments were made by leveling observations, which determined the wear of the macadam as an average of 3 centimeters yearly, making 12 centimeters in the four years, the average thickness of the macadam being 15 centimeters. From these observations it will be seen that this section of road requires 225 cubic meters of stone yearly per kilometer to keep the road in perfect condition. Other experiments have been carried on over this same section with crude oil and tar products, to determine the relative value of the different brands, and for the purpose of reducing the annual cost of maintenance.

Other expenditures under the fiscal year appropriations for maintenance have been as follows:

Tar and oil sprinkling.....	\$1, 571. 09
Construction of new roads.....	1, 367. 36
Total	2, 938. 45
Balance to liquidate contracts for delivery of broken stone, 1909-10.....	8, 434. 37
Total	11, 372. 82

CONSTRUCTION.

Tables Nos. 3 and 4 show the road construction during the year, the total amount spent for this purpose being as follows:

Regular budget 1909-10.....	\$1, 367. 36
Trust fund \$1,000,000 act.....	332. 43
Special appropriations as follows:	
\$120,000, \$250,000 and \$170,000 acts for road and bridge construction..	20, 558. 70
\$60,000 act, San Antonio Bridge-Martin Peña Road.....	1, 614. 95
Voluntary payments.....	909. 72
	24, 783. 16
Distributed as follows:	
Roads.....	24, 253. 44
Bridges.....	529. 72
	24, 783. 16

The number of kilometers of macadamized road completed during the year is as follows:

	Kilometers.
Road No. 2, Vega Baja-Manati.....	0.8
Road No. 2, Arecibo-Camuy.....	.8
Road No. 2, Aguadilla-Aguada.....	.1
Road No. 8, Lares-Adjuntas.....	.6
Road Naguabo-Juncos.....	.1
Road Vega Baja-Morovis.....	.5
Vieques Roads.....	2.0
Total.....	4.9

Very little construction work was done during the year, the Legislature failing to make any appropriation during the session of 1909, and the former appropriations for that purpose being practically exhausted. The main expenditures were made on the Vega Baja-Morovis road for grading and culverts on $3\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers, and on the Ciales-Juana Diaz road for grading $3\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers, and making substantial repairs on 10 kilometers of the Jauna Diaz-Villalba section.

No bridges were built, work of this kind being confined to the construction of a so-called passarelle bridge across the Valenciano River near Juncos, used mainly by automobiles, and built with voluntary payments made by private parties.

MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION.

Cataño-Arecibo Canal.—The Legislature having failed to appropriate funds for this work, operations were suspended. With the changes made on the plant, the material was being handled at the fair price of 15 cents per cubic meter.

San Antonio Bridge-Martin Peña road.—The survey, plans, and estimate of quantities were completed at a total cost of about \$1,600. The actual construction work was not begun on account of insufficiency of funds to carry the work to completion, the amount of money appropriated being barely sufficient for the cost of construction, without allowance for the purchase of the right of way, which is estimated at about \$50,000.

Bulkheads and piers.—About \$2,900 were spent for repairs of the Mayaguez passenger and freight piers and the water front at San Juan. These expenditures exhausted the \$15,000 appropriated by the Legislature in 1908.

Oiling roads.—This subject is more properly taken up under the plan of work and estimate for 1911.

FRANCHISES AND CONCESSIONS.

Tables Nos. 21, 21a, 21b, and 21c, show applications to the Executive Council during the fiscal year 1910 for lands, public service, water rights and miscellaneous concessions, and action taken thereon. Inasmuch as all these concessions require the technical report of this department, it was thought proper that such information should be embodied in this report.

MUNICIPAL ROADS.

Over \$71,000 have been spent during the year in the 7 districts comprising the 66 municipalities for municipal road repairs. Although the average per municipality is a little over \$1,000, yet it is felt that, excepting in some cases, the greater part of that sum was not spent in the most advantageous manner. During the last three years, 1908, 1909, and 1910, \$259,000 have been disbursed for the same purpose. It is my intention to control to a great extent these expenditures, if this can be accomplished according to law.

PLAN OF WORK AND ESTIMATE FOR 1911.

The work of maintenance and construction during 1910-11 will be carried on under the following appropriations:

Construction and repair of roads and bridges, 1909-10 (for contracts not completed June 30, 1910).....	\$8,434.37
Construction and repair of roads and bridges, 1910-11.....	300,000.00
Construction of insular roads, trust fund, \$1,000,000 bond act.....	1,004.35
Construction of roads, special legislative appropriations 1906-7, 1909, and 1910, \$590,000.....	175,860.92

Construction of roads, bond act, 1910, \$425,000.....	\$425,000.00
Construction San Antonio-Martin Peña road, \$80,000, act 1909.....	58,241.76
Construction Bayamón River Ferry, \$800, act 1910.....	800.00
Voluntary payments.....	323.04

969,664.44

MAINTENANCE.

The problem of paramount importance concerning this department is that of maintaining the highways after they are constructed. It is a comparatively easy task to build roads after the funds have been appropriated, but if such roads are not kept in fairly good condition it would be better not to build them. Under the present system it costs the island about \$300,000 annually to keep the existing roads in proper condition, and this, it seems to me, is about as much as the insular government is prepared to spend annually for such purpose. Therefore, when the roads have been constructed for which appropriations are now available a more economical system of maintenance must be introduced. In the hope of carrying out this idea we have determined to use more machinery for the hauling and crushing of stone and more convict labor, and it is believed that the cost of maintenance can be greatly reduced in this manner. The whole system of maintenance will have to be reorganized in order to reduce the cost sufficiently to come within the amount available for that purpose.

Oiling roads.—Table No. 5 shows the cost of tarring and oiling various sections. Tarvia A and B heavy have given the best results, liquid asphalt being next for lasting qualities, while the so-called road oils soon disappear from the surface of the macadam.

The best results have been obtained by consolidating thoroughly the new macadam road surface, and allowing it under traffic for about two weeks, watering freely if macadam shows tendency to ravel up. Two sprayings are then given the surface within an interval of two or three days, sand being sprinkled over the surface. These two coats have lasted well for nearly six months, so it is estimated that only one more coat will be necessary for the year. Thereafter, it is believed, one coat a year will be sufficient. The cost of the three coats is \$540 per kilometer, and that of the later yearly coat is estimated at about \$150 per kilometer.

The two sections of road, San Juan-Caguas and Coamo-Ponce, having the greatest traffic and the cost of maintenance very high, should be tarred. Our experience with this process seems to point to that as the only solution for reducing the cost of maintenance in those two sections.

Traffic.—Tables Nos. 6 to 20 show the average traffic in tons per day over the various sections of road. This information was thought to be valuable in order to determine which roads are subjected to the greatest amount of travel, and, after a number of years of observations, to determine the relative cost of maintenance per kilometer in relation to tonnage carried. Table No. 6 shows the probable increase of traffic over the roads from 1905 to 1910.

CONSTRUCTION.

The last Legislature enacted two road laws, appropriating \$595,000 for construction. The law also created a commission to be known as the road commission, composed of the Governor, the speaker of the House of Delegates, a member of the House of Delegates, to be named by the speaker, and the commissioner of the interior, to determine what roads should be constructed under the above-mentioned appropriations. The action of the Legislature, it seems to me, was very wise, as it allows a more thorough investigation of roads to be constructed, thereby insuring the most advantageous and economical expenditure of the appropriation.

The construction of the road from the San Antonio Bridge to the Martin Peña Bridge is a question of great importance to the future traffic of San Juan.

The law provides that a road shall be constructed between San Antonio Bridge and Martin Peña, running parallel to the present carretera, and approximately 150 meters therefrom.

The construction of this street, for in reality it will be nothing more, is badly needed, but it will not serve the purpose for which it was intended. This was to relieve the traffic on the present carretera, as that is the only thoroughfare for the entrance to San Juan, and at present is badly congested. In view of the fact that the construction of the road provided for will not materially relieve the traffic I recommend that the present carretera be widened to a width of 65 feet; that space in the center be used for a double track of the trolley road; and that sidewalks for pedestrians be provided on each side of the carretera, the space between the trolley tracks and sidewalks to be used exclusively for vehicles. A careful study of the situation has been made by this department, and the work can be carried out at a comparatively small cost. I believe this work should be done with as little delay as possible.

Bayamon-Cataño Canal.—The construction of this canal was intended to give water transportation to the country lying between San Juan and Arecibo and to drain the wet land between these points. The Legislature of 1909 passed a law providing for the construction of this canal and appropriated \$10,000 for the purpose of making surveys, plans, etc., and the carrying out of the work. The amount appropriated has been expended, and the last Legislature failed to provide more funds for continuing the construction.

I consider the construction of the canal from San Juan to Arecibo of the greatest importance to the north side of the island, and especially important to Arecibo and the municipalities between that city and San Juan. I strongly recommend a liberal appropriation by the next Legislative Assembly for continuing this work.

BUREAU OF INSULAR TELEGRAPH.

This bureau operates a telegraph and telephone system throughout the island, furnishing telegraph and telephone communication to 60 municipalities and connecting with the telephone system on the south side, thereby giving telephone connections to all towns of importance. While the system at present is not all that could be desired, it answers the purpose fairly well for quick communication over the whole island. At present the pole lines are in a very dilapidated condition, on account of lack of funds during the past few years for their proper maintenance. Because of the fact that the telegraph and telephone system has yearly shown a large deficit in its operation, the cost of maintenance has been kept as low as possible to maintain the service, but the time has arrived when it will be necessary to spend a large amount of money to replace the pole lines in satisfactory working condition. The last Legislature appropriated some \$13,000 for this purpose, and with this amount expended during the present fiscal year it is hoped that the system can be got into proper shape.

The total income during the fiscal year for telegraph and telephone service amounted to \$60,968.81, and expenditures were \$69,783.26, leaving a loss to the government for operation of \$8,814.45. This loss does not take into consideration the amount of free business which the insular government transacts over this system, which, if paid for at the regular rate to the government, would amount to \$962.62, reducing the loss in operating the system to that extent. The total number of messages handled by this bureau during the fiscal year was 215,362.

Of the 60 offices operated during the fiscal year the income from 24 was less than the cost of salaries of operators and messengers of the respective offices. Ten offices were operated by the South Porto Rico Telephone Company and the Porto Rico General Telephone Company on a percentage basis, under an agreement. These ten offices operated on a percentage basis showed a small net profit to the government. Out of the total number of offices operated by the government there are only about three which pay operating expenses, the balance, under our present system, show an annual loss.

The method of bookkeeping in this bureau is not such as to show the receipts and expenditures for each office separately. Therefore no accurate statement can be made regarding any individual office. The total expenditures made during the fiscal year were for operation and maintenance, with the exception of about \$500 for new construction of a metallic telephone line from Cayey to the summer residence of the Governor, a distance of 9½ kilometers. This is a portion of the line intended to go through to Guayama, and which will be extended during the present fiscal year.

The insular telegraph and telephone system has no business connection whatever with the Porto Rico General Telephone Company, which operates a telephone system on the north side of the island, from Hormigueros on the west to Carolina on the east, giving local and long-distance telephone service to all of the towns of any importance between these two points, and paralleling the lines of the insular system. This telephone company materially reduces the income of the government telegraph and telephone system, and, in my opinion, the government should make arrangements to lease or transfer the insular system to a company which will install a complete telephone and telegraph system over the entire island, thereby giving direct telephone and telegraph communication to all who may desire it. If the government does not desire to transfer the rights of the telegraph and telephone system, then it is recommended that the government take over, by purchase or otherwise, all long-distance telephone lines on the island and refuse to grant any more franchises for long-distance telephone service. With the telegraph and long-distance telephone lines under the control of the government, and proper legislation for the operation thereof, it is thought that a very satisfactory system could be inaugurated and could probably be maintained at a profit to the government.

The heliograph between Porto Rico and Vieques is very unsatisfactory, and some system of telegraph, either wireless or otherwise, should be installed to put Vieques into direct communication at all times with Porto Rico.

A fair valuation, taking into account the actual physical condition of the system to-day, including all property such as lines, instruments, office furniture, etc., amounts to about \$125,000. This has allowed a fair depreciation of the instruments, taking into consideration the time they have been in use.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

This division has charge of planning, constructing, and maintaining all public buildings, as well as planning and constructing all school buildings, both insular and municipal, where the cost of any building does not exceed the sum of \$25,000. The law provides that where the cost is estimated to exceed \$25,000 the plans shall be obtained by public competition.

During the fiscal year this division expended for maintenance of public buildings the amounts shown below:

Intendencia building.....	\$1,004.42
Diputation building.....	946.78
Pabellon, San Juan.....	215.96
Allen No. 2.....	804.21
Allen No. 3.....	2,031.80
Allen No. 5.....	926.36
Insane Asylum.....	464.07
Penitentiary.....	159.44
Audiencia.....	1,515.20
San Francisco barracks.....	3,133.01
Office of the secretary.....	669.34
Military ovens (storehouse).....	35.50
Office, captain of the port, San Juan.....	290.37
Boys' Charity School.....	2,575.04
Girls' Charity School.....	662.75
Arecibo district jail.....	43.25
Arecibo district court.....	732.98
Convalescencia building.....	52.48
Ponce district jail.....	182.54
Ponce district court.....	197.89
Police barracks, Mayaguez.....	1,284.18
Storehouse, Ponce.....	
Captain of port's office, Ponce.....	14.17
Leper colony.....	1,709.89
Police barracks, Ceboruco.....	4.16
Road house, kilometer 9, Cayey-Guayama road.....	1,436.42
Rio Piedras police barracks.....	223.55
In addition for various buildings.....	456.62
Work done by special allotments:	
Improvements on garage, bureau of printing and supplies, allotment \$300.....	294.71
Alterations, bureau of printing and supplies, from an allotment of \$435.....	435.00

Repairs have been made to the executive mansion during the fiscal year to the amount of \$2,182.19.

Water and light for public buildings:

Amount spent for water for public buildings, from an allotment of \$2,389.90.....	\$1,544.25
Amount spent for lighting for public buildings, from an allotment of \$1,983.35.....	1,302.86

List of buildings started during the fiscal year 1909, but finished during the fiscal year 1910:

Concrete laboratory building for the experiment station at Mayaguez..	15,853.00
Concrete 16-room addition to the Jefferson Graded School, Arecibo.....	28,143.00
Concrete 4-room school building for Guayanilla.....	5,994.06
Reinforced concrete office building for the Porto Rico irrigation service, Guayama.....	5,445.00

List of buildings started during the fiscal year 1909, but finished during the fiscal year 1910—Continued.

Concrete 4-room school building for Moca.....	\$5, 889. 00
Concrete addition, together with plumbing, for reform school at Mayaguez.....	14, 232. 30
Total.....	75, 556. 36

List of work contracted for and built during the fiscal year 1910:

One-room frame addition to school at Aguas Buenas.....	1, 000. 00
Twelve-room concrete school at Yauco.....	22, 958. 90
Concrete toilet building and cesspool for Jefferson School, Arecibo....	2, 614. 00
Six-room concrete school building for Corozal.....	7, 550. 00
Installation of complete plumbing and drainage system for the Jefferson School, Arecibo.....	2, 305. 00
Concrete dairy building for the university farm of the University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras.....	5, 456. 76
Concrete stairway for the experiment station at Mayaguez.....	450. 00
Five-room concrete-block school building for Maunabo.....	6, 261. 50
Concrete sidewalk for the Afiasco School building, Afiasco.....	448. 27
Installation of a complete plumbing and drainage system for the school building at Yauco.....	2, 445. 00
Total.....	51, 489. 43

List of work contracted for during the fiscal year 1910, and which is still under construction:

Complete installation and driving of well for school building at Yauco..	318. 75
Concrete cesspool and water tank for Yauco School.....	550. 00
Concrete 8-room school building at Fajardo.....	15, 595. 45
One-room addition and pergola for laboratory building of the experiment station at Mayaguez.....	1, 200. 00
Four-room concrete school building at Manati.....	6, 998. 00
	24, 662. 20

The above makes a total amount of \$151,707.99 in buildings contracted for and finished during the fiscal year 1910.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

This division makes surveys of all public lands belonging to the people of Porto Rico, investigates all questions of titles to such lands, and furnishes reports to other departments regarding these questions, etc.

During the fiscal year 1910 it surveyed the following property: A parcel of land in the district of Utuado, barrios of Santa Roca and Caguana, containing 2,052 acres. This tract of land is planted in part to coffee, bananas, plantains, and other small fruit. The land is occupied at present by 64 families. Each parcel occupied has been surveyed separately, in order that leases may be made with the present occupants.

Many other small parcels of land have been surveyed and registered in the registry of property in the name of the people of Porto Rico.

The total cost of operating this division during the fiscal year was \$4,565.80.

To make this department more efficient and to enable it to accomplish a much-needed work, I recommend that the next Legislative Assembly appropriate a sufficient sum for this department to enter upon a thorough cadastral survey of the island. There are at present no accurate surveys of the island, and a survey of this kind will be of the greatest benefit to the people of Porto Rico.

DIVISION OF HARBORS AND DOCKS.

This division has charge of all the shipping of the island, the collection of harbor fees, pilotage, and general supervision of all the harbors and water fronts; designates berths for all vessels while in the harbors, and looks after the general shipping interests of the public.

The available water front in the harbor of San Juan is not sufficient for the great amount of business done through this port. At times it is impossible to accommodate all the vessels desiring berths for the purpose of loading and discharging.

During the fiscal year there were 526 vessels entered in the port of San Juan, with a gross tonnage of 1,275,376 tons. Two hundred and sixty-three of these vessels were American steamers, with a gross tonnage of 765,879 tons; 84 American sailing vessels, with a gross tonnage of 66,454; 125 foreign steamers, with a gross tonnage of 437,264; and 54 foreign sailing vessels, with a gross tonnage of 5,778.

The water front is badly congested, and at times it is almost impossible for the shippers of sugar to get their sugar loaded. Storage facilities are badly needed near the harbor for the storage of outgoing freight as well as incoming merchandise. The harbor law provides that all freight shall be moved from the water front within 36 hours after discharge from the vessel, but under present conditions it is impossible to enforce this rule.

I strongly recommend that a liberal appropriation be made annually, by the Legislature, for the improvement and extension of the water front in San Juan and the improvement of other water fronts of the island. The income from harbor charges amounts to nearly \$40,000 annually, and it seems to me that a liberal portion of this sum should be expended each year for the improvement of water fronts in order to accommodate the greatly increasing commerce of the island.

The insular government owns a large tract of land on the water front of San Juan, and I recommend that this land be leased to the merchants and other shipping interests of San Juan for storage warehouses. There is no other land near the water front suitable for this purpose.

At present there are collections made for harbor charges at seven ports of the island. Four of these ports have been made collection ports within the last half of the fiscal year 1910. As soon as arrangements can be made, other ports will be placed under the control of captains of ports, and collections made.

Table No. 22 shows the monthly collections of the different ports of the island.

DIVISION OF PROPERTY AND ACCOUNTS.

This division has charge of all the property of the insular government under the control of the Department of the Interior, such as tools, materials, and other movable property; and accounts for all expenditures and receipts of the department. It also acts as disbursing office for the payment of laborers, and makes all requisitions for materials and supplies, and issues automobile and chauffeur licenses, and makes collections therefor.

During the fiscal year 1910 there were:

Automobile licenses issued.....	177
Automobile licenses canceled.....	75
Automobile licenses transferred.....	92
Motor-cycle licenses issued.....	19
Motor-cycle licenses canceled.....	21
Motor-cycle licenses transferred.....	13
Automobile licenses in force June 30, 1910.....	309
Motor-cycle licenses in force June 30, 1910.....	37
Chauffeur licenses in force June 30, 1910.....	410

Collections for automobile and motor-cycle licenses issued for the year amounted to \$2,565.

During the year this division has issued 2,660 requisitions for material and supplies; handled and prepared for payment 9,831 vouchers, aggregating the total sum of \$884,366.90; as special disbursing office, has disbursed in cash the sum of \$129,486.17, payment being made to 2,907 laborers; and has collected the following miscellaneous receipts:

Automobile and motor-cycle licenses.....	\$2, 565. 00
Sale of automobile number boards.....	23. 75
Sale of government property.....	469. 85
Rental of government property.....	841. 10
Rental of cottages, irrigation service.....	261. 44
Miscellaneous.....	1, 260. 99
Total.....	5. 422. 13

PORTO RICO IRRIGATION SERVICE.

Topographic surveys.—A topographic survey has been made covering a total area of 150 square miles, mapped on a scale of 1,000 feet to the inch, with a contour interval of 5 feet, the cost of this survey being about \$28,000.

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Water supply.—Gauging stations have been maintained and frequent measurements taken of all streams and canals within the irrigation district, as well as of many streams in other parts of the island where irrigation may prove beneficial and economical. These measurements will give the actual flow of the streams from which reliable data may be had for future calculations.

Construction.—The features of the irrigation project are tabulated below, with the apportionments allowed by the consulting engineers on the general irrigation scheme, and the amounts expended on each to June 30, 1910, as well as progress being made on same:

Feature.	Apportionment.	Expended to date.
1. Patillas dam and reservoir.....	\$769,000	\$31,889.65
2. Patillas Canal.....	390,000	79,840.94
3. Patillas lateral canals and outlets.....	110,000	.....
4. Carite dam and reservoir.....	195,000	5,162.07
5. Carite Tunnel.....	120,000	6,669.70
6. Carite water power.....	120,000	1,138.75
7. Guamaní canals.....	40,000	.....
8. Toro Negro diversion.....	137,000	9,028.18
9. Guayabal dam.....	588,000	1,078.73
10. Juana Díaz Canal.....	450,000	4,070.84
11. Juana Díaz lateral canals and outlets.....	62,000	.....
Total.....	2,981,000	138,885.86
General expense, including interest on bonds.....	.....	268,009.32
Total expenditures.....	.....	406,895.18

Features Nos. 1, 2, 5, and part of 8 are being constructed. The unit prices being paid on contracts, and the prices so far paid for rights of way, engineering, and all other expenses in connection with them, indicate that they will be completed within the amounts apportioned.

Feature No. 4 and the remaining part of No. 8 are advertised and bids will be received for them on July 25, 1910.

Feature No. 6. Plans for this have not yet been decided upon.

Feature No. 9, the Guayabal dam, is the most important structure remaining to be let. Preliminary surveys have been made and plans are being prepared for a dam of rubble concrete. It is believed that this type of dam will be best suited to the location on account of the great floods that may be expected during construction, the abundance of good stone close at hand, and the scarcity of proper material for an earth dam.

PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

Patillas Canal.—Schedule No. 1 has been completed. Schedule No. 2 has been surrendered and bond forfeited. Schedules 3, 5, and 6 have been surrendered with forfeiture of bonds and the 10 per cent reserved from estimates on work done. Schedules 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, and 15, have been suspended as provided in paragraph 20 of specifications, on account of failure to make proper progress. Schedules 3, 4, and 5 were re-let on May 23 and work is progressing rapidly. Schedules 7 and 8 were re-let May 23, work to begin July 1, 1910. Schedule 6, which was about 80 per cent completed, is to be finished by administration. Schedule 12 is being completed by the original contractor under an extension of time. Schedules 10, 11, 13, 14, and 15 are awaiting the action of the Executive Council as to the manner of carrying on the work.

Patillas Dam.—Work is going on in outlet tunnel and cut-off trench, but progress is unsatisfactory. New equipment expected by the contractors should enable them materially to increase the output in the near future.

Carite and Toro Negro tunnels.—Work is progressing slowly. New equipment and skilled labor expected soon will improve conditions on these contracts.

In the past the construction of the irrigation system has not been at all satisfactory, but at present every effort is being made to carry the whole plan through to completion at the earliest possible date.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. WILSON,
Commissioner of the Interior of Porto Rico.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

TABLE NO. 1.—Expenditures for maintenance of insular roads, year ending June 30, 1910.

[Appropriation, \$200,000.]

Road districts.	Road No.	Road sections.	Total lengths.	Lengths maintained.	Broken stone and gravel for macadam.							Balance, June 30, 1910.
					On hand from last year.	Stone delivered July 1, 1909-June 30, 1910.			Stone placed.			
						Cubic meters.	Cost.	Average cost per cubic meter.	Cubic meters.	Cost.	Average cost per cubic meter.	
					C. m.							C. m.
I	1	San Juan-Caguas.....	36.0	34.8	1,562	2,627	\$7,145.48	\$2.72	3,240	\$3,795.05	\$1.17	949
	5	Caguas-Aguas Buenas.....	9.5	9.3	1,063	108	147.24	1.36	95	124.86	1.31	13
	2	Cataño-Pueblo Viejo.....	4.0	4.0								
II	2	Cataño-Vega Alta.....	31.0	28.6	484	1,276	1,078.70	1.27	1,571	1,807.00	1.08	89
	2	Vega Alta-Vega Baja.....	8.0	8.0	1,749	655.04	.37	1,742	770.96	.39	7	
	10	Reyes Catalcoos-Corozal.....	14.1	13.4	51	1,610	1,898.07	1.15	1,598	1,165.91	.73	63
III	10	Corozal-Barros.....	6.1	6.0								
	23	Trujillo Alto road.....	6.2	6.0	35	90	144.98	1.63	117	123.44	1.05	8
	3	Rio Piedras-Naguabo.....	73.0	70.8	1,062	7,987	10,620.07	1.33	8,625	6,371.16	.74	524
IV	3	Canovanas-Loliza.....	3.8	3.8								
	3	Naguabo-Juncos.....	10.3	10.3								
	3	Vieques road.....	5.0	5.0								
V	3	Naguabo-Humacao.....	14.2	14.2	66	1,071	222.40	.21	1,129	231.84	.21	8
	7	Humacao-Maunabo.....	24.4	23.3	32	2,918	1,739.36	.59	2,960	795.87	.26	
	7	Las Piedras-San Lorenzo.....	6.1	6.1								
VI	6	Caguas-San Lorenzo.....	10.3	10.3								
	5	Caguas-Humacao.....	29.9	28.0	278	759	722.00	.90	618	260.89	.42	141
	22	Caguas-Albionito.....	45.0	43.9	600	3,053	5,421.11	1.77	2,096	1,639.74	.78	585
VII	1	Las Cruces-Cidra.....	8.2	8.2	21	568	1,021.72	2.15	374	1,465.19	.99	1,612
	4	Caye-Y-Guayama.....	26.0	26.0	780	631	997.98	1.53	1,289	318.67	.84	215
	1	Albionito-Ponce Playa.....	53.0	49.5	1,499	2,751	4,154.91	1.51	3,442	1,066.91	.90	102
VIII	21	Ponce-Petuelas.....	8.2	8.2								
	2	Coamo Springs road.....	5.0	5.0	10	236	887.00	1.26	698	3,418.35	.99	806
	11	Villalba-Chales.....	5.0	5.0								
IX	3	Ponce-Guayama.....	56.0	54.3	189	5,550	3,306.77	.59	5,642	1,867.80	.29	107
	3	Guayama-Maunabo.....	34.0	30.7	1,210	2,138	939.91	.43	3,180	2,190.64	.58	108
	6	Ponce-Arecibo.....	82.0	80.9	782	4,144	6,224.12	1.25	3,746	3,574.83	.90	1,180
X	13	Arecibo-Lares.....	10.0	10.0		31	76.25	2.45	3	2.50	.83	28
	15	Alto Bandera-Jayuya.....	21.3	21.3	73	370	498.25	1.13	370	260.12	.67	73

[illegible]

Tosca

TABLE NO. 1.—Expenditures for maintenance of roads, year ending June 30, 1910—Continued.

Road districts.	Road No.	Road sections.	Inspection.	Tools, repairs, and purchase.	Landslides and cleaning, etc.		Miscellaneous.	Repairs, bridges and culverts.	Total.	Average cost of maintenance per kilometer.
					Cost.	Average cost per kilometer.				
I	1	San Juan-Caguas.....	\$3,740.45	\$243.91	\$1,512.02	\$43.44	\$779.49	\$346.66	\$17,572.06	\$804.94
	5	Caguas-Aguas Buenas.....	303.00	.50	347.61	37.38	14.00	44.40	983.61	105.76
	2	Cataño-Pueblo Viejo.....	187.92		17.82	4.45	65.34		271.08	67.77
II	2	Cataño-Vega Alta.....	1,805.00	74.39	1,134.77	39.66	186.69	273.50	6,360.05	222.37
	10	Vega Alta-Vega Baja.....	626.00	10	367.53	45.94	15.72		2,049.35	264.16
	10	Reyes-Catolico-Corozal.....	220.00	99.42	11.76	1.96	21.46	404.55	4,706.41	251.22
III	23	Corozal-Barros.....	159.00		274.20	45.70	15.00	107.00	895.62	88.62
	3	Trujillo Alto road.....	3,833.90	139.25	3,712.60	52.43	372.70	1,613.62	26,663.30	137.00
	3	Rio Piedras-Naguabo.....	60.00		63.68	16.75		49.23	172.90	45.50
IV	3	Canovanas-Loliza.....	300.59		404.62	39.28	70.05	50.68	1,341.28	130.24
	11	Naguabo-Juncos.....	103.50		95.74	19.14			199.24	30.84
	3	Vieques road.....	579.00	35.20	254.39	17.89	11.43	5,264.58	3,977.84	267.17
V	7	Naguabo-Humacao.....	808.00	37.96	2,708.68	116.67	77.50	645.31	6,812.68	262.30
	7	Las Piedras-San Lorenzo.....	336.00		734.97	120.48	4.00		1,074.97	176.22
	5	Caguas-San Lorenzo.....	498.00	37.00	1,254.50	121.79	14.48	525.85	3,390.72	331.26
VI	22	Caguas-Humacao.....	2,044.40	302.87	2,348.28	83.87	334.10	687.74	11,699.28	415.33
	1	Caguas-Humacito.....	2,583.67	97.17	2,683.48	56.79	111.00	459.72	12,830.34	292.30
	22	La Cruz-Cintrá.....	300.00	1.60	1,163.89	19.90	6.00	110.14	1,922.02	234.20
VII	1	Cayey-Guayama.....	1,861.90	723.92	3,203.47	123.31	75.88	8,114.62	31,172.32	312.10
	2	Albionito-Ponce Playa.....	3,495.28	268.75	1,713.13	34.60	223.97	15,972.03	2,203.70	268.75
	21	Ponce-Pedraza.....	450.00	42	441.01	53.78	7.00		944.94	105.32
VIII	11	Villalba-Ciales.....	249.00	8.00	118.51	23.70	9.50	31.26	526.64	105.32
	3	Ponce-Guayama.....	2,391.50	41.87	434.87	96.97	88.82	5,045.13	10,246.18	188.06
	3	Guayama-Mamabo.....	1,174.05	105.71	1,526.98	21.62	200.50	7,056.86	7,056.86	229.81
IX	13	Ponce-Arecibo.....	4,405.82	215.27	7,826.16	98.73	162.42	9,919.07	23,991.18	294.55
	13	Arecibo-Lajas.....	499.00		770.31	77.03	56.50	1,235.56	1,235.56	123.55
	15	Alto Bandera-Jayuya.....	499.00		2,554.09	119.91	60.68	223.10	3,995.33	187.67
X	18	Aguadilla-Adjuntas.....	2,503.06	229.73	2,684.25	55.92	410.03	260.40	18,655.40	388.65
	2	Aguadilla-Camuy.....	1,391.48	64.48	2,040.27	49.34	160.71	255.25	7,154.11	172.38
	2	Aguadilla-Agüada.....	120.00		46.71	9.14	35.00	50.56	693.00	138.00
XI	18	Cabo Rojo road.....	3,378.87	16.00	271.82	47.68		28.22	598.41	104.98
	2	Mayaguez-Yaico.....	499.00	13.17	2,255.44	51.66	142.75	1,140.92	16,309.87	373.23
	2	Mayaguez-Afisco.....	1,340.00	70.66	590.07	50.82	475.88	2,972.96	7,243.65	644.18
XII	13	Mayaguez-Las Marias.....	102.00		1,446.70	53.42	21.60	353.10	8,256.30	316.33
	19	Lajas road.....			63.78	81.89		80.11	564.23	277.11

TABLE No. 2.—*Comparative cost of maintenance.*

Character of the work.	Averages..				Percentage of total cost.					
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Cubic meters broken stone delivered, per kilometer.	70.00	76.81	99.05	70.07	40.1	32.8	40.0	44.4	45.14	26.90
Cost per cubic meter.....	\$1.46	\$1.75	\$1.51	\$1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cubic meters broken stone placed, per kilometer....	66.20	83.47	94.62	71.44	16.2	28.3	21.8	22.1	21.59	18.67
Cost per cubic meter, placing.....	\$0.82	\$0.80	\$0.76	\$0.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost of inspection, per kilometer.....	\$46.15	\$48.96	\$50.77	\$51.64	15.1	19.3	17.9	16.2	15.30	18.09
Cost of tools, per kilometer.	\$10.18	\$9.92	\$6.50	\$3.17	.....	2.8	4.0	3.3	1.96	1.11
Cost of cleaning, per kilometer.....	\$31.09	\$30.36	\$35.75	\$63.28	17.2	10.7	12.0	10.0	10.77	22.11
Cost of miscellaneous, per kilometer.....	\$7.15	\$4.00	\$4.66	\$4.79	.....	3.4	2.3	1.3	1.40	1.67
Cost of repair of bridges, per kilometer.....	\$5.30	\$3.17	\$12.71	\$24.18	11.4	2.7	2.0	2.7	3.84	8.45
					100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.00

Year ending June 30—	Kilometers.	Total cost.	Cost per kilometer.	Stone placed, per kilometer.
				C. m.
1903.....	445.1	\$176,780	\$397.00	62.5
1904.....	518.2	193,740	374.00	58.3
1905.....	662.0	193,021	292.00	66.5
1906.....	680.0	137,200	201.50	65.3
1907.....	790.0	206,574	261.50	66.2
1908.....	813.0	246,367	303.00	83.5
1909.....	900.6	298,852	331.84	94.6
1910.....	971.6	278,152	286.49	71.4

TABLE No. 3.—Road construction in Porto Rico.

Road No.	Designation.	Kilo-meters.	Sections.	Completed by Spanish Government.		Completed by United States military government.		Completed by civil government.		
				Kilo-meters.	Cost.	Kilo-meters.	Cost.	Trust fund.		Regular maintenance to June 30, 1910.
								Kilo-meters.	Cost.	
1	San Juan-Ponce Playa.....	134.0	San Juan-Ponce Playa..... (Catão-Reyes Catolico..... Change in the road No. 2 for the new location of Reyes Catolico bridge. Reyes Catolico-Vega Alta..... Vega Alta-Vega Baja..... Vega Baja-Manand..... Arecibo-Canny..... Canny bridge..... Canny-Aguadilla..... Aguadilla-Aguada..... Aguadilla-Rincon..... Mayaguez-Albano..... Albano wooden bridge..... Mayaguez-San German..... San German-Sabana Grande..... Sabana Grande-Yauco..... Ponce-Peduehas..... Catão-Rio Piedras..... Reyes Catolico bridge..... Ponce-Guayama..... Guayama-Arroyo..... Arroyo-Puerto Blanco..... Manabo-Patillas..... Yabuco-Manabo..... Humacao-Yabuco..... Naguabo-Naguabo Playa..... Humacao Playa-Naguabo Playa..... 5 wooden bridges on pile foundations. Fajardo-Naguabo Playa..... Maneyes-Fajardo..... Loliza-Canoanas.....	134.0 13.5 2.5 263.1	\$1,358,224.33 168,452.97 12,000.00 10,181.00 No records. No records. <					

TABLE No. 3.—Road construction in Porto Rico—Continued.

Road No.	Designation.	Kilo-meters.	Sections.	Completed by Spanish Government.		Completed by United States military government.		Completed by civil government.		Regular maintenance to June 30, 1910.
				Kilo-meters.	Cost.	Kilo-meters.	Cost.	Trust fund.	Kilo-meters.		Cost.
3	Ponce-Rio Piedras.....	206.0	Rio Piedras-Mameyes. Pie bridges over Grande and Espiritu Santo rivers. Mameyes bridge..... Carolina bridge.....	31.5	\$61,355.12	0.7	\$7,400.00			\$2,174.61
4	Cayey-Guayama.....	26.0	Cayey-Guayama. Caguas-Aguas Buenas. Caguas-Humacao Playa. Comerio-Barranquitas.	26.0 9.0	507,870.93 No records.					65,298.54
5	Barranquitas-Humacao.....	66.0	Comerio-Barranquitas. Caguas bridge. Barranquitas bridge. Rio Hondo bridge. Ponce, Kilometer 15-Caguas. Defendini, Kilometer 15. Adjuntas-Utuado.			39.0	204,229.48	\$65,000.00		\$1,000.00
6	Ponce-Arecibo.....	82.0	Tallones..... Retaining wall, Caniaco. Arecibo-Bacupay. Adjuntas cut-off. Utuado bridge.	20.5	261,558.06	39.0	353,839.89	22.5	90,000.00 79,000.00 85,000.00 17,407.00 42,728.00	
7	Caguas-Las Piedras (via San Lorenzo).....	23.0	Caguas-San Lorenzo. San Lorenzo-Las Piedras. Aguadilla-San Sebastian.		\$11,995.47 \$46,100.12		2,500.00	8.0	15,000.00	
8	Aguadilla-Adjuntas.....	63.0	San Sebastian-Lares. Lares-Adjuntas. Bayamon-Comerio. La Plata bridge.	6.0	49,835.27	17.0	94,888.28 20,196.18	14.8 1.4	92,002.00 3,000.00	\$4,027.06
9	Bayamon-Comerio.....	27.3	Mulas bridge. Convento bridge. Higuero bridge.		\$40,516.80	4.5	66,149.02	14.5	126,250.00	\$2,263.61
10	Reyes Catolicos-Coamo.....	57.0	Reyes Catolicos-Coroza. Coroza-Barros. Manati-Chales.	4.5	19,200.00	11.5	35,659.99		715,000.00	\$6,487.17
11	Manati-Juana Diaz.....	48.0	Manati River bridge. Chales-Juana Diaz.		\$13,627.00	8.5	88,342.34	4.5	42,357.19 15,266.47	\$5,114.16

12	San Lorenzo, road No. 8, via Patillas.	28.0	Puente Blanco-Patillas.					3.0	3,284.90	
13	Mayaguez-Arecibo	74.5	{Mayaguez-Las Marias. Lares-Arecibo.		8.5	103,851.54	18.5	39,587.23		
14	Consumo, road No. 8.	30.0	{Consumo-Maricao. Road No. 16-road No. 8.				7.0	12,394.69		
15	{Road No. 6 (Adjuntas)-Albino. nito.	72.0	{Alto Bandera-Jayuya. Barros-Barraquitas. Barraquitas-Albonito. {Usabon bridge.				12.0	34,351.14	2.5	
			Yauco, road No. 14.				12.0	37,000.00	2.1	
16	Yauco, road No. 14.	24.0	Yauco, road No. 14.							
17	Lares-Jayuya (via Utuado).	38.0	Lares-Jayuya.							
18	El Boqueron, road No. 2 (via Cabo Rojo).	16.0	Cabo Rojo, road No. 2.				5.8	12,500.00		
19	San German-El Boqueron (via Lajas).	18.0	San German-Lajas.				2.0	4,500.00		
20	{Road No. 11-road No. 9 (via Morovis, Corozal y Naranjito).	36.0	{Road No. 11, Morovis. Road No. 9, Naranjito.		6.0	28,292.65	6.0	8,900.00		
		14.0	Road No. 1, Coamo Springs.				7.7	5,000.00		
21	Coamo-Santa Isabel.	17.0	Las Cruces-Cidra.				5.0	1,914.90		
22	Las Cruces-Comerio (via Cidra).	17.0	Road No. 3, Trujillo alto.						8.2	
23	Road No. 3, Trujillo alto.	8.0	Land damages. Auxiliary technical force, traveling expenses and machinery.				4.2	9,355.31	8,427.72	
	Mayaguez-Maricao.	16.3	Mayaguez-Las Vegas.					2,037.89	41,324.75	
	Naguabo-Juncos.	27.0	Naguabo-Juncos.							
	Añasco-San Sebastian.	25.0	Añasco-San Sebastian.							
	Cabo Rojo-San German.	12.0	Cabo Rojo-San German.							
	Vega Baja-Morovis.	14.0	Vega Baja-Morovis.							
	Vieques road.	10.0	Vieques road.				1.1	5,000.00		
	Comerio, road No. 1.	18.0	Comerio-La Plata.							
	Sabana Grande, road No. 14.	26.0	Sabana Grande, road No. 14.							
	Total.	1,519.2		275.0	2,560,927.07	141.7	325.6	1,287,787.73	20.0	
									152,127.25	

§ 2.3 kilometers abandoned by construction of La Plata bridge.

§ Survey.
§ Chaltos bridge.
§ Structural material.

§ Grading.
§ 3 bridges completed.
§ Mayilla bridge.

§ Herrera bridge.
§ Repairs.
§ Reconstruction.

TABLE No. 3.—Road construction in Porto Rico—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE No. 3.—Road construction in Porto Rico—Continued.

			Completed by civil government.								
Road No.	Designation.	Kilo-meters.	Section.	Special appropriations.		Act of March 8, 1906; act of March 14, 1907, \$50,000; act of March 12, 1908, \$120,000; act of March 1908, \$250,000; allotment from act of March, 1906, of \$15,000, \$2,281.42; act of March, 1907, \$2,000; act of March, 1910, \$170,000.			Insular loan bond, act February 13, 1907, \$1,000,000.		
				Convict labor.	Voluntary payments, \$13,212.22.	Kilo-meters.	Cost.	Kilo-meters.	Cost.	Kilo-meters.	Cost.
13	Mayaguez-Arecibo.....	74.5	Mayaguez-Las Marias			1.5	\$5,247.70	8.5	\$19,880.00	27.0	\$148,498.77
14	Consumo, road No. 8.....	30.0	Lares-Arecibo				2.50	4.6	\$0,105.27	11.6	25,127.70
15	(Road No. 6 (Adjuntas)-Albionito.....	72.0	Road No. 16-road No. 8	\$6,234.06					\$16,148.25		42,502.46
16	Yauco, road No. 14.....	24.0	Alto Bandera-Jayuya				1.00	5.5	\$23,000.00	20.0	19,149.28
17	Lares-Jayuya (via Utuado).....	38.0	Barros-Barranquitas				18.33	2.3	12,000.00	16.4	73,745.68
18	El Boqueron, road No. 2 (via Cabo Rojo).....	16.0	Barranquitas-Albonillo							10.8	59,413.64
19	San German-El Boqueron (via Lajas).....	18.0	Usabon bridge				\$9,381.14				21,000.00
20	(Road No. 11-road No. 9 (via Morovis, Corozal y Naranjito).....	36.0	Yauco, road No. 14				\$17,985.72	7.0	\$123,017.02	7.0	9,381.14
21	Coamo-Santa Isabel.....	14.0	Lares-Jayuya								141,012.74
22	Las Cruces-Comerio (via Cidra).....	17.0	Cabo Rojo, road No. 2								12,500.00
23	Road No. 3, Trujillo alto.....	8.0	San German-Lajas							2.0	4,500.00
			Road No. 11, Morovis							12.0	37,192.65
			Road No. 9, Naranjito			0.8	\$7,375.90			1.5	12,375.90
			Coamo-Santa Isabel							5.0	1,914.90
			Las Cruces-Comerio							8.2	13,427.72
			Road No. 3, Trujillo alto					2.0	10,000.00	6.2	20,680.06
			Land damages								2,037.89
			Auxiliary technical force, traveling expenses and machinery.				1,347.91		72,799.68		74,147.66

Mayaguez-Maricao.....	16.3	Mayaguez-Las Vegas.....	16.3	43,000.00	16.3	43,000.00
Naruto-Juncos.....	27.0	Naruto-Juncos.....	10.4	37,976.38	10.4	38,226.38
Afisco-San Sebastian.....	25.0	Afisco-San Sebastian.....	2.9	6,050.00	2.9	6,050.00
Cabo Rojo-San German.....	12.0	Cabo Rojo-San German.....	4.2	13,384.11	4.2	13,384.11
Vega Baja-Morovis.....	14.0	Vega Baja-Morovis.....	7.1	31,525.13	7.1	31,525.13
Vieques road.....	10.0	Vieques road.....	3.9	10,226.36	5.0	15,226.36
Comerio road No. 1.....	18.0	Comerio-La Plata.....	.....	21,002.02	.....	21,002.02
Sabana Grande, road No. 14.....	26.0	Sabana Grande, road No. 14.....	.....	1,939.03	.....	1,939.03
Total.....	1,519.2	.....	92.7	418,430.50	128.2	6,525,350.28
^a Grading in 3.5 kilometers. ^b Completed. ^c Grading in 3 kilometers and land slides.						
^d And grading in 6.5 kilometers and masonry. ^e And survey. ^f Reconstruction.						
^g And grading in 0.5 kilometers. ^h And grading in 3.5 kilometers, 3 culverts and 10 pipes. ⁱ Survey.						

TABLE No. 4.—Road construction in Porto Rico.

Spanish Government:		Kilometers.
October 18, 1898	—————	275.0
American Government:		
June 30, 1899	—————	
June 30, 1900	—————	69.2
June 30, 1901	—————	67.0
June 30, 1902	—————	72.2
June 30, 1903	—————	81.0
June 30, 1904	—————	69.0
June 30, 1905	—————	82.9
June 30, 1906	—————	38.0
June 30, 1907	—————	30.7
June 30, 1908	—————	103.7
June 30, 1909	—————	92.3
June 30, 1910	—————	4.9
		710.9
Total.....		985.9

TABLE No. 5.—Tar and oil sprinkling, 1909-10.

	Date.	Situation.		Long miles.	Square miles.	Number of coats.	Gallons.	Kind of material.
		Kilometers.	Kilometers.					
Road No. 1, section San Juan-Martin Peña:	1909-10.							
Tarvia.....	July 1-6.....	3.4	3.5	80	627	4	750	Tarvia A.
Do.....	July 12-30.....	5.8	7.2	1,400	9,311	1	1,050	Tarvia B.
Do.....	Sept. 22-Oct. 4.....	1.4	7.2	5,800	32,579	1	5,050	Do.
Do.....	Oct. 8.....	6.42	6.5	80	480	2	275	Tarvia Bb.
Do.....	Oct. 5-7.....	.7	1.6	700	4,200	1	730	Do.
Do.....	Dec. 17-24.....	.85	3.50	2,650	16,103	1	2,890	Do.
Do.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 2.....	2.6	3.05	445	2,270	1	450	Tarvia A.
Do.....	Feb. 3-5.....	3.6	4	400	2,492	1	650	Do.
Do.....	Apr. 4.....	4.8	4.9	100	756	2	300	Do.
Do.....	Apr. 5.....	5.2	5.3	100	700	2	300	Do.
Do.....	Apr. 6-7.....	3.5	3.8	300	1,800	2	490	Do.
Do.....	Apr. 8-30.....	4	6	2,000	12,881	1	3,538	Do.
				14,055	84,199	.....	16,463	
Liquid asphalt.....	May 2-31.....	6	7.2	1,200	7,200	2	2,100	Asphalt.
Do.....	do.....	2.4	2.7	300	1,720	1	267	Do.
				1,500	8,920	.....	2,367	
Road oil asphalt.....	June 1-21.....	0.7	2.6	1,900	11,170	1	1,800	Oil.
Total.....				17,455	104,289	.....		
Road No. 4, Cayey-Guayama:								
Tarvia.....	May 27-30.....	8.9	9.1	200	1,000	1	300	Tarvia.
Grand total.....					105,289	.....		

TABLE No. 5.—Tar and oil sprinkling, 1909-10.

	Date.	Cost.	Cart hire.	Coal, grease, etc.	Labor.	Total cost.	Average per square meter.	Remarks.
Road No. 1, section San Juan - Martín Peña: Tarvia...	1909-10. July 1-6.....	\$72.75	\$8.99	\$4.00	\$8.08	\$93.82	\$0.150	Tar macadam; cost of broken stone and screening not included.
Do...	July 12-30.....	101.85	9.10	24.00	78.91	213.86	.023	Surface sprinkling on old macadam.
Do...	Sept. 22-Oct. 4...	489.85	3.10	32.85	149.13	674.93	.021	Do.
Do...	Oct. 8.....	26.67	2.00	2.00	4.90	35.57	.074	Surface sprinkling on new macadam.
Do...	Oct. 5-7.....	70.81	3.48	4.27	12.07	90.63	.022	Surface sprinkling on old macadam.
Do...	Dec. 17-24.....	260.86	2.48	12.73	100.67	\$76.74	.023	Do.
Do...	Jan. 25-Feb. 2...	43.65	.....	3.47	44.53	91.65	.040	Surface sprinkling on new macadam.
Do...	Feb. 3-5.....	63.05	6.06	7.40	29.25	105.76	.042	Surface sprinkling on old macadam.
Do...	Apr. 4.....	29.10	4.80	1.85	7.84	43.59	.058	Surface sprinkling on new macadam.
Do...	Apr. 5.....	29.10	4.80	1.85	7.17	42.92	.061	Do.
Do...	Apr. 6-7.....	46.56	8.40	5.50	17.01	77.47	.043	Do.
Do...	Apr. 8-30.....	343.18	11.96	47.17	38.98	441.29	.034	Surface sprinkling on old macadam.
		1,577.43	65.17	147.09	498.54	2,288.23	.....	
Liquid asphalt. Do...	May 2-31.....	247.91	.....	29.51	115.33	392.75	.044	
	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Road oil asphalt.	June 1-21.....	215.55	.....	30.00	88.21	333.76	.030	
Total.	.....	2,040.89	65.17	206.60	702.08	3,014.74	.....	
Road No. 4, Cayey-Guayama: Tarvia...	May 27-30.....	29.10	15.00	.....	7.35	51.45	.051	
Grand total.	.....	2,069.99	80.17	206.60	709.43	3,066.19	.....	

TABLE No. 6.—Comparative statement showing traffic in one week in the years 1905, 1906, and 1910, Road No. 1, section San Juan—Martin Peña.

	August, 1906.			October, 1906.			March, April, May, 1910—average for one week.		
	Num- ber.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Num- ber.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Num- ber.	Net weight.	Gross weight.
Freight vehicles.....	5, 112	Tons. 1, 365	Tons. 6, 808	6, 118	Tons. 2, 270	Tons. 9, 330	6, 932	Tons. 1, 867	Tons. 8, 170
Other vehicles. {automobiles.....	862		880	1, 410		1, 663	1, 334		1, 888
{coaches.....							3, 206		3, 238
Pack horses.....	1, 360	70	585	1, 241	70	470		23	470
Cattle.....	358			120			1, 277		643
Total freight.....		1, 435	8, 363		2, 340	11, 453		1, 890	13, 716
Average per day.....		240	1, 400		360	1, 900		315	2, 286

TABLE NO. 7.—Statement showing traffic on Road No. 1, San Juan-Ponce Playa.

[Data taken during March, April, and May, 1910. Average for one week.]

Method of transportation.	Section.											
	San Juan-Martin Peña.			Martin Peña-Rio Piedras.			Rio Piedras-Caguas.			Caguas-Cayey.		
	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.
Freight vehicles.....	6932	Tons. 1,867	Tons. 8,170	1057	Tons. 659	Tons. 1,537	334	Tons. 541	Tons. 1,236	202	Tons. 152	Tons. 578
Automobiles.....	1334	.....	1,838	522	.....	346	464	.....	535	44	.....	76
Coaches.....	3205	.....	3,238	1095	.....	1,047	605	.....	770	234	.....	39
Pack horses.....	1277	38	485	1617	49	639	615	18	255	945	26	356
Cattle.....	643	.....	.....	278	.....	.....	338	.....	555	.....	.....	41
Total freight.....	.....	1,905	13,731	.....	708	3,569	.....	559	2,799	.....	178	1,049
Average per day.....	.....	317	2,288	.....	118	595	.....	93	466	.....	30	175
Average traffic per day.....	Section San Juan-Caguas, 1,672 tons.						Section Caguas-Aibonito, 115 tons.					

Method of transportation.	Section.								
	Aibonito-Coamo.			Coamo-Juana Diaz.			Juana Diaz-Ponce.		Ponce-Ponce Playa.
	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.
Freight vehicles.....	115	Tons. 40	Tons. 309	218	Tons. 172	Tons. 648	776	Tons. 396	Tons. 1,550
Automobiles.....	45	.....	55	38	.....	49	210	.....	92
Coaches.....	111	.....	118	196	.....	198	742	.....	696
Pack horses.....	696	18	251	209	8	102	1408	42	534
Cattle.....	189	.....	35	.....	.....	591	.....	.....	40
Total freight.....	.....	58	743	.....	180	997	.....	438	2,872
Average per day.....	.....	10	124	.....	30	166	.....	73	479
Average traffic per day.....	Section Aibonito-Ponce Playa, 460 tons.								

TABLE No. 8.—Statement showing traffic on Road No. 5, Aguas Buenas-Humacao.

[Data taken during March, April, and May, 1910. Average for one week.]

Method of transportation.	Section.														
	Aguas Buenas-Caguas.			Caguas-Gurabo.			Gurabo-Juncos.			Juncos-Las Piedras.			Las Piedras-Humacao.		
	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.
		Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.
Freight vehicles..	201	103	282	642	650	2,582	183	70	389	170	261	983	52	56	211
Automobiles.....	1	.....	1	71	.....	88	51	.....	62	45	.....	54	35	.....	39
Coaches.....	151	.....	137	803	.....	766	515	.....	512	303	.....	318	197	.....	179
Pack horses.....	656	8	238	567	2	214	479	1	168	258	2	92	275	2	965
Cattle.....	310	.....	.....	183	.....	.....	595	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	99	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	111	658	.....	652	3,650	.....	71	1,131	.....	263	1,447	.....	58	1,394
Average per day..	.....	18	110	.....	109	606	.....	12	188	.....	44	241	.....	10	232
Average traffic per day.....	110 tons.			Section Caguas-Humacao, 318 tons.											

TABLE No. 9.—Statement showing traffic on various roads.

[Data taken during March, April, and May, 1910. Average for one week.]

Method of transportation.	Road No. 22, Las Cruces-Cidra.			Road No. 4, Cayey-Guayama.			Road No. 21, Coamo Springs road.			Road No. 7, Caguas-San Lorenzo.		
	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.
	.....	Tons.	Tons. ....	.....	Tons.	Tons. ....	.....	Tons.	Tons. ....	.....	Tons.	Tons.
Freight vehicles.....	63	55	248	56	41	186	50	16	107	24	13	76
Automobiles.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	44	11	.....	15	1	.....	1
Coaches.....	11	.....	9	80	.....	86	133	.....	109	55	.....	45
Pack horses.....	69	2	26	126	3	47	393	4	141	143	3	53
Cattle.....	53	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	145	.....	.....	19	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	57	283	.....	44	363	.....	20	372	.....	18	175
Average per day.....	.....	9	47	.....	7	60	.....	3	62	.....	4	29
Average traffic per day.....	47 tons.			60 tons.			62 tons.			29 tons.		

TABLE No. 10.—Statement showing traffic on Road No. 2, from Cataño to Vega Baja, and Road No. 10.

[Data taken during March, April, and May, 1910. Average for one week.]

Method of transportation.	Road No. 2—Section.										Road No. 10.					
	Cataño-Bayamon.			Bayamon-Reyes Católos.			Reyes Católos-Vega Alta.			Vega Alta-Vega Baja.			Reyes Católos-Corozal.			
	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	
Freight vehicles..	807	Tons. 968	Tons. 3,233	237	Tons. 211	Tons. 833	18	Tons. 9	Tons. 52	75	Tons. 9	Tons. 163	80	Tons. 48	Tons. 232	
Automobiles.....	96	.....	116	57	.....	69	16	.....	19	15	.....	18	54	.....	62	
Coaches.....	146	.....	132	300	.....	185	192	.....	20	38	.....	21	82	.....	64	
Pack horses.....	674	3	268	921	1	322	255	1	84	681	6	244	533	6	192	
Cattle.....	583	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	2554	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	
Total.....	.....	971	3,739	.....	212	1,409	.....	10	175	.....	15	466	.....	54	850	
Average per day..	.....	162	623	.....	35	235	.....	2	29	.....	2	78	.....	9	91	
Average traffic per day.....	Section Cataño-Vega Alta, 296 tons.										78 tons.			91 tons.		

TABLE No. 11.—Statement showing traffic on various roads.

[Data taken during March, April, and May, 1910. Average for one week.]

Method of transportation.	Road No. 9.			Road No. 5.			Road No. 15—Section.								
	Bayamon-Comerio.			Comerio-Barranquitas.			Aibonito-Barranquitas.			Barranquitas-Barros.			Alto Bandera-Jayuya.		
	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.
Freight vehicles..	332	277	1,173	48	15	73	29	18	132	21	23	104	145	125	389
Automobiles.....	16	.....	25	2	.....	5	7	.....	8	1	.....	1	19	.....	25
Coaches.....	234	.....	236	46	.....	44	64	.....	61	36	.....	36	84	.....	77
Pack horses.....	1630	33	603	504	11	187	584	12	216	740	9	263	300	13	117
Cattle.....	72	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	310	2,037	.....	25	309	.....	30	417	.....	32	404	.....	138	608
Average per day.....	.....	52	339	.....	4	51	.....	5	69	.....	5	67	.....	23	101
Average traffic per day.....	339 tons.			51 tons.			Section Aibonito-Barros, 68 tons.						101 tons.		

TABLE NO. 12.—*Statement showing traffic on various roads.*

[Data taken during March, April, and May, 1910. Average for one week.]

Method of transportation.	Road No. 23, Trujillo Alto road.			Road No. 11, Manati-Ciales.			Road No. 20, Morovis branch.		
	Num-ber.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Num-ber.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Num-ber.	Net weight.	Gross weight.
		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Freight vehicles.....	205	121	519	1,049	523	2,151	185	119	534
Automobiles.....	123	.....	149	4	.....	.....	4	.....	5
Coaches.....	234	.....	94	293	.....	283	114	.....	102
Pack horses.....	1,012	19	373	806	20	302	400	5	149
Cattle.....	109	.....	.....	385	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	140	1,135	.....	543	2,740	.....	124	790
Average per day.....	.....	23	189	.....	90	457	.....	21	132
Average traffic per day.....	189 tons.			457 tons.			132 tons.		

TABLE NO. 13.—*Statement showing traffic on Road No. 2, from Arecibo to Aguada.*

[Data taken during March, April, and May, 1910. Average for one week.]

Method of transportation.	Section.											
	Arecibo-Camuy.			Camuy-Quebradillas.			Quebradillas-Isabela.			Isabela-Aguadilla.		
	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.
		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Freight vehicles..	194	73	426	1,905	1,359	4,214	1,237	968	2,986	1,030	624	2,180
Automobiles.....	4	.....	5	.....	.....	6	8	.....	15	13	.....	22
Coaches.....	163	.....	152	80	.....	75	75	.....	76	98	.....	93
Pack horses.....	1217	34	459	1194	18	436	535	6	193	692	8	250
Cattle.....	489	.....	166	.....	.....	142	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	213
Total.....	.....	107	1,042	.....	1,377	4,731	.....	1,074	3,270	.....	632	2,538
Average per day..	.....	18	173	.....	230	788	.....	179	545	.....	105	423
Average traffic per day.....	173 tons.			Section Camuy-Aguadilla, 439 tons.						163 tons.		

TABLE NO. 14.—*Statement showing traffic on Road No. 8, Aguadilla-Lares.*

[Data taken during March, April, and May, 1910. Average for one week.]

Method of transportation.	Section.								
	Aguadilla-Moca.			Moca-San Sebastian.			San Sebastian-Lares.		
	Num-ber.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Num-ber.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Num-ber.	Net weight.	Gross weight.
		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Freight vehicles.....	870	653	2,076	423	141	745	90	92	377
Automobiles.....	31	.....	40	18	.....	26	25	.....	20
Coaches.....	139	.....	136	76	.....	73	61	.....	58
Pack horses.....	613	26	214	312	11	109	337	15	167
Cattle.....	255	.....	.....	158	.....	.....	141	.....	.....
Total freight.....	.....	679	2,466	.....	152	953	.....	107	536
Average per day.....	.....	113	811	.....	25	159	.....	18	89
Average traffic per day.....	Section Aguadilla-Lares, 220 tons.								

TABLE No. 15.—Statement showing traffic on Road No. 2, from Añasco to Yauco, and Ponce to Peñuelas.

[Data taken during March, April, and May, 1910. Average for one week.]

Method of transportation.	Section.														
	Añasco-Mayaguez.			Mayaguez-San German.			San German-Sabana Grande.			Sabana Grande-Yauco.			Ponce-Peñuelas.		
	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.
Freight vehicles.....	1068	Tons. 467	Tons. 2,580	965	Tons. 636	Tons. 2,725	770	Tons. 477	Tons. 2,369	183	Tons. 52	Tons. 458	448	Tons. 287	Tons. 1,166
Automobiles.....	91	.....	108	66	.....	80	57	.....	76	21	.....	24	10	.....	12
Coaches.....	521	.....	515	501	.....	497	335	.....	320	298	.....	137	602	.....	517
Pack horses.....	853	4	302	333	3	119	867	19	322	907	2	319	868	38	341
Cattle.....	393	.....	568	.....	.....	.....	882	.....	322	228	.....	.....	294	.....	.....
Total freight.....	.....	471	3,485	.....	639	3,421	.....	496	3,087	.....	54	938	.....	325	2,096
Average per day.....	.....	78	580	.....	106	570	.....	83	514	.....	9	156	.....	54	339
Average traffic per day.....	580 tons.			Section Mayaguez-Yauco, 414 tons.									339 tons.		

TABLE No. 16.—Statement showing traffic on various roads.

[Data taken during March, April, and May, 1910. Average for one week.]

Method of transportation.	Road No. 13—Section.						Road No. 14, Consumo—Ma- ricao.			Mayaguez—Las Vegas.			Road No. 18, Cabo Rojo road.		
	Arecibo—Lares.			Mayaguez—Las Marias.											
	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.
Freight vehicles.....	362	Tons. 91	Tons. 361	194	Tons. 23	Tons. 119	60	Tons. 112	Tons. 448	281	Tons. 89	Tons. 413	567	Tons. 421	Tons. 1,671
Automobiles.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	10	.....	11	29	.....	34
Coaches.....	196	.....	190	21	.....	21	33	.....	32	78	.....	80	353	.....	306
Pack horses.....	2831	105	1,095	83	3	32	438	25	178	994	65	439	355	5	122
Cattle.....	686	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	43	.....	.....	815	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	196	1,649	.....	26	175	.....	137	650	.....	154	943	.....	426	2,133
Average per day.....	.....	33	275	.....	4	29	.....	23	109	.....	26	157	.....	71	355
Average traffic per day.....	275 tons.			29 tons.			109 tons.			157 tons.			355 tons.		

TABLE No. 17.—Statement showing traffic on Road No. 3, from Rio Piedras to Humacao.

(Data taken during March, April, and May, 1910. Average for one week.)

Method of transportation.	Section.											
	Rio Piedras-Carolina.			Carolina-Rio Grande.			Rio Grande-Luquillo.			Luquillo-Fajardo.		
	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.
Freight vehicles.....	553	Tons. 237	Tons. 1,050	804	Tons. 437	Tons. 2,051	444	Tons. 252	Tons. 1,267	419	Tons. 278	Tons. 1,576
Automobiles.....	211	.....	256	126	.....	181	68	.....	88	70	.....	61
Coaches.....	707	.....	738	242	.....	206	143	.....	101	74	.....	75
Pack horses.....	1,393	23	510	1,537	26	555	615	1	216	565	4	206
Cattle.....	178	.....	.....	555	.....	.....	599	.....	.....	245	.....	.....
Total of freight.....	.....	260	2,563	.....	463	2,973	.....	253	1,672	.....	282	1,918
Average per day.....	.....	43	427	.....	77	496	.....	42	279	.....	47	330
Average traffic per day.....	Section Rio Piedras-Naguabo, 314 tons.											

Method of transportation.	Section.								
	Fajardo-Ceiba.			Ceiba-Naguabo.			Naguabo-Humacao.		
	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.
Freight vehicles.....	89	Tons. 43	Tons. 248	284	Tons. 278	Tons. 1,255	52	Tons. 56	Tons. 211
Automobiles.....	13	.....	18	28	.....	34	35	.....	36
Coaches.....	116	.....	59	126	.....	101	197	.....	178
Pack horses.....	948	7	338	276	1	97	275	2	96
Cattle.....	688	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	99	.....	.....
Total of freight.....	.....	50	693	.....	279	1,487	.....	58	521
Average per day.....	.....	8	115	.....	46	248	.....	10	87
Average traffic per day.....	Section Rio Piedras-Naguabo, 314 tons.						87 tons.		

TABLE No. 18.—Statement showing traffic on Road No. 3, from Humacao to Guayama.

(Data taken during March, April, and May, 1910. Average for one week.)

Method of transportation.	Section.														
	Humacao-Yabucoa.			Yabucoa-Maunabo.			Maunabo-Patillas.			Patillas-Arroyo.			Arroyo-Guayama.		
	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.
Freight vehicles...	54	Tons. 43	156	27	Tons. 8	39	2504	Tons. 2,212	8,247	1107	Tons. 489	2,568	2545	Tons. 1,747	7,224
Automobiles...	30	33	7	7	10	36	...	43	28	...	34	147	...	201	201
Coaches...	121	107	56	...	52	233	...	233	439	...	402	615	...	596	596
Pack horses...	295	2	105	176	2	68	665	2	234	1181	13	725	804	8	289
Cattle...	100	...	...	91	...	...	1629	...	...	573	...	423	...	...	...
Total...	...	45	401	...	10	169	...	2,214	8,757	...	502	3,726	...	1,755	8,310
Average per day...	...	7	67	...	2	28	...	369	1,439	...	84	621	...	292	1,385
Average traffic per day.	Section Humacao-Maunabo, 47 tons.						Section Maunabo-Guayama, 1,155 tons.								

TABLE NO. 19.—Statement showing traffic on Road No. 3, from Guayama to Ponce.

[Data taken during March, April, and May, 1910. Average for one week.]

Method of transportation.	Section.								
	Guayama-Salinas.			Salinas-Santa Isabel.			Santa Isabel-Ponce.		
	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.
Freight vehicles.....	671	Tons. 680	Tons. 2,516	752	Tons. 481	Tons. 2,322	1,001	Tons. 442	Tons. 2,138
Automobiles.....	267	.....	298	184	.....	228	137	.....	157
Coaches.....	695	.....	684	632	.....	621	1,017	.....	1,011
Pack horses.....	1,405	12	503	673	5	242	539	8	196
Cattle.....	2,211	.....	.....	1,071	.....	.....	305	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	692	3,999	.....	486	3,413	.....	450	3,501
Average per day.....	.....	115	666	.....	81	569	.....	75	533
Average traffic per day.....	Section Guayama-Ponce, 606 tons.								

TABLE NO. 20.—Statement showing traffic on Road No. 6, Ponce-Arecibo.

[Data taken during March, April, and May, 1910. Average for one week.]

Method of transportation.	Section.											
	Ponce-Alto Bandera.			Alto Bandera- Adjuntas.			Adjuntas-Utuado.			Utuado-Arecibo.		
	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.	Number.	Net weight.	Gross weight.
Freight vehicles.....	773	Tons. 362	Tons. 1,645	211	Tons. 182	Tons. 684	173	Tons. 87	Tons. 383	910	Tons. 570	Tons. 2,195
Automobiles.....	155	.....	189	89	.....	34	9	.....	21	15	.....	157
Coaches.....	1,356	.....	1,081	139	.....	138	100	.....	124	354	.....	364
Pack horses.....	940	56	385	369	18	146	699	32	276	1,534	36	573
Cattle.....	436	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	190	.....	.....
Total freight.....	.....	418	3,253	.....	200	1,002	.....	119	804	.....	606	3,148
Average per day.....	.....	70	542	.....	33	167	.....	20	134	.....	101	525
Average traffic per day.....	Ponce-Arecibo, 343 tons.											

TABLE NO. 21.—Statement showing applications for water rights, referred by the "committee on franchises and public-service corporations" to the commissioner of the interior, and action taken by the Executive Council during the fiscal year 1909-10.

Name of applicant.	Date of approval.	Name of hacienda.	Municipality.	River from which water is to be taken.
Manuel Paz Urdas.....	Apr. 15, 1910	.....	Utuado.....	Rio Grande de Arecibo.
Cayey Sugar Co.....	May 16, 1910	.....	Cayey.....	Plata River.
Municipality of Bayamon.....	.....	.....	Bayamon.....	Bayamon River.
Central Vannina.....	.....	Vannina.....	Rio Piedras.....	Rio Piedras River.
Yabucoa Sugar Co.....	May 27, 1910	.....	Yabucoa.....	Guayanes River.
Central Columbia.....	Sept. 25, 1909	.....	Maunabo.....	Maunabo River.
Municipality of Guayama.....	.....	.....	Guayama.....	Guamaní River.
Emilia Victoria Henna et al.....	.....	San Fernando.....	Juana Diaz.....	Jacaguas River.
Manuel Mayoral.....	.....	.....	Ponce.....	Inabon River.
Municipality of Yauco.....	.....	.....	Yauco.....	Duey River.
Fernandes Hermanos.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	Las Vegas River.
Francisco Antongiorgi.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	Grande Brook.
Maria Antongiorgi Olivieri.....	.....	La Quinta.....	do.....	Suasa River.
Higinio Padron et al.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	Cafias River.
Guánica Central.....	.....	Cipriana and Atagracia.	Añasco.....	Do.
A. Philippi.....	.....	Santa Ana.....	Cabo Rojo.....	Estero River.
Jose A. Busigo.....	.....	.....	Sabana Grande.	Guanaibío River.

TABLE No. 21.—*Statement showing applications for water rights, etc.—Continued.*

Name of applicant.	Area to be irrigated.	Liters per second.	Use to be made.	Remarks.	File No.
Mannel Paz Urdaz	<i>Ouedas.</i>	10	Industrial.		198
Cayey Sugar Co.		a 24	do.	Water to be returned to river.	180
Municipality of Bayamon		21	City use.	Pending.	
Central Vannina		200	Industrial.	do.	
Yabucoa Sugar Co.		200	do.	Water to be returned to river.	197
Central Columbia		200	do.	do.	178
Municipality of Guayama		6	City use.	Pending.	
Emilia Victoria Henna et al			Irrigation.	Flood waters. Denied.	
Manuel Mayoral			Industrial.	Pending.	
Municipality of Yauco		a 500	City use.	Denied.	
Fernandes Hernandez			Industrial.	Pending.	
Francisco Antongiorgi	30	16	Irrigation.	do.	
Maria Antongiorgi Olivieri			do.	Flood waters. Pending.	
Higinio Padron et al		25	do.	Pending.	
Guanica Central	600	260	do.	do.	
A. Philippi	140	b 2,500	do.	Assigning to Quintin Ramirez de Arellano the franchise of date July 23, 1907.	114
Jose A. Busigo	150	300	do.	Pending.	

a Gallons.

b Gallons per minute.

TABLE No. 21a.—*Statement showing action taken by the commissioner of the interior under authority of the Executive Council on petitions for the leasing, selling, or granting of lands and other property of the people of Porto Rico.*

Lessor, buyer, or grantee.	Name of plot.	Municipality.	Barrio or street.	Period of lease.
Miguel Tello	Wooden house	Adjuntas	Santana street	4 years.
Suc. de C. & J. Fantuzzi		Arroyo	Marina street	10 years.
Sandallo Hernández		Cayey	Farallon	5 years.
Pedro Vazquez		Cidra	Celba	4 years.
Arturo Gallardo, jr.		Fajardo	Qda. Fajardo	5 years.
Delfin Lugo Irizarry	Mataro	Lajas	Paris	5 years.
Emiliano Hernández		Ponce	Cantera	4 years.
Francisco Velez		do.	Quinto	4 years.
Josefa Medina		do.	Cantera	4 years.
Hortencia Tusel		do.	Aurora street	4 years.
Arturo Cortés		do.	Cantera	
Balbino Santos		do.	Loma de Oriente	4 years.
P. Peres Santiago		do.	Machuelo arriba	4 years.
Francisco Guerra	House and lot	do.	Mirasol street	4 years.
Paul L. Hagán		San Juan	Pta. de Tierra	14 years, 10 months, 15 days.
F. Martinez Villamil	Lot 50-A	do.	do.	
José P. Miranda	Lot A	do.	do.	15 years.
E. Rodríguez y Co.	Lot 50-B	do.	do.	15 years.
F. Rodríguez y Co.	Lot 67	do.	do.	15 years.
Bahn Brothers	Swamp of the Condado	do.	Santurce	Sold.
W. J. Noble	Swamp bordering the San Antonio Canal	do.	Pta. de Tierra	
Porto Rico Mercantil Co.		do.	do.	Revocable at 30 days' notice.
Las Monjas Co. Agr. Ind	Swamp	do.	Martin-Pena	
Demetrio Ortiz		Sabana Grande	Tabonucos	4 years.
A. G. Mehrhof		Salinas	Qda. Yeguas	4 years.
Filomena Serrano Rios		San Sebastian	Roble	4 years.
Domingo Vivaldi Pacheco		Yauco	Aimacigo Alto	4 years.

TABLE No. 21a.—Statement showing action taken by the commissioner of the interior under authority of the Executive Council on petitions for the leasing, selling, etc.—Con.

Lessor, buyer, or grantees.	Area.	Rent per annum.	Date of approval.	Date lease expires.	File No.	Remarks.
Miguel Tello.....		\$25.37	Jan. 5, 1910	Dec. 14, 1913	1	
Soc. de C. & J. Fantauzzi.	336 square miles....	10.00	Mar. 31, 1910	July 15, 1920	18-7	
Sandallo Hernández.....	50 cuerdas.....	25.00	.....	May 11, 1913	6	
Pedro Vasquez.....	25 cuerdas.....	22.50	Sept. 30, 1909	Oct. 10, 1913	7-2	
Arturo Gallardo, jr.....	98 cuerdas.....	\$25.44	Mar. 31, 1910	May 3, 1915	30-22	
Delán Lugo Irrisarry.....	58.51 cuerdas.....	200.00	July 15, 1910	July 27, 1914	23	
Emiliano Hernández.....	2,585 square yards.....	7.10	Sept. 30, 1909	Oct. 10, 1913	13-19	
Francisco Veles.....	200 square miles.....	3.00	July 15, 1910	Aug. 19, 1913	13-15	
Josela Medina.....	225 square miles.....	3.60	do.....	Aug. 20, 1913	13-16	
Hortencia Tuzel.....	240 square miles.....	28.80	do.....	Nov. 8, 1913	13-21	
Arturo Cortés.....	225 square miles.....	13.50	do.....	.....	.....	
Balbino Santos.....	225 square miles.....	7.50	do.....	Aug. 20, 1913	13-17	
P. Perea Santiago.....	120 cuerdas.....	60.00	do.....	Dec. 17, 1912	13-18	
Francisco Guerra.....		20.00	Jan. 20, 1910	Feb. 10, 1914	13-10	
Paul L. Hagán.....	1,744 square miles.....	500.00	Aug. 19, 1900	July 9, 1904	16-13	Lot transferred by Azmayer and son.
F. Martínez Villamil.....		145.68	Oct. 14, 1909	Oct. 15, 1924	16-15	
José P. Miranda.....	1,070 square miles.....	258.85	Dec. 9, 1909	Dec. 23, 1924	16-16	
E. Rodríguez y Co.....	1,164 square miles.....	301.00	do.....	Dec. 20, 1924	16-17	
F. Rodríguez y Co.....	1,108 square miles.....	222.00	do.....	do.....	16-18	
Behn Brothers.....	10 cuerdas.....	2,000.00	Oct. 28, 1909	.....	.....	Denied.
W. J. Noble.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico Mercantil Co.	900 square miles.....	80.00	June 16, 1910	.....	.....	.....
Los Monjes Co. Agr. Ind	300 cuerdas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pending.
Demetrio Ortíz.....	5 cuerdas.....	3.00	Dec. 9, 1909	Dec. 8, 1913	14-1	
A. G. Mehrhof.....	61.98 cuerdas.....	36.80	Sept. 9, 1909	Sept. 23, 1913	17-1	
Filomena Serrano Ríos.....	80 cuerdas.....	48.00	Feb. 4, 1910	.....	.....	Denied.
Domingo Vivaldi Pacheco.	10 cuerdas.....	25.00	Jan. 10, 1910	Feb. 15, 1914	25	

TABLE No. 21b.—Statement showing matters of public utility, power and light, railway, ferry, express, telegraph, telephone, and pier, referred by the committee on franchises and public service corporations to the commissioner of the interior and action taken by the Executive Council during the fiscal year 1909-10.

Applicant.	Nature of application.	Subject.	Action taken.
Municipality of Arecibo.	Public utility.	Lot and houses; town extension.	Granted November 18, 1909.
Fajardo Development Co.	do.	3 tracts of land: Extension railway to Naguado.	Approved December 23, 1909.
Municipality of Bayamon.	do.	10 acres land: town extension.	Denied February 24, 1910.
Porto Rico Power and Light Co.	do.	Tract of land for hydro-electric power.	Filed March 24, 1910.
Municipality of Yabucoa.	do.	Tract of land: town extension.	Denied March 31, 1910.
Robert Graham Co.	do.	Land for road and 2 acres for embankment.	Pending.
Porto Rico Power and Light Co.	do.	8 parcels land for hydro-electric power.	Do.
American Railroad Co. of Porto Rico.	do.	2 parcels of land for extension of a branch line.	Granted August 19, 1909.
Miguel Arriaga.	Power and light.	Cancellation of bond.	Returned on September 9, 1909.
Miguel Arriaga Bosville.	do.	Assignment of franchise.	Filed January 8, 1910.
Do.	do.	Approval of schedule of rates.	Approved March 31, 1910.
Arriaga & Co.	do.	Authority to collect \$3 per month meter service.	Sec. 12 of rules and regulations amended April 25, 1910.
Porto Rico Power and Light Co.	do.	Cancellation of bond.	Executive Council amended sec. 12 of rules and regulations.
Do.	do.	Payment of \$10,000 according to agreement.	Approved November 11, 1909.
Yauco Electric Light Co.	do.	Amendment of franchise.	Denied November 11, 1909.
San Juan Light and Transit Co. and San Juan-Rio Piedras Railway Co.	Railway.	Acceptance of franchise operation, San Juan-Rio Piedras Railway.	Approved May 5, 1910.
Do.	do.	Refundment of royalty.	Approved October 14, 1909.
Do.	do.	Application for franchise, branch, Dos Hermanos to Borinquen Park.	Authority December 30, 1909.
Do.	do.	Schedule of freight, San Juan-Rio Piedras.	Pending.
Do.	do.	Renewal of franchise.	Denied June 23, 1910.
Do.	do.	Application for approval of schedule of freight rates.	Pending.
Do.	do.	Extension of time for placing signs at crossing.	Do.
Do.	do.	Statting traffic has been suspended, San German to Sabana Grande.	Approved September 9, 1909.
American Railroad Co.	do.	Division of Supreme Court, Porto Rico.	Pending.
Do.	do.	Amendment to regulations and tariff.	Do.
Do.	do.	Amendment to freight classification.	Granted September 9, 1909.
The Fajardo Development Co.	do.	Extension of time to complete its line.	Resolution of the Executive Council, May 5, 1910.
Do.	do.	Authority to suspend active construction, line Manayes-Naguabo.	Contract approved June 16, 1910.
Do.	do.	Copy of contract with the San Cristobal Sugar Co., selling railroad Naguabo.	Denied January 6, 1910.
Ponce Railway and Light Co.	do.	Extension of time for completion of spur branch to Pedoncello.	Granted December 2, 1909.
Fritze Lundt & Co.	do.	Application to lay aside track and to occupy the maritime zone.	Granted February 9, 1910.
Sucesores de Bianchi.	do.	Application for franchise operate line, Aflao-Alto Sano.	

TABLE NO. 21b.—Statement showing matters of public utility, power and light, railway, ferries, express, telephone, telegraph, and pier, etc.—Con.

Applicant.	Nature of application.	Subject.	Action taken.
Sociedad Anónima Tranvía de Mayaguez.	Railway.	Submit passenger tariff.	Pending.
Juan C. McCormick and Rafael F. Fabián.	do.	Application for franchise, Caguas to Humacao and Naguabo and branch to Yabucoa.	Do.
Ponce and Guayama R. R. Co. and Central	do.	Amendment of franchise.	Granted December 23, 1910.
Ponce and Guayama R. R. Co. and Central	do.	Submit schedule of rates, Ponce-Guayama.	Pending.
Ponce and Guayama R. R. Co. and Central	do.	Application for franchise, Playa Grande to Isabel II, Vieques.	Do.
The Bentler Sugar Co.	do.	Complaining of suspension of traffic, railroad San German to Sabana Grande.	Do.
José Castillo and others.	do.	Application for franchise, connect his landing place with pier No. 1.	Granted August 25, 1910.
Ramón Valdés.	Ferry.	Extension of time to place in service new ferry boat.	Filed February 9, 1910.
Do.	do.	Refundment of bond.	Denied April 15, 1910.
Francisco Perez and six others.	do.	Protest against construction by Ramón Valdés's ferry landing place.	Dismissed March 3, 1910.
Carmen Fernández, vda. de Marín.	do.	Furnishing rules for ferry service on the Arecibo River.	Franchise granted September 23, 1909.
Do.	do.	Submits tariff on ferry at the Arecibo River.	Pending.
Porto Rican Express Co.	Express.	Supplementary agreement with the American R. R. Co.	Filed September 9, 1909.
Do.	do.	Amendment of freight classification with the American R. R. Co.	Approved September 30, 1909.
Emilio J. Delgado.	do.	Advise amendment of its contract with the American R. R. Co.	Pending.
The United Wireless Telegraph Co.	Telegraph.	Application for franchise, San Juan, Río Piedras, Bayamon.	Granted May 5, 1910.
Cayey Sugar Co.	Telephone.	Application for franchise for wireless between San Juan and other countries.	Granted May 19, 1910.
Porto Rico General Telephone Co.	do.	Permit to install telephone line.	Ordered November 13, 1909.
Soethenes Behn.	do.	Refundment of bond.	Annulled May 31, 1910.
Robert Sweeny.	Pier.	Application for franchise, long-distance telephone and telegraph system, to purchase or lease existing telegraph.	Pending.
A. A. David.	do.	Withdrawal of franchise to construct pier at Ensenada Honda and railroad Ceiba, to Naguabo.	Filed September 9, 1909.
Felardo Sugar Co.	do.	Extension of time to complete pier at Cataño.	Granted one year September 23, 1909.
Alberto Bravo.	do.	Assignment of franchise.	Granted December 16, 1909.
A. Canino.	do.	Application for permit to erect two landing stages at Cataño.	Approved June 16, 1910.
The Robert Graham Co.	do.	Assignment of franchise to Graham & Grainger Fruit Co.	Denied April 26, 1910.
Ponce Wharf Co.	do.	Submitting plans for Pier No. 1 and railway extension of Ponce Railway and Light Co.	Pending.
Antonio Oaubet.	do.	Application for franchise to build pier on San Juan harbor, Santurce.	Do.

TABLE No. 21c.—Statement showing miscellaneous matters, referred by the committees on franchises and public service corporations to the commissioner of the interior, and action taken by the Executive Council during the fiscal year 1909-10.

Applicant.	Nature of application.	Subject.	Action taken.
Treasurer of Porto Rico.....	Mining.....	Recommends annulment of franchise of Porrata Doria and Perez Saint..	Revoked December 16, 1909.
London Assurance Corporation.....	Insurance.....	Permit to do business in Porto Rico.....	Granted October 14, 1909.
Imperial Life Insurance Co.....	do.....	do.....	Granted March 3, 1910.
The Travelers Indemnity Co.....	do.....	do.....	Filed June 16, 1910.
The German Commercial Accident Company.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
The United States Casualty Co.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Porto Rico Power and Light Co.....	Agreement.....	Governor transmits copy, settlement of certain matters over deflection of water.	Filed August 19, 1909.
Caja Popular de Ahorros y Prestamos.....	Bank.....	Petition for charter to do banking business in Porto Rico.....	Filed without action January 23, 1910.
Central Corsica.....	Maritime zone.....	Permit to cross with pipe at Rincon.....	Granted March 31, 1910.
Manuel Fernandez Juncos.....	Incorporation.....	Institution "Refugio de Nifios desamparados".....	Dismissed May 26, 1910.
Montreal Trust Company.....	Business.....	Permit to do business in Porto Rico.....	Filed June 16, 1910.
Director of Health, Charities, and Correction.....	Sanitary measures.....	Call attention to complaints against contamination of river.....	Pending.
War Department.....	Communication.....	Governor transmits order relative to the channel at Cataño Point by Ramon Valdes.	Do.
Mayaguez Agricultural Experiment Station.....	do.....	Commissioner of the interior transmits request for authority to carry experiments in reforesting on 200 acres of land at Mayaguez.	Do.
Municipality of Rio Piedras.....	Railway.....	Submit ordinance regulating trolley service.....	Do.
E. H. Hathaway.....	do.....	Call attention to lack of toilet Caguas Tramway Company.....	Do.

TABLE NO. 22.—*Statement of harbor fees collected in the ports of San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Arroyo, Humacao, Fajardo, and Aguadilla during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.*

Month.	San Juan.	Ponce.	Mayaguez.	Arroyo.	Humacao.	Fajardo.	Aguadilla.	Total.
1909.								
July.....	\$2,420.16	\$345.09	\$206.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,971.80
August.....	1,800.26	243.40	308.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,351.24
September.....	1,693.20	267.53	273.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,234.51
October.....	1,755.41	332.32	367.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,395.46
November.....	1,791.98	387.30	453.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,137.71
December.....	2,323.81	421.04	473.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,218.56
1910.								
January.....	2,420.84	308.66	307.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,037.00
February.....	1,982.88	361.67	525.21	\$314.33	\$119.18	\$227.45	.....	3,530.70
March.....	2,750.15	522.92	331.91	326.17	171.62	151.38	.....	4,004.05
April.....	1,808.18	442.92	357.73	171.30	234.47	252.91	.....	3,267.51
May.....	2,978.66	465.11	337.34	221.92	157.98	135.40	\$78.06	4,374.47
June.....	2,597.39	291.70	259.79	104.98	55.35	113.61	62.35	3,455.12
Total collected.	26,331.92	5,249.66	4,198.26	1,133.65	733.80	880.73	140.41	38,678.13

NOTE.—This statement does not include the small coastwise boats, lighters, and other small craft.

APPENDIX IV.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
San Juan, P. R., August 10, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

The statistical tables presented cover only the fiscal year, but, in accordance with custom and the instructions of the Secretary of War, in the text are treated matters of educational interest to the date of the submittal of the report.

In further conformity with such instructions, I have the honor to present herewith a summary of statistics of public education in Porto Rico, following the definite questions asked.

Summary of statistics for the school year 1909-10.

Number of different pupils actually enrolled in all schools, including special schools:

White—	
Males.....	53, 131
Females.....	37, 786
Total.....	90, 917
Colored—	
Males.....	17, 450
Females.....	13, 086
Total.....	30, 536
White and colored—	
Males.....	70, 581
Females.....	50, 872
Total.....	121, 453

Number of different pupils enrolled during the year—

(a) In secondary schools (normal department of the university, high and continuation schools).....	970
(b) In common schools.....	111, 537
(c) In special schools (university school of agriculture, night schools, kindergartens, and school for destitute boys).....	8, 946
Average daily attendance for the school year of 176 days (in night schools 137 days).....	84, 258
Number of buildings in use for schools during the year (town, 204; rural, 821).....	1, 025
Estimate value of all insular school buildings *.....	\$701, 716. 09
Rental value of other buildings.....	\$69, 200. 61
Number of different teachers employed in the common schools at the end of the year:	
White—	
Males.....	711
Females.....	837
Total.....	1, 548

* Including entire expenditure made by the insular government under direction of the department of education in connection with the acquisition of property and with the erection of school buildings since the establishment of civil government

Number of different teachers employed in the common schools at the end of the year—Continued.

Colored—	
Males.....	104
Females.....	91
Total.....	195
White and colored—	
Males.....	815
Females.....	928
Total.....	1,743
Number of different teachers employed in secondary schools at the end of the year ^a	70
Number of different teachers employed in special schools at the end of the year ^b	157
Monthly salary of teachers as fixed by law during the year 1909-10:	
Preparatory teachers.....	\$16
Rural teachers—	
First class.....	\$40
Second class.....	\$35
Third class.....	\$30
Graded teachers—	
First class.....	\$55
Second class.....	\$50
Third class.....	\$45
English graded teachers—	
First class.....	\$60
Second class.....	\$55
Third class.....	\$50
Principal teachers—	
First class.....	\$80
Second class.....	\$75
Third class.....	\$70
Teachers of English and special work teachers.....	\$75
To which amounts were added allowances for house rent as follows:	
Rural teachers, not less than \$3 nor more than.....	\$8
Graded teachers, not less than \$7 nor more than.....	\$15
English graded and principal teachers, not less than \$10 nor more than.....	\$15
Total expenditures for school purposes, 1909-10:	
By insular government.....	\$825, 339. 88
By local government.....	\$419, 161. 89

As a whole the year has been a particularly prosperous one so far as educational advance is concerned. Although less money has been available for educational purposes than for the previous year, 15 per cent more pupils have been enrolled in the schools.

The extension of school libraries, playgrounds, and banks has gone on without interruption.

The teaching force, as well as that of supervision and of administration, has been untiring in its efforts to extend education throughout the island, and I have only the warmest words of commendation for all. Especially am I indebted to Mr. F. E. Libby, the assistant commissioner, for his cordial and sympathetic support, and for many valuable suggestions.

Respectfully,

E. G. DEXTER,
Commissioner of Education.

The GOVERNOR, *San Juan, P. R.*

RÉSUMÉ OF THE ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN PORTO RICO.

Under the organic act of Porto Rico the public schools of Porto Rico are in charge of a commissioner of education with ample powers and with a seat in the Executive Council or upper house of the Legislative Assembly. Since the date of that act school

^a Fifteen of these are duplicates.

^b One hundred and forty-eight of these are night-school teachers and are duplicates.

laws have been passed and amended from time to time by the insular Legislature, until at the present time the organization is, briefly, as follows:

The commissioner of education, appointed for a term of four years, or at the pleasure of the President, is the head of the insular department of education. He has power of appointment over all the subordinates in the department, with the exception of certain classes of teachers. He is required to supervise education in Porto Rico, to approve all disbursements for educational purposes, to prepare all courses of study, determine the length of the school year (within limitations set by law) and the length of the school day. He is in charge of the examination and certification of teachers. All plans for public-school buildings must be approved by him. Aside from these duties, the commissioner is ex officio president of the University of Porto Rico and of the trustees of the insular library.

The personnel of the department, aside from the teachers, consists of an assistant commissioner of education, a secretary of the department, a chief of the division of property and accounts, a chief of the division of school-board accounts, three general superintendents, and 40 supervising principals. Besides these, there are the private secretary of the commissioner and other clerical help.

The law provides for a school board in each one of the 66 municipalities of the island, to be elected by the people and composed of three qualified electors, who are chosen for a term of four years. These officers are required to take an oath of office and to elect a treasurer, who shall disburse their funds. They have charge of all buildings occupied by the common schools (not high schools) in their districts, erect and repair school property, rent buildings for school purposes, and pay an amount limited by law to the teachers in lieu of house rent. They have power to hold title to property and, under certain legal restrictions, may negotiate loans. Each board is required to nominate annually, at least three months before the beginning of the school year, to the commissioner of education, the names of the teachers whom they wish to employ, and within a month the commissioner must return this list with his approval or disapproval of each candidate, and then the members of the board may proceed to elect, from the approved list, the teachers for their schools. Each board submits to the commissioner of education before the beginning of each fiscal year a detailed statement of its desired expenditures for the year, and the approval of this budget by the commissioner is the warrant for the expenditure of the school funds as thus set forth. Subsequent transfers of funds from one item to another within the budget must receive separate approval.

Vacancies in the school boards are filled for the unexpired term by the commissioner, the law requiring that appointments to vacancies be made from the same political party to which the previous member belonged.

The teachers of the island are divided into the following classes: Preparatory, rural, graded, principal, teachers of English, special, and high-school teachers. The rural, graded, and principal teachers are elected by the school boards after approval by the commissioner. Graded teachers are divided into two classes—those teaching in Spanish and those teaching in English. Teachers of English, high-school teachers, and special teachers, such as music, art, manual training, domestic science, agriculture, kindergarten, and preparatory teachers, are appointed directly by the commissioner without election by the school board.

The island at present is divided for purposes of administration and supervision into 43 districts. These districts are divided into 3 classes: First, municipalities having more than 100 schools; second, municipalities having between 50 and 100 schools; third, municipalities or groups of municipalities having less than 50 schools. During the past year there were 2 first-class, 3 second-class, and 38 third-class districts. The school law provides for an automatic increase in the number of districts, since no district of the third class may contain more than 50 schools. The immediate representative of the commissioner in each one of these districts is the supervising principal. In districts of the first class this official receives a salary of \$1,600, with an allowance of \$240 for house and office rent, and in districts of the second class \$1,400, with the same allowance for rent. The salary for third-class districts is \$1,200, with the same allowance for rent, and an extra allowance of \$200 for traveling expenses in districts comprising more than one municipality. The supervising principal is ex officio a member of the school board and entitled to participate in its discussions and receive notice of its meetings, but he is not allowed to vote. He is required by law to submit an annual report covering the work of his district and to perform any duties assigned him by the commissioner. He has an office adequately equipped and maintains definite office hours. The greater part of his time is spent in visiting the schools of his district to assist the teachers wherever assistance is needed. He makes monthly reports to the commissioner on the visits made during the month.

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

The Legislature of 1906 authorized the commissioner to issue special licenses to not more than 100 young men and women under 22 years of age who were to teach in rural schools in or near the towns, under the immediate supervision of the supervising principals. Seventy-two young persons have been granted special licenses of this class during the year, and they have received regular instruction from a competent person appointed by the commissioner as instructor of preparatory teachers.

The law authorizing the appointment of preparatory teachers was designed to prepare young persons for the position of rural teachers in the smaller communities where no instruction in the higher grades was given and who, consequently, could not be admitted to the examination for rural teachers, which requires the eighth-grade diploma.

During the first term of this school year there were 33 preparatory teachers employed, 16 of whom maintained double enrollments. During the second term there were 56 teachers and 29 double enrollments. During the third term there were 51 teachers and 23 double enrollments, making an average for the year of 47 teachers, 22 of whom maintained double enrollments.

As the full eight grades are maintained at present in a big majority of the towns, and as the number of persons possessing the rural license is in excess of the number of rural schools granted, the Legislature at its last session made no provision for preparatory teachers for the coming school year.

RURAL SCHOOLS.

The rural schools are by far the most numerous and, with few exceptions, are located in the country districts. Many of them are in rented buildings entirely inadequate, from the standpoint both of hygiene and pedagogy. In some districts the matter of proper latrines has been overlooked, and bad conditions should be permanently bettered at the first opportunity. These buildings bring a high rental price to their owners, which the local boards pay because they have not the money wherewith to build.

Although the number of rural schools equipped with modern furniture is increasing year by year, not a few are to be found with long tables for desks and benches without backs for seats. The pupils have little or no opportunity for associating with people who can help them in their home study, aid them in acquiring a knowledge of English, or direct them in their school work. Many of the homes count for but little in the facilities they furnish and the influence they exert in supplementing the regular work of the school.

During the past year 36 one-room and 1 two-room buildings have been constructed in the country. This makes a total of 192 one-room and 12 two-room rural-school buildings owned by the local school boards of the island.

The first rural school built in Porto Rico was the one known as the "Columbus Rural School," in Carolina, dedicated April 6, 1901.

During the first term of the school year 1909-10 there were 894 rural teachers, 494 of whom maintained double enrollments in their schools, thus making a total of 1,388 rural schools. During the last term there were 897 rural teachers and 557 double enrollments, making a total of 1,454 rural schools. The average number of rural teachers during the year was 893, and the average number of rural schools 1,423.

More than half of the rural teachers are men and all are Porto Ricans. They are doing a work worthy of great encomium in extending elementary instruction to the most remote corners of the island.

Up to two years ago the curriculum of the rural schools was limited to the first three grades, and in a great many only first-grade work was offered. During the school year 1908-9 the fourth grade was added in a considerable number of rural schools, and this year instruction in the fifth grade has been offered wherever there were pupils enough sufficiently advanced to form a class.

On June 21, 1910, there were 172 pupils enrolled in the fifth grades in rural schools, and of these 115 have been promoted to the sixth grade, which will be offered next year wherever needed.

In the more thickly populated barrios, centralized rural schools have been maintained. In these barrios there are one or two schools giving instruction in the first and second grades, and from these the children go to the centralized school to continue their studies through the third, fourth, and fifth grades. For these rural schools where the higher grades are maintained, the school boards and supervising principals have tried to obtain the services of the best qualified rural teachers. A number of the graduates of the normal school who are not old enough to be granted the license as

graded teacher have been placed in charge of these schools, and in not a few instances the work has been carried on entirely in English, with Spanish as a special subject, following closely the course of study for the graded schools.

In schools where the same teacher gives instruction in all the grades from one to four, or one to five, inclusive, double enrollments have, as a rule, been established, pupils of the first, fourth, and fifth grades receiving three hours instruction in the morning, and those of the second and third grades three hours in the afternoon.

This year 112 rural schools have been taught entirely in English, whereas there was none last year, and 198 have been taught partly in English, as compared with 174 last year. In 573, English has been taught as a special subject, as compared with 149 the year previous, and in only four rural schools was no English taught, as compared with 494 in 1909.

Rural teachers receive a salary ranging from \$30 to \$40 per school month, consisting of twenty days, paid by the department, plus an amount varying from \$3 to \$8 per month, paid by the school boards in lieu of house rent.

Thus far the requirements for the license as rural teacher have been little in advance for those of the common-school diploma, but due to the number of pupils enrolled in the ninth grades in continuation schools and in the first year of the high schools, and in view of the fact that completion of the ninth-grade work in the public schools has been made a requirement for admission to the normal school, it would seem that the day is not far distant when completion of the ninth grade should be made a requisite to admission for the examination for the rural license.

The course of study for rural schools provides for six years' work, the first year being entirely in Spanish. English is begun in the second grade, more and more attention being given to this branch as the child progresses from grade to grade. By the time the pupil finishes the fourth grade in the rural school he should be able to continue his studies entirely in English, as the course of study is designed to make closer articulation between the rural and graded schools.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

The schools in the 66 towns and cities of the island, as well as in quite a few of the more densely inhabited barrios, are carefully graded and compare very favorably with the better school systems in the United States. The whole 8 grades are successfully maintained in 46 towns of the island, and in 55 towns the instruction was carried through the seventh grade. In the remaining towns all grades through the sixth are maintained, with the exception of Dorado and Toa Alta, where the fifth grade is the highest. In connection with the graded-school system, the work of the ninth grade, or first year of the high school, has been maintained in 18 municipalities, not counting the 3 in which there are fully organized high schools with four-year courses.

Almost all the graded schools of the island are well equipped with modern furniture and housed in buildings ad hoc. In 49 towns school buildings containing from 4 to 22 rooms have been constructed since the American occupation of the island. Eleven new school buildings with a total number of 82 rooms have been constructed within the urban limits during the past year. In all, 70 graded-school buildings, with a total of 406 rooms, is the record made since the American school system was established in Porto Rico.

There were 666 teachers working in the graded schools during the first term of the the school year, and of these 117 maintained double enrollments, making the total number of graded schools, for the first term, 783. The number of teachers kept increasing gradually throughout the year—the average number for the third term being 677 with 130 double enrollments, making a total of 807 graded schools at the close of the year. The average number of graded teachers for the entire year 1909-10 was 671, and of double enrollments 128, making an average of 799 graded schools for the year.

The new course of study for graded schools, which was put into effect throughout the island at the beginning of the school year 1909-10, requires a separate text-book in English for the pupils of each grade from the first up. In almost every town the strongest English graded teachers were assigned to the first grades by the school boards and supervising principals, at the suggestion of the department, and English graded teachers almost equally as proficient to the second grades. The Spanish graded teachers were, as a rule, assigned to third and fourth grades, where they taught Spanish and possibly one other subject. In order that the pupils of these grades might be permitted to do all or practically all their work in English as the course of study requires, these Spanish graded teachers would exchange rooms with the English graded teachers and the teachers of English in such a way that while they were teaching Spanish in a room other than their own, the English graded teacher, or the teacher of English,

as the case might be, would be teaching a certain subject in English in their room. The teachers of English, who are nearly all Americans, were placed in charge of grades five, six, seven, and eight. It has been our experience that the teachers of English obtain far better results in every way with the pupils in the higher grades than with those in the lower grades, whereas the reverse is true in regard to the Porto Rican teachers. In this way English has been made the medium of instruction in practically the entire graded-school system of the island, enrolling 35,000 pupils. To be exact, 89.5 per cent of all graded schools were taught wholly in English during the past year, as compared with 66.7 the preceding year; 9.9 per cent were taught partly in English, and 0.6 per cent had English taught as a special subject. In 1908-9 there were 127 graded schools in which no English whatever was taught, whereas throughout the year 1909-10 there was not a single one. Thus a pupil entering the school system of Porto Rico receives all his instruction in English from the first grade until he graduates from the high school or the normal school. In addition to the subjects regularly found in the curriculum of the better school systems in the United States, our pupils receive instruction in Spanish throughout the course. Very little difference is to be noticed between the work being done by a pupil in a given grade in Porto Rico, and that being done by a pupil in the same grade in the United States. In this way the predictions made by my predecessors regarding the teaching of English in the public schools of Porto Rico have been fulfilled without any hardships to teachers or pupils, and with very little friction.

During the school year 1909-10, Spanish graded teachers received a salary ranging from \$45 to \$55 per school month of twenty days, plus an amount varying from \$7 to \$15 per month paid by the school boards in lieu of house rent. English graded teachers received from \$50 to \$60 per school month, besides from \$10 to \$15 per month for house rent, and teachers of English \$75 per school month.

The following table shows the number of schools and teachers in our common-school system. The total number of teachers, 1,645, is an increase of 30 over the year 1908-9, while the total number of schools, 2,296, is an increase of 415 over the preceding year. This shows to what an extent the double-enrollment plan was put in force during the year 1909-10:

Schools and teachers.

	Common schools.						Teachers.		
	Graded.		Rural.		Preparatory.		Total.	In charge of rooms.	With-out rooms.
	Rooms.	Double enroll-ments.	Rooms.	Double enroll-ments.	Rooms.	Double enroll-ments.			
First term.....	666	117	894	494	33	16	2,220	1,593	36
Second term.....	671	136	887	554	56	29	2,333	1,614	33
Third term.....	677	130	897	557	51	23	2,335	1,625	34
Average.....	671	128	893	535	47	22	2,296	1,611	34

HIGH SCHOOLS.

The department maintains at 19 different points throughout the island partial or complete high-school courses. Eighteen of these are known as "continuation schools," and offer only the first or first and second years of the high-school course. These schools are not separated from the graded schools.

At the cities of San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez the department maintains first-class high schools, each having a four-year course and sending their graduates to any college or university in the United States without difficulty in entrance. In fact, graduates from these schools are admitted to nearly 50 American colleges upon certificate.

The increase in enrollment in both the high and continuation schools is a source of gratification. On March 1, 1909, there were enrolled in the 3 high schools 298 pupils; on March 1, 1910, 456; and in the continuation schools, March 1, 1909, 28; March 1, 1910, 180. This makes a total increase for the year of 310 pupils in secondary schools.

The following table shows the distribution, by age and sex, of all high-school pupils. It may be noted that in 1909 one-half of the students were 17 years of age or over, while in 1910 over 60 per cent are of this age. No doubt this is due to the fact that the pupils who entered the newly opened continuation schools were above the usual age for entering high school. The average age of pupils enrolled in 1909 was 16.5; in 1910, 16.9.

High and continuation schools.

(Distribution, by age and sex, of pupils enrolled March 1.)

Ages.	1909.				1910.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent at each age.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent at each age.
Over 18 years.....	20	21	41	12.6	46	70	116	18.2
18 years.....	31	19	50	15.3	52	55	107	16.9
17 years.....	49	23	72	22.1	93	70	163	25.6
16 years.....	46	35	81	24.9	83	48	131	20.6
15 years.....	39	19	58	17.8	45	26	71	11.2
14 years.....	15	4	19	5.8	28	11	39	6.1
13 years.....	3	1	4	1.2	4	5	9	1.4
12 years.....	1	.....	1	.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	204	122	326	100.0	351	285	636	100.0

No student is admitted to any of the high schools of the island who has not completed the eighth year of work in the public-school system, or its equivalent in a private school or under special tutors. This course of study for the public schools is in amount and standard of work equal to that of the best schools of the States, and in addition to the usual branches Spanish is given throughout the course.

The course of study for the high schools was authorized by the commissioner of education upon the recommendation of a committee appointed in March, 1910, to revise the course of study then in force. This committee consisted of the supervising principals of the three districts where high schools are maintained, the principals of these schools, and the three general superintendents of the island. The subjects offered include a range sufficiently broad for those preparing for college or seeking a foundation for business life, while the treatment of each subject is planned along the lines recommended by the College Entrance Examinations Board and the North Central Association. Considerable freedom of election is permitted within prescribed lines.

The requirements for graduation from the high schools are uniform, as is the course of study. To graduate from the four-year course, a student must have attained 16 units of credit, 1 unit being the credit received in the pursuance of a study having 5 recitations per week for a school year. In the case of subjects with laboratory or shop work, two or three hours' work is considered the equivalent of a recitation hour.

Of the 16 units required for graduation, 4 must be in the English language, 2 in either Spanish, Latin, or French; 2 in history, and 1 in science. The remaining 5 units may be chosen, under the direction of the principal, from the various elective subjects offered.

Course of study for high schools of Porto Rico.

Subject.	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.
English.....	Composition and rhetoric, classics.	Composition and rhetoric, classics.	English literature, classics.	American literature, classics.
Modern languages, Latin.....	Spanish.....	Spanish.....	Spanish, French....	French, Spanish.
Science.....	Beginner's Latin book gradatim.	Caesar and prose.....	Cicero and prose.....	Virgil.
Mathematics.....	Physiology or botany.	Botany or zoology...	Zoology or physics...	Physics or chemistry.
Commercial.....	Algebra.....	Plane geometry.....	Solid geometry (one-half year), algebra (one-half year).	Trigonometry (one-half year), advanced algebra (one-half year).
		Bookkeeping.....	Stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping.	Stenography, typewriting, commercial law, and arithmetic.

In each of the high schools of the island commercial courses are offered. The requirements for entrance to these courses is the same as to the others, but the time required to complete them is but two years, at the end of which time a certificate is granted. The commercial course includes all the subjects necessary to preparation for the work of stenographer, typewriter, and bookkeeper.

First year.

English for ninth grade.
 Spanish for ninth grade.
 Bookkeeping.
 Stenography.
 Typewriting.

Second year.

English for tenth grade.
 Spanish for tenth grade.
 Commercial law and business arithmetic.
 Bookkeeping and typewriting.
 Stenography.

By legislative appropriation scholarships of the value to the appointee of \$108 per year are maintained in the high schools of the island. Originally the number of scholarships thus maintained was 50. In 1908 the number was increased to 100, and in 1910 reduced to 80. This reduction in number makes it probable that there will be but very few new appointees for the school year 1910-11.

The central high school at San Juan, never having been provided by legislative appropriation with adequate quarters, is at present occupying what has been known as "Las Palmas Hotel" in Santurce. The building is beautifully situated, with large and attractive grounds, and answers very well the purpose for which it is being used. The instructional force of the school consists of a principal and 9 assistants, including the special instructors in music, drawing, and domestic science. The last-named department is well equipped for the present needs of the school. The enrollment for this year is 140.

A literary society, known as the "Sociedad Literaria de Cervantes," is maintained by the student body and holds regular monthly meetings, contributing in an important way to the social life of the school.

The Ponce high school occupies a commodious structure known as the Roosevelt School, situated on extensive grounds in the heart of the city. A smaller building adjoining is occupied by the manual training department of the school. The enrollment of the school is at present 220, with a principal and 11 instructors.

Near the school is an extensive athletic field, with baseball diamond, tennis courts, running track, cinder path, skating rink, basket-ball and handball courts, shower baths, and dressing rooms. A grand stand is being erected.

Three student associations are maintained in the school—a dramatic club, composed of both boys and girls, having as an object the promotion of dramatic and musical entertainments; a debating club, open to boys from all classes; and a girls' literary and social club, which was formed by the girls of the school, and gives literary and musical programmes, followed by social entertainments.

Normal courses are maintained for students preparing to teach in the public schools. These courses have recognized standing in the normal department of the University of Porto Rico. Students pursuing these courses pass the university examinations and receive university credits.

By an act of the last Legislature, a class in mechanical drawing for mechanics will be established next year in this high school.

The Mayaguez high school is located in the building which also bears the name of the Roosevelt School, and has this year an enrollment of 70, with a principal and 4 instructors. A tract of land of about 7 cuerdas has been given recently to the school to be fitted up as an athletic field. There is also a playground, provided with necessary apparatus for children's games.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

Night schools.—One or more night schools have been maintained during the past year in 65 of the 66 municipalities. The total enrollment in these schools was 8,824, whereas the average daily enrollment was but 4,390. The marked difference between the total enrollment and the average daily enrollment is easily explained when we take into consideration the fact that most of the attendants on the night schools are persons of adult years who work hard during the day and make many sacrifices in order to attend school in the evening. Many of them are able to attend only a few months during the year, and many others can not continue after once enrolling on account of changing their occupation. A consideration of these same facts makes the showing of 81 per cent in average daily attendance, as compared with the average daily enrollment, all the more remarkable. Most of the night schools offer work in writing, arithmetic, English, Spanish, and in elementary history and geography. In San Juan and Ponce, night schools in which instruction in the different subjects is given entirely in English, are maintained. The teachers in the night schools are as a rule teachers in the day schools who receive extra compensation for the additional service.

Quite a number of night schools have been established in the rural regions during the past year, and it is the policy of the department to favor them, due to the fact that they are maintained at comparatively small expense.

Agriculture.—Previous to the year 1909-10 agricultural rural schools were maintained in several municipalities of the island. The teacher taught all the subjects in the curriculum for the first, second, and third grades, devoting one or more periods a day to elementary agriculture. These schools were not a success, due principally to the youth of the children. During the past year a plan was formulated by which the teacher of agriculture gave forty-five-minute classes daily to all pupils enrolled in the graded system of the town to which he was assigned from the third grade up, and aside from this two hours or more weekly for actual field work. At first there was room for scepticism regarding the results, owing to the general attitude of the people toward manual labor, but the way the pupils took hold of the work gave promise of success. School gardening and agriculture have marched hand in hand, and one town reports that the children have taken so much interest that at the present time each room has a beautiful school garden of its own and that considerable rivalry existed as to which should have the best garden at the end of the year. In this town there is no water system, and it was necessary to carry all the water for the gardens in pails and watering pots. No complaints were heard either from the children or the parents, but on the contrary many parents stated that now, for the first time, their children keep the yards of their homes neat and clean and have flowers and shrubs planted about. This same town reports that the girls work as hard as the boys, using hoes, rakes, and shovels, and carrying water, irrigating, etc., and that the results have been far in excess of highest expectations.

During the year six special teachers of agriculture have been employed in different towns of the island, and over 1,200 pupils have received instruction, both theoretical and practical.

Early in January I called a conference of all the teachers of agriculture to discuss with them the best means of extending the work along this line. The conference continued for three days. Among the recommendations made the following are worthy of special mention: First. In order to furnish instruction in agriculture to the largest number of pupils, a teacher of agriculture should be assigned to each municipality to teach this branch to all pupils from the fourth grade on. Second. The teachers of agriculture should meet all the rural teachers once a week for the purpose of giving them practical classes in agriculture and explaining the best methods to be used in teaching this subject to their pupils. Third. Conferences of a practical nature should be held in the rural districts and the farmers shown how to improve their methods, and thus obtain better results from their efforts. Fourth. Teachers of agriculture should conduct agricultural institutes during the summer for rural teachers and pupils of the eighth and ninth grades. Fifth. The attention of all teachers should be called to the necessity of correlating the academic work with that of agriculture, and agriculture should be one of the required subjects for the obtention of the common-school diploma.

It is to be hoped that the necessary legislation may be obtained in order to extend this important phase of education as recommended above. Porto Rico is an agricultural country, and practically all of the exports are agricultural products. The future of the majority of the Porto Ricans depends in large part on their ability to get their living from the soil. Therefore it is necessary to devote all possible attention to the development of agricultural training in our schools. With the study of agriculture, pupils become better informed; with its practice, more moral; with its necessary physical exercise, much stronger; and it makes possible a "mens sana in corpore sano."

Kindergartens.—On account of the limited resources at the command of the department of education, and in view of the necessity of making every dollar count for as much as possible in lowering the percentage of illiteracy in the island, the time is not yet ripe for the introduction of the regular kindergarten in connection with all the graded schools of the island. However, they have been maintained during the past year in San Juan and Ponce, and the results obtained have exceeded our expectations. They have developed an interest among the parents in the welfare of the little ones and have demonstrated the value of early systematic training. It will probably be many years before kindergartens can be organized in all towns.

Domestic science.—Courses in cooking were offered to the girls in the high and grammar school of San Juan during the past year under the charge of a teacher who had received special preparation for her work. The course included lessons on the hygiene of cooking, digestibility of the different kinds of food, and how it can be made more digestible through cooking. The girls were taught how to set a table and how to wait on guests. It is hoped that during the coming year work of this nature may be introduced in several more municipalities.

In one of the districts, classes in sewing were given in connection with the regular work of the graded schools. At the beginning of the school year some of the lady teachers in the graded schools began interesting some of the older girls in the organization of a "School Girls' Association," and, on the realization of the scheme, general needlework developed into one of the main features. The classes were held on Saturdays, three hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon. The girls were taught plain sewing, knitting, and needle lettering. The pupils and parents have shown great interest in the work, and in order to extend the work to other districts of the island, I have notified the school boards that I would approve small amounts as extra salary for teachers who were competent and willing to teach sewing after school hours and on Saturdays.

Manual training.—Courses in manual training were established in Ponce in January, 1910. Thirty boys of the high school were given three periods a week and 100 boys of the grammar grades were given two periods. The work covered during the six months was the names, uses, and care of the different tools, and problems given by the teacher to be worked out. Some of the exercises given were the planing down of a board, making bench stops, bench hooks, book racks, and garden benches. Some of the more adept boys made hurdles and jumping standards for the athletic teams. Only enough drawing was given to enable the boys to work from a working drawing of an object. Quite a number of the boys made original drawings of tool chests, collar boxes, beehives, and picture frames, and worked them out. With the courses in mechanical drawing to be established in Ponce this coming year, much more satisfactory results can be hoped for. As soon as possible courses in manual training will be offered in all the larger towns.

Music.—With the exception of the larger centers of population, as San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, and Arecibo, the instruction of the children in singing is in the hands of the regular room teacher. In these larger towns teachers of music are employed, who give daily instruction in all the grades. The practice of singing begins with simple songs in the lower grades and gradually songs of more advanced character are learned by note, and the pupils taught to sing by note. The idea of harmony is not introduced until in the high school, where two-part singing is taught.

In the smaller towns and rural schools no regular instruction in music is given. Pupils are taught some of the patriotic hymns as "America," "Star Spangled Banner," "Columbia," etc., in both English and Spanish, besides many other note songs which are used in the opening exercises and in school festivals. The Porto Rican children are characterized by a strong emotional nature, and music has a beneficial and refining influence on them. Special instruction in music is given the teachers of the island during the summer institutes.

Drawing.—Special teachers of drawing have been maintained in the larger school systems of the island, but generally speaking instruction in this branch is given by the regular room teacher.

Physical culture.—In connection with the campaign against tuberculosis which was initiated by Governor Colton last April, supervising principals and teachers were instructed to devote more attention to the physical welfare of the children under their charge in order to promote their health and development and to protect them from unwholesome and dangerous conditions. Instruction in calisthenics and deep breathing exercises was ordered to be imparted by the regular teachers in each room. Copies of Trask's School Gymnastics were sent to all the districts with definite instructions as to how to use them. The supervising principals instruct the teachers in correct methods and movements and, from time to time, on the occasion of their regular visits to the schools, personally conduct the classes, so as to show the teacher what work is expected. By taking into consideration the fact that the average health of the Porto Rican child is below that of the average child in the States, the necessity of paying particular attention to this phase of education is evident.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Legislature of Porto Rico during the session of 1910 reduced the number of scholarships for study in colleges and universities in the United States from 39 to 21. Scholarships in the high schools of the island were reduced from 100 to 80, and those in the normal department of the University of Porto Rico from 75 to 50. In the other classes of scholarships, however, no change was made, and the school boards may continue to devote 5 per cent of their annual budgets to provide education for poor and worthy pupils from the rural schools in the graded schools of their respective municipalities.

Of the 20 scholarships provided, at an annual value of \$250 each, for study in institutions such as Tuskegee and Hampton, there are at present four vacancies, due to graduation of the students. These vacancies will be filled during the summer, and

students awarded the scholarships will go north in time for the opening of school in the fall.

EXTENSION OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

As has been stated in previous reports, the school system of Porto Rico at the time of the American occupation comprised 380 public schools for boys and 148 for girls, making a total of 528, with an enrollment of 25,644 and an actual attendance of 18,243. All of these schools with one exception were housed in buildings temporarily rented, and which were used as living quarters for the teacher and his family. Tuition was charged for all pupils whose parents or guardians were able to pay. From the inception of American government in the island particular attention has been given the matter of extending the school system. The great need of extension can be readily understood when we remember that 85 per cent of the total population of Porto Rico in 1898 could not read or write. During the third term, 1909-10, there were 2,296 common schools, with an average daily attendance during the year of 79,771. The average daily attendance for all schools, both common and special, was 84,258.

Detailed information regarding school enrollment, attendance, etc., will be found in the tables included in this report. The following table, based on the census taken March 1 of each year, shows the increase in enrollment in the different types of schools for the past four years, and the increase and percentage of increase for the school year 1909-10 as compared with 1906-7:

Summary.

	March 1—				Increase, 1910 over 1907.	Increase for three years.
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.		
1. Secondary schools.....	278	336	519	890	501	<i>Per cent.</i> 212
2. Common schools.....	51,804	62,501	82,654	94,706	42,902	83
3. Special schools.....	2,903	3,265	4,063	5,193	2,290	78
All public schools.....	54,985	66,102	87,236	100,768	45,793	83

* Including normal department, University of Porto Rico.

The increase of 83 per cent in the census, as shown above, and the increase of 78 per cent in the average daily attendance, from 47,277 in 1906-7 to 84,258 in 1909-10, show to what extent the school system has progressed during the past three years.

The following table shows the average number of schoolrooms, schools, and teachers:

Average number of rooms, schools, and teachers.

	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
1. Graded rooms.....	564.3	663	671
Double enrollments.....	25	65	128
2. Rural rooms.....	624.3	817	893
Double enrollments.....	72.6	214	535
3. Preparatory rooms.....	98.3	89	47
Double enrollments.....	14.5	33	22
Total common schools.....	1,399	1,881	2,296
4. Teachers in charge of rooms.....	1,287	1,569	1,611
5. Principal and special teachers without rooms.....	57	45	33
6. Teachers, common schools.....	1,344	1,614	1,644

The following table gives a comparative statement showing the enrollment in the common schools in each of the 66 municipalities of the island, on March 1, for the four years 1907 to 1910. Attention is called to the fact that in 1907 only 2 municipalities enrolled over 2,000 pupils in the graded-school system, and no other municipalities enrolled as many as 1,000. In 1910, 2 towns had an enrollment of over 3,000 in the graded schools, and 5 others passed the 1,000 mark. In 1907, but 5 municipalities reported more than 1,000 pupils enrolled in the rural schools, and in 1910 this number had increased to 21, 4 of which show an enrollment of over 2,000 children. Before

this year, no town had an enrollment of 1,000 in the rural schools. It is a matter of satisfaction to note that in 1910 the enrollment in the common schools was in excess of 1,000 in 39 municipalities, and that in 8 of these it was over 2,000; in 3 in excess of 3,000, and in 2 it passed the 5,000 mark. In 1907 but 16 municipalities reported a total enrollment of over 1,000, and only 4 of these show over 2,000 children on the roll.

Comparative statement of enrollment in graded and rural schools the 1st of March, 1907-1910.

Municipality.	Graded schools.				Rural schools.				Common schools.			
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
San Juan.....	2,245	2,647	3,330	3,928	794	602	1,111	1,090	3,039	3,249	4,441	5,016
Rio Piedras.....	468	514	652	708	414	571	689	842	902	1,085	1,291	1,551
Trujillo Alto.....	98	79	93	111	231	330	338	397	329	409	491	508
Carolina.....	268	367	459	443	581	580	727	962	849	947	1,106	1,401
Loíza.....	160	111	99	173	101	487	941	913	821	598	1,040	1,096
Rio Grande.....	188	802	884	436	547	655	962	1,152	735	957	1,346	1,588
Fajardo.....	808	888	1,278	1,206	519	655	1,089	1,246	1,328	1,543	2,367	2,512
Naguabo.....	199	316	259	515	230	361	708	702	429	677	967	1,217
Vieques.....	284	303	313	404	95	358	437	639	374	726	750	1,043
Culebra.....					30	126	144	80	35	128	144	80
Humacao.....	432	453	672	938	540	645	923	1,221	972	1,096	1,505	2,169
Yabucoa.....	231	216	365	350	294	605	726	865	525	821	1,091	1,215
Maunabo.....	64	57	199	156	80	240	205	184	144	297	404	340
Arroyo.....	226	213	265	402	101	239	382	383	327	452	645	785
Patillas.....	174	158	281	284	158	413	611	710	332	571	902	994
Juncos.....	200	210	353	461	248	346	492	627	448	556	845	1,088
Gurabo.....	174	222	225	364	157	180	417	713	331	402	642	1,077
Caguas.....	634	637	790	884	478	482	532	776	1,112	1,119	1,322	1,660
San Lorenzo.....	253	262	250	280	74	291	544	593	327	553	794	873
Guayama.....	704	762	865	865	370	491	658	949	1,083	1,253	1,523	1,814
Salinas.....	189	256	251	381	219	282	458	523	406	538	709	904
Santa Isabel.....	186	246	285	273	353	335	424	433	536	581	709	706
Cayey.....	301	466	585	642	262	378	626	745	553	844	1,211	1,367
Cidra.....	146	185	212	187	103	271	395	646	249	456	607	833
Comerio.....	90	169	216	268	351	277	418	660	441	646	634	928
Agua Buenas.....	93	143	204	229	186	154	274	273	279	297	478	532
Naranjito.....	44	49	77	98	399	363	446	432	443	412	523	530
Albionito.....	248	334	364	325	240	343	386	590	488	677	750	915
Barranquitas.....	142	198	195	210	191	361	494	518	333	559	689	728
Barros.....	423	177	213	228	440	617	700	826	575	794	913	1,054
Coamo.....	345	436	506	607	316	855	1,112	1,231	739	1,291	1,618	1,838
Juana Diaz.....	345	367	483	525	1,160	1,099	1,728	2,006	1,505	1,466	2,211	2,531
Ponce.....	2,138	2,361	3,891	3,784	1,430	1,370	1,883	1,859	3,613	3,731	6,774	5,642
Guayanilla.....	153	247	245	245	337	564	654	890	490	750	901	1,125
Penuelas.....	161	194	222	173	287	318	440	475	448	512	662	646
Yauco.....	816	995	991	1,109	583	872	1,012	1,034	1,399	1,867	2,003	2,143
San German.....	486	563	721	594	740	752	1,331	1,361	1,226	1,315	2,052	2,242
Lajas.....	155	169	204	210	507	634	1,013	1,099	662	803	1,307	1,309
Sabana Grande.....	118	160	156	256	654	528	534	630	772	688	690	736
Cabo Rojo.....	259	357	400	354	679	798	1,204	1,494	938	1,155	1,604	1,848
Mayaguez.....	964	922	1,457	1,494	1,054	1,174	1,644	2,063	2,018	2,096	3,101	3,557
Maricao.....	147	207	254	247	251	215	339	414	398	422	593	661
Las Marias.....	206	142	146	174	527	603	746	832	733	745	892	1,006
Añasco.....	303	361	447	620	569	575	936	1,088	872	936	1,383	1,708
Rincon.....	92	87	92	105	171	143	299	344	263	230	391	449
Agueda.....	160	192	186	139	297	384	473	525	457	576	659	664
Lares.....	261	262	354	432	977	1,022	1,068	1,107	1,238	1,274	1,452	1,539
San Sebastian.....	337	339	388	372	843	841	1,050	1,249	1,180	1,180	1,438	1,621
Aguedilla.....	611	749	670	616	765	898	1,119	2,292	1,376	1,647	1,789	2,906
Moca.....	193	176	184	308	404	366	474	666	597	542	658	974
Isabela.....	232	168	222	222	317	595	674	777	549	763	896	999
Quebradillas.....	145	166	205	111	163	504	512	613	308	670	717	724
Utüado.....	547	633	604	510	886	1,351	1,885	2,599	1,433	1,884	2,489	3,109
Adjuntas.....	306	296	370	429	368	436	788	978	674	732	1,150	1,407
Camuy.....	202	229	238	149	429	420	426	814	631	649	664	963
Hatillo.....	109	151	160	165	254	435	460	643	363	586	620	808
Arecibo.....	967	1,082	1,208	1,122	1,050	1,440	1,860	2,017	2,522	3,068	3,068	3,065
Manatí.....	591	763	910	900	816	1,000	1,133	1,296	1,407	1,763	2,043	2,196
Ciales.....	213	256	346	368	395	801	1,095	1,253	608	1,057	1,441	1,621
Vega Baja.....	343	343	468	470	378	527	501	586	721	870	969	1,056
Vega Alta.....	186	182	199	242	199	231	401	474	385	413	600	716
Corozal.....	111	150	185	199	267	331	848	944	378	481	1,033	1,143
Morovis.....	85	95	141	149	320	457	691	876	405	552	832	1,025
Toa Baja.....	176	153	249	264	387	361	291	343	563	514	540	607
Toa Alta.....	132	119	198	251	113	295	659	539	245	414	857	790
Dorado.....	100	101	106	113	155	149	167	179	255	250	273	292
Bayamon.....	647	695	934	1,023	1,041	1,417	1,428	1,454	1,688	2,112	2,362	2,477
Porto Rico.....	22,870	25,702	32,547	34,858	28,934	36,799	50,107	59,848	51,804	62,501	82,654	94,706

Although the total enrollment in the common schools increased 83 per cent during the past three years, and this increase has been limited for the most part to the lower grades due to the opening of new rural schools in remote barrios where no educational facilities had ever been offered before to the children, it is gratifying to find that the percentage of pupils enrolled in the grammar grades shows steady increase from year to year. From the following table it will be seen that on March 1, 1907, 7.1 per cent of the pupils enrolled in the graded schools were above the fifth grade and 13.1 per cent above the fourth. On March 1, 1910, 11.8 per cent were above the fifth and 20.1 per cent above the fourth grade. In the rural schools the pupils are remaining longer in school, as shown by the increased percentage of those enrolled in the third, fourth, and fifth grades.

Percentage of pupils in each grade March 1.

Grade.	Graded schools.				Rural schools.			
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Eighth.....	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seventh.....	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixth.....	3.6	3.7	4.7	5.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifth.....	6.1	6.9	7.6	8.3	.....	.....	.....	0.3
Fourth.....	11.4	11.4	11.7	11.4	.....	.....	0.5	3.2
Third.....	17.5	18.4	18.9	16.4	9.8	9.0	8.8	11.3
Second.....	25.5	25.4	24.6	22.9	22.3	21.9	20.5	21.9
First.....	32.4	30.2	30.9	29.2	67.9	69.1	70.2	63.3
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Comparative statement of the number in the common schools above the fourth grade.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

Grade.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Eighth.....	325	296	434	620	892
Seventh.....	473	509	638	890	1,312
Sixth.....	742	833	942	1,538	1,889
Fifth.....	1,451	1,392	1,793	2,460	2,905
Above fourth grade.....	2,991	3,030	3,807	5,498	6,998

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Fifth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161
Fourth.....	.....	.....	.....	230	1,939
Third.....	2,961	2,842	3,298	4,392	6,795
Second.....	6,193	6,453	8,072	10,281	13,087
First.....	16,193	19,639	25,429	35,204	37,866
Total.....	23,412	22,870	25,702	50,107	59,848

Before the school year 1908-9 instruction in the rural schools was confined to the first three grades. The new course of study for rural schools provides for work through the sixth grade. An enrollment of almost 2,000 in the fourth grade and of 161 in the fifth grade of our rural schools speaks for itself.

INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH.

As required by law, elementary, intermediate, and advanced courses in English for Porto Rican teachers have been continued during the past year under the direction of the supervising principals and teachers of English. A carefully prepared outline, consisting of 25 lessons for each course, was printed and placed in the hands of the teachers. The outline for the elementary course was based on Flounder's Language and Grammar; that of the intermediate course on Harris & Gilbert's Guide Book to English, Book II; and that of the advanced course on Briggs & Coffman's How to Teach Reading. Examinations, both written and oral, in the different courses were

held in May for all Porto Rican teachers. Those teachers who took the examination in English at the close of the summer institutes held in Rio Piedras and Ponce in 1909 and obtained ratings of 75 per cent or over, as well as all principal teachers, were excused from the examinations in May. All other Porto Rican teachers were notified that they would have to pass the examination in English before being approved for a school for the coming year. About 135 teachers out of over 1,500 either failed to pass the above-mentioned examination or did not take it. These will be given another opportunity before the opening of the school year 1910-11.

In the summer institutes being maintained this year in Rio Piedras by the University of Porto Rico and in Mayaguez by the department over 500 teachers are taking advantage of the courses in English offered.

The elementary and intermediate courses are based on the same texts as last year, and the advanced course is based on the book entitled "Teachers' Manual for the Public Schools of Porto Rico."

During the past year 133 teachers of English and 598 Porto Rican teachers have imparted instruction in the different subjects of the curriculum for the common schools entirely in English.

The following table shows the progress made in the number of graded schools which were taught entirely in English during the past five years:

Graded schools taught—	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
Wholly in English.....	74	202	288	442	607
Partly in English.....	86	187	128	64	67
Schools with English as a special subject or with no English.....	340	113	147	157	4
Total graded schools.....	500	502	563	663	678
Percentage wholly in English.....	15	40	51	67	90
Percentage partly in English.....	17	37	23	10	10

Before the opening of the school year 1909-10 no rural schools were taught wholly in English. The following table shows the progress made during the past two years:

Rural schools taught—	1908-9.	Per cent.	1909-10.	Per cent.
Wholly in English.....	—	—	124	15
Partly in English.....	183	20	209	23
English as a special subject.....	152	17	597	64
Schools with no English.....	571	63	4	1

Table showing to what extent schools are taught in English.

	Rooms taught wholly in English.		Rooms taught partly in English.		English as special subject only.		No English.	
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.
By teachers of English.....	149	133	—	6	—	3	—	—
By English graded teachers.....	224	307	—	18	—	19	—	—
By graded teachers.....	69	167	64	43	11	1	127	—
All graded rooms.....	442	607	64	67	30	4	127	—
Percentages.....	66.7	89.5	9.6	9.9	4.5	0.6	19.2	—
Rural rooms.....	—	112	174	198	149	573	494	4
Preparatory rooms.....	—	12	9	11	3	24	77	—
Total rural and preparatory.....	—	124	183	209	152	597	571	4
Percentages.....	—	13.3	20.2	22.4	16.8	63.9	63.0	0.4
All rooms (common school).....	442	731	247	276	182	601	698	4
Percentages.....	28.2	45.4	15.7	17.1	11.6	37.3	44.5	0.2

The noticeable increase in the use of English as a medium of instruction in the graded-school system is due to the fact that the new course of study which was put into effect this past year requires all the work of the first grade to be done in English,

whereas during the preceding year practically all the first grades of the island, with the exception of Ponce, were on a Spanish basis.

As many of the Spanish graded teachers have qualified as English graded during the past year, it has been possible to increase the number of English graded schools for the year 1910-11. The total number of English graded schools allotted for the coming year is 442, as compared with 325 last year. At the same time there has been a corresponding decrease in the number of Spanish graded schools—213 last year and 116 for 1910-11.

WORK OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

All examinations held by the department during the past year have been in charge of a board of examiners consisting of the assistant commissioner, the three general superintendents, and the chief of the division of records. The members of this board are in close touch with the schools and the teachers of the island, and keep before them continually the needs of the schools and the ability of the teachers. Much time and thought have been devoted to the preparation of questions for the different examinations held for teachers and pupils during the year.

The members of the board are fully cognizant of their fallibility, but an earnest endeavor has been made to make the questions essentially fair, basing them in every instance on the texts authorized by the department. An effort has been made to make the examinations something more than a mere test of a person's ability to put certain things on paper. Examinations for license as principal, graded, and rural teachers were held twice during the year. In September 10 principal, 22 graded, and 67 rural candidates successfully passed the examinations, and in March 2 principal, 55 graded, and 73 rural, making a total for the year of 12 principal, 77 graded, and 150 rural licenses granted.

Uniform examinations for the common-school diploma were held in September, 1909, and in June, 1910, and on the latter date uniform examinations were held for pupils in the continuation schools. During the year 702 common-school diplomas have been granted and 80 pupils have successfully finished the work of the ninth grade and 11 the work of the tenth grade in continuation schools.

Although teachers and pupils have been allowed to answer the examination questions in either English or Spanish, almost all candidates did so in English, thus making the work of correcting the papers by competent persons much easier than in the past, and making it possible to notify the examinees much sooner as to the result of their examinations. All papers have been marked within one week after the close of the examinations and all reports sent out not later than two weeks after the date of the examination. The services of high-school and normal-school teachers have been obtained to correct papers, and this has resulted in a more uniform system of marking.

The noticeable increase in attendance at the normal school during the last school year and the very creditable showing by the students taking the normal course in Ponce make the outlook very encouraging, as it will mean a large decrease in the number of persons who qualify for teaching positions purely through examinations. It would seem that the time is not very far off when the department will be in a position to abolish the general examinations in all headquarters towns for the different classes of teachers' licenses.

DOUBLE ENROLLMENTS AND THE INTERLOCKING SYSTEM.

The double enrollments have continued during the year, and, in fact, will apparently be the settled policy of this department for the first and second grades for some years to come, although it is recognized that at the best it is only a temporary expedient until sufficient rooms and teachers can be secured to give each child a full day's work in school. But with less than one-half the pupils of school age in school, simply because there is no room for them, and no rapid change in this condition possible for some years from lack of funds, the problem before us is how to make each dollar go the furthest in giving a beginning of an education to as many children as possible. It is also coming to be realized by educators that the hours of instruction for young children should be few at the most.

By this plan a teacher has a group of pupils in the morning and another group in the afternoon, each for a three-hour session. Thus many teachers report an enrollment of 100 or over, utilizing an equipment suitable for only 50 at a time. This is particularly the case in rural schools, where the need of additional schools is most urgent. The banner record for enrollment is held by a bright young girl in the Aguadilla district, who reported an enrollment of 165 at the time of the census, and who has done creditable work with this large number.

Another advantage of the double enrollment is that it enables the children of the poorer families, the majority in fact, to keep up with their group while giving half a day to the support of the family. This has made attendance easy in cases where family conditions would otherwise have made it almost impossible.

Double enrollments.

	Graded.	Rural.	Preparatory.	Total.
First term.....	117	494	16	627
Second term.....	136	554	29	719
Third term.....	130	557	23	710
Average.....	128	535	23	686

The interlocking system, first tried in the Bayamon schools and this past year used to a considerable extent throughout the island, has on the whole given sufficient results to warrant its continuance, though, like the double enrollments, it is to be hoped that it will be only temporary. This is used where there are sufficient teachers but not enough rooms. By this plan two teachers use the same room, each with his own group of pupils. One teacher teaches from 8 to 10 and 12 to 2; the other from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4. As it is desirable to have fifteen minutes for change of classes, the sessions begin at 7.30 and continue until 4.30 in some towns. The main drawbacks have been the difficulty in securing prompt attendance for the early group, the natural noise at the change of pupils and consequent disturbance of other rooms in the same building not on the same schedule, and the shortened day for upper grades.

In a few places a combined double enrollment and interlocking system has been necessary, with fair results. In this way the equipment of rooms and books suitable for only 50 pupils has been made to serve for 200. The school day, only two hours, is, however, entirely too short.

If the prospects for attendance this coming year are realized this combined system will in all probability be more widely used.

FLEXIBLE PROMOTIONS.

The flexible promotion plan, referred to in the report of last year (Report of the Governor of Porto Rico, 1909, pp. 248-249) as being put into operation about March, 1909, has been given a thorough trial as a means of securing a more uniform grading of pupils and their constant advancement as rapidly as their ability would permit. The plan was more fully outlined in Circular Letter No. 15, August, 1909, as a result of the three months' test, and ordered tried in all schools. At the close of the year a report was asked from each supervising principal in reference to the actual working of the plan. In no case were there adverse reports nor any who wished to abandon the system.

The plan pursued was in brief: (1) The course of study when revised last summer was divided for each year into six groups of six weeks both for graded and rural schools. This gave a short period to be covered at a time, the exact amount being indicated by pages of text-books and by detailed directions to the teachers. (2) The pupils of each grade were rearranged so that in each of the two groups to a room were only those of the same degree of advancement. This regrouping was at first only tentative, but in time became fairly stable. Each group was allowed to advance at the rate at which it could do the work well. Thus the groups gradually drew apart, the strongest groups covering a six weeks' period in less time, the slowest requiring more, but all working at their best. It was not intended that the interval between groups should be or remain uniform, though this has in many cases resulted. (3) Each six weeks those who had shown marked ability, usually only a few at a time, were advanced to the next higher group, while those who could not keep the pace set by the rest of the class were put back into the next lower group. As far as possible the pupils did not change teachers or rooms, as it was recognized that this was not beneficial to young pupils. Not more than two groups were allowed in a room. In this way a constant regrading was carried on during the year, the aim being always to get pupils in each group where they could best do the work, all at the same rate. Of course the plan was not feasible above the fourth grade, except in a few of the largest towns, the upper grades not having enough to form more than one group. But it is in these lower grades where the greatest retardation has occurred in the

past and where the largest number of pupils are found who are behind the normal advancement.

The results have been for the first year better than we hoped. Supervising principals report that teachers were quick to grasp the essentials of the plan and to see the inherent justice to the child, and that parents were in hearty accord. A comparison of the table "Distribution by years in school and grades" for 1909 with that for 1910, based in each case on the census, March 1, and hence not giving returns for the close of the year, shows a decrease of 3,096 who have been in school more years than the average pupil needs for his grade, and in addition an increase of 1,393 pupils in advance of their grade, making a total of 4,489 pupils who have been directly benefited one year or more, besides the many who have been advanced over a portion of a year's work, of which we have not so far asked a detailed report. One district with an enrollment of 2,427 reports that 128 did more than a year's work, and of these 57 covered the work of two years, while of the 993 who did not finish one year (many entering late) 900 will lose only twelve or eighteen weeks.

The advantages have been, as reported from the field, a much more efficient grading and a corresponding interest and zeal on the part of the pupils, an increased enrollment, a higher percentage of attendance, less holding back of bright pupils or unduly forcing those needing more drill, and a minimum retardation by periodic diseases, such as measles and gripe, which have swept over whole districts this past year. In the rural schools it has resulted in the establishment of a number of fourth grades, an increase from 230 pupils in March, 1909, to 1,939 in March, 1910, and the beginning of fifth grades with a total of 161 pupils. Only 6 per cent of the pupils of the graded schools and 8 per cent in the rural spending more than the normal time in school is a creditable showing, and is a great improvement over the 15 per cent for graded and the 17 per cent for rural in 1906, when the first census was taken.

But perhaps the greatest gain has been the better opportunity afforded a teacher to do his best for a group of pupils all able to do well the work assigned, the even moving forward of the school, and satisfaction of work well done. The teachers no longer feel that an entire class of 50 will have to cover the same amount of work in the same way, and there is less objection on the part of the teacher to taking a class composed partly of one grade and partly of another.

Another distinct advantage has been in the immediate and proper assignment of new pupils entering from other schools. Porto Rico has a large shifting population and frequent transfers are necessary, which are now secured without retardation. Still another advantage has been in placing pupils entering late. In many districts the coffee crop—October to January—is almost the only support of a large part of the poorer people, so during this time the older children are obliged to work toward the support of the family. These enter at the close and are at once able to go on with some group without further loss of time.

The main disadvantage has been an almost laudable desire of teachers to race to make a record, but this presents no unusual difficulty beyond the reach of the closer supervision now possible with the smaller territory assigned to each supervising principal and is easily held in check by the tests given by him at the close of each six weeks.

SUPERVISION.

The assistant commissioner is the head of the division of supervision, and directs the work of the three general superintendents and the supervising principals. The general superintendents devote the major part of their time to actual field work and have rendered invaluable service through consultation with the school boards and supervising principals, by taking active part in teachers' meetings and institutes, by giving public addresses, thereby bringing the general public and the department into closer contact, and by organizing and developing school banks, playgrounds, and libraries.

Almost from the beginning of military government the educational authorities have devoted particular attention to the supervision of schools. Some time in the year 1899 the island was divided into 16 districts and an equal number of officers, known as English supervisors, were appointed. Their salary was \$50 per month, in addition to which they received certain allowances for traveling expenses. As determined by the insular board of education, the duties of the supervisors were as follows:

1. To hold teachers' meetings for instruction in English and methods.
2. To render a monthly report upon all schools of their district, including special reports upon enrollment, methods, condition of school buildings and surroundings, the program followed in the school, the progress made in individual subjects.

3. To pay the teachers their monthly salary checks.
 4. To distribute and keep account of all text-books and government supplies for the district.

5. To preside at the quarterly examinations given by the insular board of education for teachers and for students desiring to enter secondary schools.

6. To act as a direct representative of the insular board in securing school buildings, in seeing that the school laws are enforced and that buildings conform with the requirements of the school laws, in stimulating local action in the way of securing school supplies, and in investigating the multitude of petitions and complaints pertaining to the schools of the different municipalities.

The first school law enacted under the insular government, in 1901, continued the office of English supervisor, changing the name to superintendent of schools. No particular duties were assigned to superintendents, who should be "subject to the commissioner in all respects."

The school law of 1903, a very elaborate document marking a distinct advance over the previous school law, states as follows the duties of the superintendents of schools:

"Superintendents of schools shall be at all times under the immediate control and guidance of the commissioner of education, who shall prescribe their duties. They shall in every respect consistent with the welfare of the schools cooperate and assist their respective school boards in the performance of their duties under the law. They shall receive the cordial support and assistance of the officers and the members of the school boards and of the teachers of the schools in the district and of the parents of the children in their schools, and their functions as representatives of the commissioner of education shall be respected and obeyed. They shall be furnished by their school boards with a suitable office for the transaction of their public business or office rent in lieu thereof, but with no house rent. They shall make an annual report to the commissioner of education on the condition of the schools in their district. Said report shall be presented June 1 of each and every year. They shall make such additional reports, statistical or otherwise, as the said commissioner may direct."

These duties, with a few changes, have continued to the present time. The number of districts organized first—16—continued till the year 1902, when the number was increased to 19, with the exception of the year 1904, in which it was reduced to 18.

Through legislation passed in 1907 the island was newly districted and provision made for 35 supervising principals, which was the new title given to the supervisory officials formerly called superintendents. By the terms of the new law the number of supervising principals will increase automatically.

During the past school year there have been 40 supervising principals and 3 acting supervising principals in charge of the 43 districts into which the island has been divided for purposes of supervision. Due to the increase in the number of supervising principals from 35 in 1908-9 to 43 in 1909-10 and a corresponding decrease in the size of the districts, more frequent inspection of the schools has resulted, as well as greater efficiency in the daily work of the schools. The total number of visits made by the supervising officials and the average number of visits made per school for each year for the past four years is shown in the following table:

Year.	Number of supervising officials.	Total number of visits made.	Average per teacher.
1906-7.....	19	3,128	2.7
1907-8.....	19	7,845	5.8
1908-9.....	35	17,639	11
1909-10.....	43	21,800	13

DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS' LICENSES.

During the school year 1909-10, 2,058 persons held licenses issued by the department of education. These licenses were classed as follows:

Principals.....	160
English graded.....	391
Graded.....	405
Rurals.....	842
Specials.....	47
English.....	141
Preparatory.....	72
Total.....	2,058

Of these licenses 1,290 were valid for one year; 483 for two years; 272 for three years; and 13 for five years.

Of the persons holding these licenses 233 did not teach at any time during the year.

Of the 2,058 licenses in possession of the teachers, 324 had been issued in previous years. The remaining 1,734 were issued during the year 1909-10. Divided into classes they are as follows:

Principals.....	108
English graded.....	175
Graded.....	377
Rurals.....	813
Preparatory.....	72
English.....	142
Specials.....	47
Total.....	1,734

As a result of the examinations held at various times during the year 392 licenses were issued and 1,176 were renewals of those held in previous years. On the basis of State certificates or on presentation of diplomas or certificates from high schools, normal schools, colleges, or universities in the United States 69 were issued and 97 on presentation of diplomas or certificates of the University of Porto Rico.

The following table shows the distribution of the 2,058 teachers' licenses and the capacity in which teachers taught during the year:

	Supervising principal.	Principal.	English graded.	Graded.	Rural.	Special.	Agriculture.	Preparatory.	English.	Did not teach.	Total.
Principals.....	43	14	42	26	4	7	1	1	1	22	100
English graded.....			301	37	13		1			39	391
Graded.....				157	188		3			57	405
Rurals.....					738		1	7		95	842
Specials.....						46				1	47
Preparatory.....								54		18	72
English.....									141		141
Total.....	43	14	343	220	943	53	6	61	142	233	2,058

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS.

As stated in my report for 1908-9, banks had been organized in 265 schools, with a total deposit of \$3,365.31 to the credit of 6,937 pupils at the end of the school year. As the system has grown so rapidly and the amount of money involved has become so large, the department thought best to proceed rather slowly during the past year, and to restrict the school banks to the town schools as far as possible. Town teachers can easily deliver the deposits they receive to the supervising principal, while some teachers in the rural districts do not come to town for several weeks at a time. The money should be delivered to the supervising principal rather than impose upon him the burden of being a traveling collector. Then, inspection of teachers' accounts can be made more readily in a graded school system and teachers of graded schools are, as a rule, more likely to perform the clerical work correctly.

The time spent by the supervising principals and teachers in receiving deposits, checking up accounts, paying out money to depositors, and making necessary reports during the past year has been considerable. In some of the districts not a little difficulty has been encountered in sending money to the depository. For example, a supervising principal in a country town has funds belonging to the school savings system which he wishes to send to the bank, but he has no personal account and no one in the town can give him a check. In many instances the supervising principal has paid the expenses of money orders or registry fees from his own pocket.

At the close of the school year 1909-10 school banks had been established in 31 towns, as compared with 19 the year previous. The deposits in the bank in June, 1910, amounted to \$8,883.13, of which \$7,681.25 were to the credit of 7,340 pupils in the graded schools and \$1,201.88 in the names of 2,064 children in the rural schools, making a total of 9,404 pupil depositors. Of these 631 have started individual accounts with the banks, thus attaining the object for which the school savings system was inaugurated. The average amount deposited per pupil in 1908-9 was 48½ cents as compared to 94½ cents this past year. The total amount to the credit of the 691 boys and girls who have independent accounts is \$3,353.45, or an average of \$4.84 each.

School savings-bank system.

Town.	Date started.	Depositors, graded schools.	Depositors, rural schools.	Total depositors.	Individual accounts started.	Amounts withdrawn to start individual accounts.	Total deposits at end of 1909-10.
Adjuntas.....	May, 1909	149	.....	149	10	\$48.27	\$215.16
Aguas Buenas.....	Sept., 1909	10	.....	10	.....	.....	2.78
Aguada.....	Feb., 1910	138	33	171	4	11.95	53.55
Añasco.....	Jan., 1910	361	302	663	45	205.47	85.18
Aibonito.....	Apr., 1909	993	99	99	5	41.00	509.34
Arroyo.....	May, 1909	199	.....	199	6	14.50	50.84
Cabo Rojo.....	Oct., 1909	217	584	801	64	331.95	806.55
Camuy.....	Dec., 1909	77	158	235	25	138.11	322.31
Cayey.....	May, 1909	148	.....	148	1	8.00	54.51
Ciales.....	Oct., 1909	86	.....	86	14	5.73	57.33
Coamo.....	May, 1909	293	61	354	5	18.25	192.56
Cemerio.....	do.	30	8	38	10	20.00	33.50
Corozal.....	Jan., 1910	137	.....	137	11	34.19	125.15
Guayanilla.....	May, 1909	103	117	220	10	93.60	303.60
Gurabo.....	Oct., 1909	121	55	176	8	26.65	162.22
Natillo.....	Dec., 1909	43	12	55	3	14.67	44.34
Humacao.....	May, 1910	542	.....	542	17	51.43	185.46
Juncos.....	Nov., 1910	102	76	178	3	16.68	88.88
Lares.....	Jan., 1910	245	31	276	.....	.....	212.14
Mayaguez.....	May, 1909	420	8	428	35	88.20	655.87
Juana Díaz.....	Apr., 1909	323	.....	323	15	86.00	293.16
Morovis.....	Jan., 1910	130	.....	130	15	40.55	87.12
Naguabo.....	Sept., 1909	368	.....	368	8	44.84	168.97
Naranjito.....	do.	26	35	61	10	46.25	50.79
Peñuelas.....	May, 1909	63	104	167	1	2.41	89.33
Ponce.....	Feb., 1909	1,985	302	2,287	266	1,659.77	3,360.01
Rincon.....	Feb., 1910	122	59	181	.....	2.16	84.17
San German.....	Oct., 1909	338	119	457	79	246.24	419.04
Utüado.....	Nov., 1909	133	.....	133	1	5.65	107.92
Vega Alta.....	Sept., 1909	211	.....	211	12	50.92	122.50
Vega Baja.....	May, 1909	121	.....	121	.....	.....	39.05
Total.....		7,340	2,064	9,404	693	3,353.45	8,882.13

PLAYGROUNDS.

As stated in last year's report, the playground established in Ponce by the Playground Association of Porto Rico was the only one in the island prior to the year 1908-9. During the school year 1908-9 more than 24 acres of land were set aside in 27 towns. At the present time more than 50 acres in 45 towns are devoted to playgrounds. In 18 municipalities a total of about 20 acres has been donated by the local councils. In 9 towns a total of 7 acres has been bought by the local school boards. Nineteen acres in 12 towns have been loaned or donated to the school boards by private individuals. In 2 towns land is rented by the local board and in another by the pupils.

Early in the year the department sent a circular letter to all supervising principals and school boards giving suggestions regarding playgrounds, the apparatus to be obtained, how this apparatus should be constructed, and the approximate cost. More than \$8,250 have been spent for apparatus during the year, as compared with \$3,000 last year. More or less apparatus has been bought in 39 towns by the school boards; in 2 by the municipal council; in 9 by private individuals; and in 18 by the school children. In most of these 18 towns where the pupils donated apparatus, public entertainments were given by them and a nominal price was charged for admission. San Juan, Rio Piedras, Humacao, Santa Isabel, Añasco, Arecibo, Vega-Baja, and a few other towns have playgrounds which are especially well equipped.

Playgrounds have been opened as a rule during recess periods, and before and after school hours, and more than 15,000 children enrolled in the grades have taken advantage of the opportunities offered for free play on the playgrounds.

The athletic spirit is very strong among the Porto Rican children, and it takes but little effort to arouse enthusiasm. Aside from the physical, social, and moral benefits derived from exercises in out-of-door sports, the improvement in conduct of those taking part in them has been remarkable.

When school playgrounds were introduced two years ago, very few games took place without dissensions and arguments, but now, due to a better understanding of the meaning of gentlemanly conduct in the different sports, very little friction takes place. The beneficent influence of the playground on the general discipline of the school is also worthy of mention. The contrast with former conditions is as great as it is pleasing. To the hearty cooperation of the teachers who have gratui-

tously devoted their time before and after school to teaching the children how to play is due the fact that many pupils have overcome their natural awkwardness and bashfulness. In only 2 towns of the island have teachers with special training been in charge of the children while on the playground.

In a few districts, swings and other apparatus have been erected on some of the rural school grounds. Most of the rural schools of the island have enough ground about them so that the children can play with greater or less freedom, and, as athletic sports and games form part of the proper education of boys and girls, much more attention should be given to the physical needs of the children enrolled in the country schools. One supervising principal reports that he will not rest content until he gets a playground for every rural school in his district, and another states that before fall he will have apparatus erected in at least half of his rural schools. One district reports that in nearly every instance the entire cost of the apparatus and labor on the rural school playgrounds was borne by some kind neighbor. The swings consist simply of strong tree trunks with crotches set firmly into the ground, with a stout pole laid across the top from which the swings and trapeze bars are hung.

The rapidity with which enthusiasm and interest have been aroused in favor of baseball is little less than marvelous. On the hillsides as well as in the valleys, groups of boys are to be found playing ball at almost any hour of the day, and an interesting fact is that even the illiterate boys and men have learned and use the terms relating to the game in English. There is no doubt but that baseball is exercising a beneficent influence in the Americanization of the island and in lessening the different kinds of vice. In almost every town there is at least one baseball team, and games with neighboring towns have been very frequent.

According to the constitution and by-laws of the Interscholastic Athletic Association, which was formed at the beginning of this year, all children in the public schools are divided into three classes for the purpose of athletic contests and meets and interscholastic games. In Class A only pupils regularly enrolled in the high schools of the island and in the departments of the University of Porto Rico may take part. Under Class B only pupils enrolled in the eighth grade or lower grades are eligible to take part. Under Class C pupils enrolled in any of the grades from the tenth downward, in school systems which maintain continuation schools, are allowed to enter.

The annual athletic meet held April 30, 1910, at the Hippodrome, San Juan, was especially successful. More than 100 contestants from the various schools of the island were in competition, and 8 school bands were present to add zest to the occasion.

In order that the greatest good may be derived from the playgrounds in congested centers, arrangements should be made to have them open evenings, Saturdays, and Sundays. At the present time the playgrounds are not available when most needed. The expense of lighting and the cost of competent supervision would be slight compared with the benefits to be derived. Arrangements should also be made to have the playgrounds kept open during the vacation periods.

Much better use of the school yard as a play center during vacation time and out of school hours should be made. Wherever possible, school yards should be fitted up with at least four or five permanent swings, constructed as per instructions in the circular letter referred to above, and, as the area of the yard allows and funds are available, other permanent equipment should be provided.

Statistics for public school playgrounds.

Town.	Land acquired.	Amount expended.	Number children using playground.	Apparatus acquired.
	<i>Acres.</i>			
San Juan.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	\$1,500.00	1,200	Kindergarten pavilion, tent and appliances, giant strides, two frames with swings, climbing poles, ropes, rope ladders, wood ladder, etc., teeter ladders, jumping standards and take-off with pit, vaulting poles, baseball outfits, basket-ball outfits, rubber and iron quoits, sand boxes, wands, dumb bells, outfits for kindergarten games, etc.
Rio Piedras.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	375.00	400	Frame with swing, wood-ring ladder, rope ladder, flying rings, pole, climbing rope, vaulting standards, jumping standards, tennis outfit, basket-ball outfit, quoits, sand bins, seesaw, vaulting pole, baseball.
Trujillo Alto.....	1	20.00	100	Frame with swings, ladders, ropes, etc.
Carolina.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	500	
Loíza.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	15.00	200	Baseball outfit, basket ball, croquet set, football.
Rio Grande.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	20.00	200	Baseball outfit, bean bags.

Statistics for public school playgrounds—Continued.

Town.	Land acquired.	Amount expended.	Number children using play- ground.	Apparatus acquired.
	<i>Acres.</i> (<i>a</i>)			
Fajardo.....		\$75.00	500	Baseball outfit, basket-ball outfit, football, tether-ball, tennis outfits.
Naguabo.....		44.00	50	Baseball outfit.
Vieques.....	2½	175.00	200	Two frames with swings, ladder, rings, climbing pole and rope, 4 seesaws, vaulting and jumping standards, tether pole, baseball outfit.
Humacao.....	½	200.00	900	Baseball and basket-ball outfits, swings, vaulting and jumping ropes, giant stride.
Yabucoa.....	½	85.00	350	Swings, rings, seesaws, trapeze, rope ladder, etc.
Patillas.....	1	80.00	200	Baseball outfit, seesaws, swings, rings, quoits.
Arroyo.....	½	76.34	300	Do.
Juncos.....		88.30	400	Giant stride, vaulting pole, seesaw, medicine ball, quoits, rings, basket-ball outfit.
Gurabo.....	½	138.00	400	Giant stride, vaulting pole, seesaw, medicine ball, quoits, iron pins, flying rings, basket ball.
Caguas.....		75.00	200	Baseball outfits, twelve shot, vaulting pole, spiked shoes for races.
San Lorenzo.....		12.00	50	Baseball outfit.
Guayama.....	1	226.35	300	Baseball outfit, jumping standards, gymnasium outfit, tennis, pole vault.
Salinas.....	1	100.00	35	Baseball outfit.
Santa Isabel.....	½	742.00	450	Swings, trapeze, flying rings, slides, giant stride, seesaw, merry-go-round, miniature Ferris wheel, sand boxes, croquet.
Cayey.....	½	50.00	150	Baseball and basket-ball outfits.
Cidra.....	1	25.00	200	Baseball outfit.
Aibonito.....	1	125.00	75	High-jump standards, pole, pole vault, hurdles, tennis, pole, baseball outfit.
Barranquitas.....	1	50.00	20	Baseball outfit.
Barros.....	2	20.00	50	Do.
Coamo.....	4			
Juana Díaz.....	2	200.00	300	Baseball outfit, etc.
Ponce.....	3	1,200.00	500	Baseball and track equipment.
Guayanilla.....	1½	29.75	25	Baseball outfit.
Peñuelas.....	2	48.89	20	Do.
Yauco.....	(<i>a</i>)		60	
San German.....	(<i>b</i>)	12.00	800	Baseball outfit and backstop.
Cabo Rojo.....	½			
Mayaguez.....	7	15.00	500	Basket-ball and baseball equipment.
Maricao.....	½	200.00	200	Giant stride, quoits, vaulting pole, and bean bags.
Las Marias.....		15.00	50	Baseball outfit.
Añasco.....	½	86.97	1,000	Merry-go-rounds, baseball outfit, horizontal and vertical ladders, swings, rings, trapeze, hurdles.
Rimcon.....	½			
Aguada.....	½	120.00	300	Swings, rings, trapeze, horizontal and vertical ladders, seesaws.
Lares.....	1		75	
San Sebastian.....	(<i>a</i>)	92.37	400	Tether pole, swings, trapeze, climbing ropes, climbing spar, rings, seesaws, jumping standards, vaulting standards, baseball outfit.
Adjuntas.....	½	10.00	50	Baseball material.
Camuy.....	1	250.00	400	Swings, seesaws, trapeze, and tether balls.
Hatillo.....	½	40.00	160	Baseball equipment.
Arecibo.....	1	10.00	200	Do.
	1	986.00	1,200	Swings, climbing ropes, climbing rod, trapeze, climbing ladders, parallel bars, seesaws, hurdles, jumping standards, flying rings, quoits, ring toss, basket ball, medicine ball, volley ball, shot, hammer, baseball, football, lawn tennis, giant stride, croquet.
Manati.....	½	119.00	30	Pole vaulting, poles, baseball materials, sacks for races, stands to seat spectators.
Ciales.....		35.00	50	Swings, seesaws, baseball outfit, 14 swings in 6 rural schools, 3 rural school baseball outfits.
Vega Baja.....	½	125.00	500	Baseball outfit, croquet sets, quoits, jumping standards, swings, climbing spar and ropes, rings, rope ladders, trapeze, horizontal bar, apparatus for dipping chinning.
Vega Alta.....	½	75.00	250	Swings, rings, trapeze, climbing rope and spar, baseball outfit, croquet sets, quoits.
Corozal.....	(<i>b</i>)	15.00	100	Baseball outfit.
Morovis.....	½	15.00	100	Do.
Toa Baja.....		15.00	50	Do.
Toa Alta.....	1	10.00	100	Do.
Dorado.....	1	30.00	100	Do.
Bayamon.....	½	100.00	500	Swings and rings, climbing pole, ladder, vaulting standards, seesaws.

a School yard.*b* Plaza.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The library movement, inaugurated about January 1, 1909, had resulted by the end of the school year in a total of 81 libraries, with 9,038 books, in either graded or rural schools. (Report of the Governor of Porto Rico, 1909, p. 255.) The interest shown by the whole island has continued to increase, so that we can now report 233 libraries with a total of 34,643 books, an increase of 151 libraries and of 25,605 books. Only 6 municipalities are reported as without school libraries of any sort. One of these, Fajardo, has raised a sum of money by a festival and will open a library at the beginning of this school year.

These may be divided into: Graded-school libraries, 59; volumes, 24,397; cost of maintenance, \$2,994.20; volumes drawn, 26,818; average daily attendance, 2,077. Rural libraries, 174; volumes, 10,246; volumes drawn, 8,404.

There are in addition 9 libraries open to the public, supported by municipal funds or by private donations, and containing 18,078 volumes. The largest of these is the insular library, at San Juan, supported by insular funds.

In response to the request of school boards last year, I decided to approve an item in the school budget for library purposes in districts where the financial condition was such as to warrant it. The amount so appropriated was \$4,417.18 in 31 districts. A considerable part of this money was for salary of the librarian, usually a teacher, who is responsible for the general order of the room used for the purpose. It has been found advisable, in lack of more suitable quarters, to utilize a schoolroom, furnished with large lamps, as a reading room, open to pupils for two hours each evening. This has given excellent results, as the majority of Porto Rican homes are not sufficiently well lighted for study, while it has had the further advantage of keeping children off the streets at night. It may well be considered a step toward the use of the school building for the "neighborhood center" work, needed here as elsewhere. What money was available for purchase of books has been used to secure books of reference and books in Spanish. The department has been considerably handicapped by the lack of suitable lists of books in Spanish for children. The teachers in the summer institutes, now in session, have been interested in this matter, and we hope to be able to send out a list at the opening of the school year.

With the rapid increase in the number of children in the schools and the modification of the course of study to keep the standard of work up to the level of the best schools of the United States, small lots of text-books have been left stranded, so to say, in the storeroom of nearly every district—books not now used in the course nor likely to be in the future. A considerable number of these are in Spanish, so of immediate utility in rural schools where the knowledge of English is yet too limited. The general superintendents were directed, when condemning school property, to stamp these books with a special library stamp and thus make them available for libraries. These are crossed off the list of property charged against a district, but are kept in a separate library list and will be utilized for rural libraries when enough other books of general reading can be secured to add to them. It was felt that a collection of books made up of discarded texts only could hardly be dignified by the term "library." As the life of a book in tropical climates is limited at the best, and books deteriorate more rapidly in a storeroom than in actual use, these will be put to practical use as soon as possible.

At a sale of discarded equipment of the Porto Rican regiment the department was able to secure at a nominal cost some 300 boxes or soldiers' lockers, which at slight additional expense have been made over into excellent library boxes, of a size and construction suitable for transportation over the rough mountain trails on horseback.

In a word, we can report progress in this part of the school work, and trust that the general interest awakened may result in an even greater gain during the coming year.

Statistics for school libraries.

Municipality.	Graded schools.		Rural schools.		
	Number of volumes.	Cost of maintenance.	Number of libraries.	Number of books.	Number of books drawn.
San Juan.....	800				
Rio Piedras (2).....	4,300	\$900.00			
Trujillo Alto.....			1		50
Carolina.....	49				
Loiza.....	204	133.80			
Rio Grande.....	201		1	229	
Naguabo.....	304	70.00	1	24	

Statistics for school libraries—Continued.

Municipality.	Graded schools.		Rural schools.		
	Number of volumes.	Cost of maintenance.	Number of libraries.	Number of books.	Number of books drawn.
Vieques.....	400				
Humacao (3).....	423		19	1,446	710
Yabucoa.....	85				
Arroyo.....	260		2	95	95
Padillas.....	60		2	95	65
Juncos.....	300	\$15. 00	3	220	247
Gurabo.....	308	10. 00	2	280	280
Caguas.....	300		7	143	124
San Lorenzo.....	150		6	141	126
Guayama.....	280				
Salinas.....	77		5	100	182
Oney.....	300				
Cidra.....	100		2	112	65
Comerio.....	400	110. 00	2	88	
Agua Buenas.....	75	49. 90	1	44	
Naranjito.....	424	20. 00	1	56	
Albionito.....			7	601	1,008
Barranquitas.....			6	278	478
Barros.....	46		5	249	
Coamo.....			5	522	517
Juana Diaz.....	75				
Ponce.....	1,200	150. 00			
Guayanilla.....	100				
Pedernales.....	77				
Yauco (2).....	1,587	540. 00	17	1,208	552
San German.....	1,014	99. 00	8	651	868
Lajas (2).....	302	18. 00	8	286	608
Sabana Grande.....	148	22. 60	6	150	97
Cabo Rojo.....	275		2		128
Mayaguez.....	675				
Maricao.....	864		2	102	17
Las Marias.....	328		2	104	85
Absco.....	1,046	. 50	2	106	83
Rincon.....	267				
Aguada.....	875	. 50			
Lares.....	353	45. 00	8	386	382
San Sebastian.....	261	5. 00	1	45	17
Aguadilla.....	212		10	830	222
Isabela.....	112				
Quebradillas.....	80		2	240	
Utuado.....			4	162	55
Adjuntas.....	275	37. 00	5	253	122
Camuy.....	701	96. 00			
Hatillo.....	428	136. 00			
Arecibo.....	1,426	144. 00	7	504	
Manati.....	980	240. 00	8	170	218
Ciales.....	261	80. 00	3	240	304
Vega Baja.....	185	72. 00			
Vega Alta.....	324				
Corozal.....	181		2	59	88
Morovis.....	108		2	95	70
Tom Alta.....	70				
Dorado.....	180		1	70	40
Total (59).....	24,897	2,994. 20	174	10,246	8,408

TEACHERS' MEETINGS.

The general plan for teachers' meetings this year has been somewhat different from that pursued in former years. Once each month the supervising principal has held a general teachers' meeting which all teachers in the district were expected to attend.

In order that a general superintendent or other member of the department might be present at as many meetings as possible, the dates for holding them in each district were determined by the department. The presence of a representative of the department at these meetings has proved of great value to the teachers, in bringing them into closer contact with the department, by taking part in the discussion of the different subjects, and by explaining the policy of the department in its relations to the teachers and the community.

An important feature of these meetings has been the practice or model class which was conducted by one of the stronger teachers immediately preceding the general

meeting. Thus weaker and less experienced teachers had an opportunity of observing the most successful teachers conduct classes in the different subjects as well as an opportunity to acquire a body of suggestive material from which to draw when in doubt as to methods or management. Then the results of these model classes were fully discussed in an essentially practical way in the meeting which followed.

In many of the districts these discussions were carried on by the teachers entirely in English and in a parliamentary manner. Early in the year copies of Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Practice were sent to the supervising principals with instructions to conduct teachers' meetings in accordance therewith. In some instances pedagogical ideas in the form of bills were presented and discussed, and passed or not as the case happened. By this practical use of English in the discussions the teachers have made marked improvement in their ability to handle the English language. After the general meeting an hour or so was devoted as a rule to an informal social gathering, thus giving the teachers a chance to become acquainted with each other and with the representatives of the department.

Not infrequently public meetings have been held in the evening, consisting of music, recitations, and addresses by members of the local school board and other prominent men of the locality, as well as by members of the department of education.

The supervising principals are almost unanimous in their words of praise for the efforts the teachers have made in this phase of work and for the results obtained, as measured by increased efficiency, more hearty cooperation among the teachers, and greater interest in all things which mean educational progress.

CONFERENCES OF SUPERVISING PRINCIPALS.

Two conferences of the supervising principals have been held during the year—one at San Juan, March 26, and the other at Ponce, April 23, both presided over by the commissioner. Those supervising principals whose districts are nearer San Juan attended the conference held there and the others the one held at Ponce. It was not intended to make these meetings formal affairs, but rather to bring out by informal discussion helpful suggestions to better the work. With this idea in view the programs were so arranged that the conferences took the form of experience meetings. The supervising principals were requested to submit in writing to the department all specific questions relating to school administration upon which they desired information as to the rule or policy of the department.

All subjects brought up for discussion were treated freely by the supervising force, and all bore testimony to the value of this interchange of ideas concerning the best way to obtain the best results from our efforts. These conferences serve to keep the supervising principals in close touch with the department. The deepest spirit of interest and good fellowship pervaded all the sessions and the accruing benefits are incalculable.

SUMMER INSTITUTES.

During the summer of 1909 the University of Porto Rico maintained an eight weeks' summer session at Rio Piedras, and the department of education a summer institute of the same duration at Ponce. So great was the success of these two educational features that it was decided to repeat essentially the work of last summer, at the same time adding to its scope and appealing to a broader clientage.

This summer the institute maintained by the department of education is held at Mayaguez, as a part of the policy of the department to conduct its summer work at different points in the island.

The institute is under the direction of General Superintendent Garwood, with its instructional force made up entirely of the supervising principals from the various districts of the island.

The work at Rio Piedras and at Mayaguez is practically the same and appeals to the following classes of persons: First, prospective teachers who wish to enter the service of the department of education; second, teachers already within the department who wish to advance their standing and secure a higher grade of certificate; third, teachers in the department who wish to pass the courses in English prescribed by law during the summer months rather than devote their attention to them throughout the entire year; fourth, persons who wish to prepare themselves as special teachers in agriculture; fifth, planters and agriculturists in general throughout the island, who should be appealed to especially by the courses offered at Mayaguez by members of the United States experiment station.

Reduced rates were secured from the American Railroad for students in attendance at either of the summer sessions.

Although it is not intended that courses offered in either of the sessions should be in any narrow sense a preparation for the examinations offered by the department of education, nevertheless persons wishing to pass such examinations are finding the work in a general way helpful. Subjects needed in preparation for the rural, graded, principal, and permanent license are offered. Work done either at Rio Piedras or at Mayaguez is accepted for credit by the University of Porto Rico.

During the first week of the sessions examinations were conducted by the general superintendent of the department of education for the English graded license. Only those persons who had been recommended by their supervising principals, and who had not previously had opportunity to take the examination were admitted. Persons failing to pass the examination at this time will have another opportunity at the end of the session after having had opportunity for practice teaching in English during the summer. Forty graded teachers are taking this work, utilizing five rooms of pupils in the Farragut School.

Courses in English for Porto Rican teachers are given on the course of study prescribed by law in the elementary, intermediate, and advanced groups. Those who passed the examination last year or were exempt and who attend regularly and obtain a mark of at least 75 per cent in the examination at the close will not only be excused from attendance on these classes during the year, but will be passed at the end of the school year 1910-11. Those who did not take the examination or who failed are given the opportunity to prepare for the second examination to be held August 26. The enrollment at present—July 31—is 336.

The subject of agriculture is especially emphasized through the kindness of Director May, of the United States experiment station, and his staff. The regular academic and pedagogical courses at Mayaguez are given only in the morning, the afternoon being devoted entirely to the agricultural courses and to the work of the practice school. These courses appeal not only to the prospective teachers of agriculture in the schools, but also to agriculturists and planters in general throughout the island. Never before has such an opportunity been given to them to secure expert instruction along agricultural lines. The tuition in all cases is free, although it is expected that persons registering in any course attend regularly. The following courses are being given at the agricultural station, the daily exercises in each consisting of a lecture or talk not to exceed thirty minutes, followed by practical demonstrations in the laboratory, plant houses, garden, or apiary, the latter taking from one to two hours:

Trees and tree planting.—Director D. W. May. July 5 to 15, 1910. Reasons for school-ground planting; kinds of trees to plant; how to obtain trees; how to plant trees; care of trees; studies of trees; native and introduced trees in Porto Rico.

Insect pests of the house.—W. V. Tower. July 5 to 15, 1910. Conditions favoring; methods of protection; malaria-bearing mosquitoes; measures to prevent malaria; typhoid fever; house flies carriers of this disease; measures to prevent typhoid fever; other diseases carried by insects.

Bee keeping.—W. V. Tower. July 18 to 29, 1910. Location of apiary; returns to be expected; how to avoid stings; hives; swarming; plants producing nectar; how to obtain honey and wax; diseases and enemies.

School gardens.—C. F. Kinman. July 18 to 29, 1910. Value of school-garden work; the kinds of school gardens; laboratory exercises; studies of seeds, plants, cuttings, grafts, buds; window boxes for school rooms; the decoration of school grounds.

Diseases of plants.—G. L. Fawcett. July 18 to 29, 1910. Physiological conditions; the effects of excess or deficiency in food material; light, air, etc. Examples: Familiar plants being cited. Parasites, animal, vegetable. Fungi and bacteria, their nature, conditions favoring their development, etc. Remedies, prevention.

Tropical agricultural products.—T. B. McClelland. August 1 to 12, 1910. Propagation of cane, coffee, cacao, vanilla, etc.; varieties and their introduction; plant breeding; methods of increasing production.

Plant propagation.—W. E. Hess. August 1 to 12, 1910. Propagation by seeds; cuttings and their use in propagation; layering; grafting; budding; transplanting.

School sanitation.—P. L. Gile. August 15 to 26, 1910. Testing water supply; drainage; disinfection; bacterial diseases; diseases carried by insects.

Domestic animals.—E. C. Ritzman. August 15 to 26, 1910. Breeds of horses, cattle, swine, and poultry; feeds and feeding; stables and housing; inspection of the breeds at the station.

The average attendance at these classes had been about 100, in spite of the tropical showers almost every afternoon.

SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS.

The celebration of certain legal and school holidays is one of the features of the school work which has always been given special attention by the department of education. The celebration of holidays by the children in the public schools realizes a twofold purpose: First, that of creating high ideals and forming a character in harmony with the special conditions in which we are living; and, second, as a means, perhaps the very best, of arousing interest on the part of the general public in the work being done in our schools. The department keeps both of these aims in view in encouraging the celebration of school festivals.

At the time of the American occupation the people considered the old methods best, and new methods were constantly criticized. It was necessary to create a public sentiment in favor of public schools, to bring parents to the schools to let them see the work for themselves, and to enlighten them as to our plans and the methods used by the teachers. This has been done largely by means of these celebrations. As a rule, large gatherings have been present at the fiestas, people have come in contact with the schools, interest has been created, rural schools have been brought into closer relations with the graded schools, and confidence has replaced doubt.

The celebration of Arbor Day in Porto Rico, which is the day following Thanksgiving, is a matter of great importance. Most of the people do not realize the importance of planting new trees when old ones are cut down, and consequently the number of trees is steadily decreasing every year, and as a result the need for creating an interest in this respect is imperiously felt. A suggestive program was prepared by the department of education and sent to all schools of the island. This included the reading of an address by Governor Colton directed to the pupils of the public schools, the reading of a message from the commissioner of education, songs, recitations, and the planting of trees and shrubs. Supervising principals and teachers were requested not only to arouse interest in the Arbor Day exercises, but an interest which would last throughout the year, resulting in the beautification of the school grounds. A diploma was given by the commissioner for that school in each district which made the most meritorious progress during the year in beautifying its grounds. Teachers gave special attention to the celebration of this day, and appropriate exercises were held in every town and in all barrios where public schools are located, resulting in the planting of thousands of trees and shrubs.

Washington's Birthday is as popular in Porto Rico as it is in the United States. Exercises were held in every town of the island. The Porto Ricans like to celebrate this day, as it is a fitting occasion for them to display their own patriotism. As a result of the celebration of this day "the father of his country" has already gained a place in the heart of every school child.

Two new celebrations took place this year, namely, "tuberculosis Sunday" and "parents' day." By proclamation of the Governor, Sunday, April 24, was designated as "tuberculosis Sunday," on which day the different churches of the island called attention to the necessity of taking every measure possible to eradicate the white plague. The department of education joined in this movement, and exercises of a similar character were held in all public schools on Friday afternoon, April 22. Printed matter and circular letters from the department were sent to the supervising principals giving suggestions as to how the day should be celebrated, and in many instances local physicians volunteered their services and addressed the pupils.

Parents' day was celebrated toward the close of the school year in most of the towns. In connection with this festival an exhibit of the work done by the pupils during the school year was made. In several municipalities the rural teachers brought exhibits into town which compared very favorably with those of the graded schools. Some supervising principals report that so many people came that they were compelled to continue the exhibition for two, three, and four days. Greater interest and enthusiasm on the part of the parents and general public in favor of public schools and a stimulus to the children to do better, more accurate, and cleaner work have resulted.

TEACHERS' SALARIES, 1909-10.

By the failure of the Legislature assembled in March, 1909, to pass the budget for 1909-10, it became necessary for Congress to take action, resulting in the Governor being authorized to set aside such sums as might be necessary for the different branches of the government. This was done, and \$700,000 was the amount placed at the disposal of this department to pay teachers' salaries during the school year 1909-10.

As the result of there being no appropriation act, and in the absence of any set salaries for teachers, as in 1908-9, the school law became the basis on which salaries were paid. So that in place of the maximum salaries as in effect during 1908-9, those of \$60 for English teachers, \$55-\$50-\$45 for graded teachers, and \$40-\$35-\$30 for rural

teachers became effective, this new scale affecting in particular English teachers to the amount of \$15 monthly and English graded teachers \$5 monthly. To offset this loss of salary the commissioner introduced a bill in the Legislature of 1909-10 asking that these teachers who had suffered a reduction of salary be reimbursed from this year's appropriation "Salaries, common schools." In effect the bill provided that the salaries for this year should be equal to those provided for in the budget for 1910-11. Thus teachers in continuation schools were also reimbursed by the difference existing between their salaries of \$75 and that of \$83.33 for the coming year. In all \$25,720.37 were expended in making reimbursements to teachers at the close of the school year.

The total, therefore, spent during 1909-10 for teachers' salaries amounts to \$626,542.25—an average yearly salary of \$381.11, or, for the nine months of the school year, a monthly salary of \$42.35. Adding to this the sum of \$100,536.14 for house rent and bonuses paid to the teachers by the school boards, we see that the teachers in the common schools of Porto Rico received an average monthly salary during 1909-10 of \$49.14.

From the total appropriation of \$700,000 there was returned to the Governor the sum of \$15,000, and \$8,500 more was transferred to various items of this department which were practically exhausted, viz, \$1,000 to Salaries, office of the commissioner, for the hire of an extra clerk; \$1,000 to Contingent expenses, office of the commissioner; \$1,000 to Contingent expenses, common schools, to pay for the necessary repairs to the "Polvorin" building; \$5,000 to Text-books and school supplies, and in addition to all these \$500 was transferred to Contingent expenses, insular library. Thus, in all, a total of \$23,500 was transferred from an appropriation of \$700,000 and the sum of \$675,942.25 was spent for "Salaries, common schools," leaving a balance in the hands of the auditor of \$557.75.

REPAYMENT OF ABSENCES—REIMBURSEMENT OF SALARIES.

During the year just finished, absences among the 1,644 teachers in the common schools reached a total of 6,531 days, in the high schools, 43½ days, making a total absence record for 1909-10 of 6,574½ days, an increase over 1908-9 of 844 days. Repayment was made for 3,319 days—about 52 per cent of the total—at an expenditure of \$6,730.13.

	Teachers.	Days absent.	Days repaid.	Amount.
1908-9.....	1,619	5,098	2,229	\$5,123.26
1909-10.....	1,644	6,531	3,280½	6,551.18
Including high schools.....	1,670	6,574½	3,319	6,730.13

In conformance with the law passed by the Legislature, there was paid out at the close of the school year in reimbursements, to three classes of teachers, viz, English graded, English, and continuation, \$5, \$15, and \$8.33 per month, respectively. The total amount of money paid to the teachers in this manner amounted to \$25,720.37.

Salaries paid monthly to teachers, 1909-10.

Kind.	Fixed by school law.	Added to by supplementary legislation.	Total.
Principal:			
First class.....	\$80.00	.....	\$80.00
Second class.....	75.00	.....	75.00
Third class.....	70.00	.....	70.00
Specials:	75.00	.....	75.00
Specials, "continuation".....	75.00	\$8.33	\$83.33
English.....	60.00	15.00	75.00
Graded, English:			
First class.....	55.00	5.00	60.00
Second class.....	50.00	5.00	55.00
Third class.....	45.00	5.00	50.00
Graded:			
First class.....	55.00	.....	55.00
Second class.....	50.00	.....	50.00
Third class.....	45.00	.....	45.00
Rural:			
First class.....	40.00	.....	40.00
Second class.....	35.00	.....	35.00
Third class.....	30.00	.....	30.00
Preparatory	16.00	.....	16.00

9 monthly pay rolls	\$594,270.70
Repayment absence	6,551.18
Reimbursement	25,720.37
	626,542.25
Monthly pay roll	60,615.80
Monthly average salary	42.348

Average salary of common school teachers, 1909-10.

	Aggregate amount.	Average salary.
By the department	\$626,542.25	\$42.35
With house rent	93,572.21	
	720,114.46	48.66
Bonus from school boards	6,963.93	
	727,078.39	49.14

TEXT-BOOKS.

Following out the work begun the past year in standardizing the text-books in use in the schools of the island, we have recalled to the storehouse from a great many districts books which are not required by the new course of study and placed such books as would make interesting reading in the school libraries established in the different municipalities.

During the year worn-out books to the number of 24,103 have been condemned. They have been stained on the edges with aniline dye to avoid their being brought into service in the schools again, and have been distributed to various charitable institutions.

About 54,000 English books and 20,000 Spanish books were purchased during the past year for the common schools and 3,856 books for the high schools. The cost of the common-school books was \$30,985.22. There are 65,491 books at the present time in the storehouse.

In the districts there are 446,109 common-school books and a little less than 8,000 high-school books. Schools have been well supplied with materials, such as pens, pencils, paper, and chalk, and due to the increased enrollment practically all the supplies bought last year have been used up. The books and supplies for 1909-10 cost \$49,337.03, which, based on the enrollment, gives a per capita cost of about 56½ cents.

The marked increase in the number of children in the upper grades and the consequent increased price of text-books to supply them accounts for the increased cost per capita, as a better class of material has to be supplied for the upper grades.

The work of shipping books and supplies was made heavier on account of the increase in the number of districts, for each additional district makes necessary the distribution of material into more packages, so that now we are shipping to 46 points instead of 19, as was done two years ago.

The new storehouse into which the supplies of the department were moved in June, 1910, will provide more suitable quarters and better facilities for the care of property.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The appropriation made by the Governor, in the absence of any legislative appropriation for 1909-10, amounted to \$350,500, which is a decrease of \$29,090 from the amount appropriated in the budget of 1908-9. This smaller appropriation would have seriously handicapped the work of the department had it not been for the fact that teachers' salaries were no longer the maximum as fixed by the Legislature of 1908-9, but those of the school law, as follows:

	First class.	Second class.	Third class.
Principal	\$80	\$75	\$70
English, graded	55	50	45
Graded	55	50	45
Rural	40	35	30
Preparatory			16
English			60
Special			75

In this manner \$594,270.70 was spent for teachers' salaries during 1909-10, together with repayments of absences amounting to \$6,551.13 and reimbursement of salaries to English graded teachers, teachers of English, and teachers in continuation schools to the amount of \$25,720.37, making a total of \$626,542.25 expended, as against \$653,546.47 during 1908-9, or a difference of \$27,004.22 less than that of the previous year.

From these figures we see that the average monthly salary of the teachers in the common schools of Porto Rico was \$42.35, but with the house rent paid to the teachers by the school boards, \$93,572.21, and the bonuses approved by the department, \$6,963.93, it brings the average monthly salary to \$49.14. As the average salary paid to the teachers of the United States (as stated in the 1907 report of Doctor Brown) is about \$46.64, it will be seen that the salaries of the teachers of Porto Rico are relatively higher.

During the past year the field force of supervising principals was increased from 35 to 40, entailing a disbursement of \$49,400, or an increase over 1908-9 of \$7,413.33.

For the office proper, salary expenditures were somewhat lighter than those of the previous year, or \$33,478.63, against \$33,583.56 in 1908-9 and \$34,885.33 in 1907-8. This notwithstanding the heavier expense of supervision in the additional districts.

Contingent expenses, common schools, including the preparation of a "course of study" on a larger and better scale than ever before, amounted to but \$6,974.87, which is an increase of \$3.79 over 1908-9. Considering the larger number of districts to which shipments had to be made (in former years but 19 divisions of supplies against 43 at present), an excellent showing of economy is made.

For text-books and school supplies the sum of \$45,000 was set aside by the appropriation act, but this amount was further increased by transfers from the item "Salaries, common schools" to \$50,000. Of this amount \$28,985.22 was expended for text-books and \$18,351.81 for school supplies, with bills outstanding June 30 to the amount of some \$2,000. This amount, divided among an average enrollment in the schools of 87,239 pupils, gives but the small sum of 56½ cents per pupil for text-books and supplies.

Under the item "Contingent expenses, high schools," there have been expended \$3,042.96, against an appropriation of \$3,000, a transfer from another heading having been necessary. To supply the increased enrollment in the high schools of the island, some 3,856 text-books were purchased during the past year; the enlarging of the scope of special schools, such as cooking and manual training, added to the expenses to be paid out of this item, and rigid economy was maintained that these extra expenditures might be met.

In place of the \$1,000 granted for summerschools in 1908-9 but \$750 was available, of which there has been expended \$474.79.

The money appropriated for scholarships was expended up to within a small balance of \$466.37.

Almost at the close of the school year an opportunity to secure the building known as the "Polvorin" for the use of the department as a storehouse, in place of the one rented from the American Railroad Company, gave us, rent free, a commodious warehouse, effecting a saving to this department of \$1,500 per annum. In order that the new storehouse might be put in condition for such a use, over \$1,000 has been spent in renovating it.

Regular appropriations.

RECEIPTS.

Regular appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.....	\$850, 500. 00
Supplementary appropriation.....	500. 00
	851, 000. 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries, office of the commissioner.....	\$33, 478. 63	
Incidentals.....	7, 279. 61	
Postage.....	2, 000. 00	
	42, 758. 24	
Salaries, common schools, teachers.....	626, 542. 25	
Salaries, supervising principals.....	49, 400. 00	
Incidentals.....	6, 974. 87	
Books and supplies.....	47, 337. 03	
	730, 254. 15	
Salaries, high schools.....	18, 387. 21	
Incidentals.....	3, 042. 96	

Water.....	\$94. 50	
Lighting.....	52. 50	
		<u>\$21, 577. 17</u>
Summer schools and institutes.....		474. 79
Scholarships:		
Technical training.....	4, 533. 73	
Instruction and training.....	12, 500. 00	
Instruction of young women.....	3, 000. 00	
High schools.....	9, 961. 80	
		<u>29, 995. 53</u>
Transportation, pupils San Juan High School.....		280. 00
		<u>825, 339. 88</u>
By transfers to the Governor.....		15, 000. 00
		<u>840, 339. 88</u>
By transfer to insular library.....		500. 00
		<u>840, 839. 88</u>
Balance, June 30, 1910.....		<u>10, 160. 12</u>
		<u>851, 000. 00</u>

School extension in Porto Rico.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1909:		
General fund.....	\$9, 950. 05	
Erection of buildings.....	1, 602. 95	
Repayments by municipalities of proportional shares of cost of buildings erected by the department.....	2, 455. 99	
		<u>14, 008. 99</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Plans for school buildings.....	428. 00	
Erection of buildings and repairs.....	4, 001. 18	
Yauco school site.....	1, 000. 00	
Balance June 30, 1910:		
General fund.....	5, 135. 77	
Erection of buildings.....	3, 444. 04	
		<u>14, 008. 99</u>

School building fund.

RECEIPTS.

Balance July 1, 1909:		
General fund.....	\$32, 776. 08	
Erection of buildings.....	14, 434. 92	
Repayments by school boards of one-half cost of buildings erected by department.....	6, 381. 28	
		<u>53, 592. 28</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Erection of buildings.....	22, 054. 63	
Balance June 30, 1910:		
General fund.....	24, 775. 91	
Erection of buildings.....	6, 761. 74	
		<u>53, 592. 28</u>

Common-school equipment—No fiscal year.

RECEIPTS.

Balance July 1, 1910.....	\$8, 180. 65	
Repayments by school boards and others.....	3, 402. 21	
		<u>11, 582. 86</u>

EXPENDITURES.

School desks and equipment.....	\$5,610.35
Balance June 30, 1910.....	5,952.51
	11,562.86

Honorary scholarship for Rafael Palmer.

RECEIPTS.

Balance July 1, 1909.....	\$1,500.01
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EXPENDITURES.

Payments.....	500.00
Balance June 30, 1910.....	1,000.00
	1,500.01

Purchase and construction of rural school buildings.

Appropriation.....	\$40,000.00
Buildings erected to date.....	25,583.86
	14,416.14
Balance June 30, 1910.....	14,416.14

Summary.

Total	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Regular and supplementary appropriations.....	\$851,000.00	\$840,339.88
School extension in Porto Rico.....	14,008.99	5,429.18
School building fund.....	53,592.28	23,064.63
Purchase and construction, rural schools.....	40,000.00	25,833.86
Miscellaneous funds.....	13,082.87	6,110.36
Balance June 30, 1910.....		71,916.22
Total.....	971,684.14	971,684.14

SCHOOL-BOARD ACCOUNTS.

From a financial standpoint the school boards of the island continue to show progress. The plan established for the formation of annual budgets and the clear and concise method which has been followed in the expenditure of school funds from the school year 1904-5 to the present time have made possible the showing made in the following table:

Comparative statement.

Fiscal year.	Balance on hand June 30.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Indebtedness from former years.
1904.....	\$8,831.93			\$51,368.95
1905.....	25,396.27	\$245,760.53	\$220,364.26	27,342.14
1906.....	43,878.24	304,693.94	260,815.70	9,215.27
1907.....	88,592.75	346,451.79	257,859.04	1,911.75
1908.....	116,438.16	504,481.26	388,043.10	
1909.....	127,213.59	564,699.57	437,485.98	
1910.....	143,074.26	562,236.15	419,161.89	

By studying the above table, it will be noticed that at the end of the fiscal year 1904 the school boards of the island had on hand a total of \$8,831.93, but at the same time a total indebtedness of \$51,368.95. This condition of affairs could not endure, as it was extremely prejudicial to the interests of public instruction. In spite of their efforts it was impossible for the boards to meet the obligations assigned to them by law. It was useless to think of establishing new schools when the boards could not maintain those already opened. Therefore, a careful study of the origin and cause of the economic condition of the school boards which existed in 1904 brought to light the fact that in making their budgets the total amount of expenditures for a given year was made equal to the total income of the board for that year plus the total amount

not collected during the previous years. Thus, in order to pay all obligations and avoid a deficit at the end of the year, it was absolutely necessary to collect all the taxes for that year as well as all the unpaid taxes for former years. Had all contributions been paid on time then the deficit as shown in the above table would have been impossible. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the total contributions for a given year never have been collected during that year. In view of this and to prevent school boards from contracting obligations which they could not meet, the department decided to approve in the annual budget only the amount of the contributions for the given year less 3 per cent for uncollected taxes.

This method of procedure has been followed closely since 1904-5. In addition to the regular annual budget, which includes the ordinary receipts and expenditures of the board, another budget is submitted for approval, based on the cash balance on hand at the end of the year. This budget makes provision for extraordinary expenses of the board during the year. The result of this method is made evident by the fact that on June 30, 1910, the school boards of the island had a cash balance in the bank of \$43,074.26, without any indebtedness whatever, as compared to the \$8,831.93 on hand June 30, 1904, and an indebtedness of \$51,368.95.

Receipts.

To balance deposited in the American Colonial Bank in favor of the school boards, June 30, 1909.....	\$126,865.53
Total amount received by treasurers of school boards from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910.....	385,080.69
Total amount retained by the treasurer of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1910 in payment of loans and for the construction of schoolhouses.....	50,289.93
Total.....	562,236.15

Disbursements.

Payments made during the fiscal year 1910:

Rent of schoolhouses.....	\$69,200.61
House rent for teachers.....	93,572.21
Salaries of employees.....	57,528.93
Contingent expenses.....	6,017.95
Equipment and furniture.....	25,128.53
School and athletic material.....	7,274.91
Construction of school buildings.....	64,006.54
General expenses.....	46,144.28
Total.....	368,871.96
Amount paid on account of loans and for the construction of schoolhouses.....	50,289.93
Balance.....	143,074.26
Total.....	562,236.15

To balance deposited in the American Colonial Bank to the credit of the school boards, June 30, 1910.....	143,074.26
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During the fiscal year 1910 the treasurer retained from the receipts of certain school boards the sum of \$50,289.93 as part payments for loans negotiated for the construction of school buildings. In addition to this amount the boards have spent \$64,006.54 for school buildings. The school boards continue making plans for the construction of schools in order to free themselves from the obligation to pay excessive rent for buildings that are entirely inadequate for school purposes. Santa Isabel and Juana Diaz will have constructed all the buildings needed for the schools of their districts before the end of the coming year, and it is hoped that other boards will be able to report such satisfactory progress in the near future. The board of Yauco has just finished a beautiful modern school building constructed of cement and containing 12 rooms.

The amount of \$25,128.53 has been invested by the school boards for school furniture during the past year. Over \$8,000 have been spent for playgrounds, almost \$3,000 have gone for school libraries, and, in spite of all these extra expenses, every school board in the island closed the past fiscal year without any indebtedness.

UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO.

The University of Porto Rico was established by an act of the insular Legislature, approved March 12, 1903, as an organization for the gradual development of facilities for higher education in Porto Rico. This law vested the government of the new institution in a corporation known as the Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico of which the Governor was honorary president and the commissioner of education was president ex officio. It provided the board with an income from the insular revenues and authorized the solicitation of federal and private aid. It established a normal department by transferring the insular normal school with its grounds, buildings, equipment, and current appropriation from the department of education to the board of trustees of the university. It provided the basis of an agricultural and mechanical department by transferring to the board of trustees a farm of 100 acres in Rio Piedras, previously purchased by the commissioner of education at a cost of \$9,700 out of the general school extension fund—a fund constituted from customs of Porto Rican importations collected before 1901 and refunded by the Federal Government on the institution of free trade. It authorized the establishment of the following additional departments as soon as the necessary funds should be available:

A department of the natural sciences and engineering; a department of liberal arts; a department of medicine; a department of laws; a department of pharmacy; a department of architecture, and a university hospital.

In April, 1910, the organization of the university was changed by reducing the number of the board of trustees to seven members, of which the commissioner of education remains the president. The Speaker of the House of Delegates and the treasurer of Porto Rico are ex officio members, and the four others are appointed by the Governor. This board is now of a size to give personal supervision to each department of the university and already its effects are being felt in the improvement of methods and equipment.

The university, as at present organized, consists of three departments or colleges, each with its dean and corps of instructors, but all under the supervision of the chancellor of the university, who is also the president of the board of trustees and commissioner of education.

In this manner complete homogeneity with the public school system of Porto Rico is obtained, so that students may pass from the public schools directly into the university, entering whichever college their inclinations and previous studies lead. There are no charges in any of the departments for tuition or other class-room work, and all the departments are open equally to both men and women.

As at present organized the colleges are the normal department, the college of agriculture, and the college of liberal arts.

THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT

The normal department was organized on July 1, 1903, by a transfer of the old insular normal school, with all its property and equipment, to the recently organized University of Porto Rico. This insular normal school had been organized in September, 1899, at Fajardo, where 20 pupils began the work in October, 1900. In October, 1901, the school was moved to Rio Piedras and continued its work in the "Convalecencia" while its own building was under construction. On May 30, 1902, this new building was dedicated and occupied, and in the following year, March, 1903, the insular normal school became the normal department of the University of Porto Rico.

The normal department consists of the two and four year courses for teachers and has connected with it a practice school for teachers, where nine school grades are maintained. The standard of work of the normal department has been constantly raised since its organization. Originally the work was carried on entirely in Spanish, but is now conducted chiefly in English, special attention, however, being given to Spanish.

In 1902 the graduates of the seventh grade of the public schools were admitted to the first year of the normal. This was later advanced to requiring an eighth-grade certificate for entrance, and this year (1910) the board of trustees have once more advanced the entrance requirements so that a ninth-grade diploma is now necessary for entrance.

The courses consist of two and four years each. At the completion of the two-year course students are granted an "elementary certificate," which entitles the holder to an English graded teacher's license under the department of education of Porto Rico.

The graduate of the four-year course receives a diploma which entitles him to a "principal teacher's license."

While the tuition is entirely free in the normal department, as in the other departments, students are further assisted by a number of scholarships granted each

year by the insular Legislature. These scholarships are awarded to the most meritorious students in the public schools and are intended to cover the cost of board in Rio Piedras.

Unfortunately the normal department still lacks dormitory facilities, so that the student is compelled to find board for himself. It is hoped that funds will soon be provided for a dormitory building by the insular government.

These scholarships from 1900 to 1908 were 38 in number, at an annual cost of \$5,460. In 1908 they were increased to 75, costing \$15,000, which number was also maintained in 1909. In 1910 the amount is decreased to \$10,000, maintaining 50 scholarships, so that in the eight years of scholarships the total of \$68,300 will have been spent, a sum amply large to have built a large dormitory and have maintained it without cost to the students for the entire period.

During the seven years of its existence the normal department has graduated 82 students in the four-year course and issued 299 two-year certificates.

During the year 1908-9 courses in domestic science instruction were introduced. This proved to be so great a success that it was necessary in 1909-10 to limit it to the sophomores and upper classes of students, and even then selection had to be made to limit the classes. Part of the basement of the Saldaña house comprising a kitchen laboratory, pantry, and dining room are used for this purpose.

For next year an assistant to the instructor in domestic science is engaged and the work will be continued on a larger scale.

The year 1909-10 has also seen the introduction of instruction in manual training. This course has also been filled to its capacity, registering about 40 students, so that it has necessitated the building of a detached manual-training laboratory or shop now under construction. This will be equipped with several pieces of machinery for the heavier work, and with the additional instruction of an assistant for next year the outlook is good and will equal the domestic science classes in popularity.

The other courses remain practically the same as in previous years and are adapted to the training of teachers for the public schools of Porto Rico.

Physical equipment.—The equipment of the normal department consists of 3 buildings—the normal school, the practice school, and the dean's residence, located on a campus of 23 acres lying along the military road at Rio Piedras, a distance of 7 miles from the capital.

The original normal building was constructed in 1902. It contains an assembly room seating about 225 persons, the library, 6 recitation rooms, the dean's and associate dean's offices, and storeroom for books and supplies. In the basement are the chemical and manual-training laboratories, together with the lockers, baths, and dressing rooms for the gymnasium classes.

The school is equipped with a library of more than 4,000 volumes, including works of fiction and reference books. Several sets of encyclopedias are at the command of the students in the reading room. Both English and Spanish writers are represented, and an addition of more than 200 modern Spanish masterpieces has been made during the present year. About 1,000 volumes of reference works in English for use in the various courses have also been added.

The practice school is a modern, well-lighted, comfortable building, consisting of 9 grade rooms, each with its adjoining recitation room, a large recitation room for the meetings of the practice teachers, and the principal's office. It has a branch library of about 300 volumes of children's books and the beginnings of a museum.

Adjoining the practice school there is a playground 100 feet square for the use of the children of the lower grades. This will be placed under the direction of a teacher, and the practice teachers will be given instruction and practice in children's games before going out into actual work.

On the normal grounds are tennis courts, basket-ball grounds, and the athletic field, which is supplied with a circular track, 100-yard track, and baseball field. It also has a grandstand with a seating capacity of nearly 200 persons.

The dean's house is located at the corner of the campus convenient to the other buildings and consists of a 1-story cottage of pleasing appearance. Besides these buildings, the normal department occupies the Saldaña house, standing near the campus and rented for the use of the normal department. This is a large 2-story house containing some 8 rooms, in which are located several class rooms and the studios of the art and domestic-science classes.

The normal is nevertheless greatly crowded for room. The enrollment is steadily increasing each year in spite of the constant raising of entrance conditions.

During the last Legislature appropriation was made of \$10,000 for a new building, and the university trustees have appropriated \$2,400 from current receipts for the construction of a detached manual-training laboratory or shop. These will only partially relieve the crowding. There is need at present of a dormitory to accommodate about

200 students, which should cost about \$30,000, and an increase in the appropriation already made for the new building, so that it could be made a \$40,000 structure instead of \$10,000 building.

Enrollment of normal department.

	1909-10.				
	Freshmen.	Sophomores.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Total.
Number of students.....	112	109	25	13	259
Summer session.....					253
Total.....					612

	First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.	Fourth grade.	Fifth grade.	Sixth grade.	Seventh grade.	Eighth grade.	Total.
Students' practice school....	52	55	50	46	46	37	33	30	348

	1910, 3 years.	1904, 3 years.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total.
Graduates, 4 years' course....	4	7	4	11	13	8	10	16	82
Certificates, 2 years.....			23	32	27	62	52	102	299

Teachers in normal school.....	14
Teachers in practice school.....	9
Total.....	23

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

With the farm of 100 acres located in Rio Piedras and adjoining the normal school property which was transferred to the university at the time of its establishment, the agricultural department was organized in October, 1904. The farm was then in a state of abandonment, overgrown with brush and in need of drainage, fencing, and roads; it had but one building, an uncompleted farmhouse, and of its 100 acres not more than 4 were under cultivation. The first class of students came in February, 1905. At the beginning the farmhouse was used under great difficulties for schoolroom, dining hall, and dormitory, and the teaching force consisted of the director and the matron, the school being dependent upon the faculty of the normal department for instructors in the academic branches.

Later a school and dormitory building was erected and the number of teachers increased to five.

For four years the school was continued without much success owing to the low grade of students and the poor condition of the demonstration farm, and no advancement was made with the main proposition in hand, the popularization and extension of agricultural education in the face of an indifferent and unresponsive public. In the spring of 1908 the board of trustees determined to discontinue instruction in agriculture during the year 1908-9 and to devote its energies to developing the university farm as a successful demonstration plant for students.

This was carried out and enough progress made to warrant the reopening of the school in 1909-10. An extensive dairy was established, and the cultivation of many of the products of Porto Rico was begun on a small experimental scale.

In the meantime the United States Government has allotted to the university a part of the appropriations for agricultural colleges, and \$6,000 for a new dairy building was appropriated by the Legislature.

In September, 1909, the school opened once more with an enrollment of 40 pupils and 5 instructors; but, still handicapped by the lack of public interest, it was found impossible to obtain students sufficiently advanced in education to fully profit by the instruction given. However, some good was done, and combined with several lectures or farmers' institutes works given by the faculty of the college of agriculture and of the United States experimental station at Mayaguez and in several towns of the island, more interest was stirred up and the board was convinced that the proper

method had at last been found, namely, the education of the youth at the college and general instruction to the adults, through the medium of a series of lecture courses throughout the island—"farmers' institute work"—and this method will now be followed and developed.

In 1908 the Legislature appropriated the sum of \$10,000 for the purchase of land for a college of agriculture and mechanical arts at Mayaguez and \$30,000 for the erection of a college building. The property, consisting of 98 acres adjoining the United States experimental station, has been purchased, and the plans for the building are about finished.

The wisdom of dividing the equipment of the university may be questioned and it would now seem as if the location should have been at Rio Piedras, where the university already owned over 125 acres and a well-established plant.

Physical equipment.—The physical equipment of the agricultural department consists of a farm of 100 acres at Rio Piedras, with several buildings, a residence and office building for the accommodation of the dean of the college of agriculture, and some of the instructors and employees; also a school and dormitory building, containing two class rooms and library and two dormitories; a new cement dairy building just completed and to be equipped with the most up-to-date dairy machinery; a dairy barn with a herd of some 45 Jersey cows and native stock, 2 Jersey bulls, and several barns and outbuildings for machinery and stock. The agricultural department comprises also the undeveloped farm at Mayaguez.

For the year 1910-11 it is proposed to limit the students of the college of agriculture to graduates of the eighth grade of the public schools, thus obtaining a higher grade of students; and to extend considerably the farmers' institute lectures throughout the Island.

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

At the meeting of the board of trustees in April, 1910, the department of liberal arts was authorized to take up the work where the high schools end and continue it on a basis equal to the universities of the United States. A temporary dean was appointed and two instructors authorized, the balance of the instruction to be given by teachers of the normal department. This will be inaugurated at the opening of the school year, September 26, 1910.

The entrance requirements are those of the college entrance examination board of the United States and the course of study will be at first two years, the intention being to form an alliance with some of the best universities of the United States, so that a student may obtain his college degree on completion of the two years work here and two more in the United States, thus combining the advantages of a reasonable cost of education with the advanced culture of the older universities of the States.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

During the spring of 1910 the War Department assigned to the University of Porto Rico a retired major of the United States Army as professor of military science and tactics.

This work was accordingly started in April, 1910, but owing to the nearness of commencement little could be done except general preliminary work.

During the summer the board of trustees has made the military work compulsory for the first two years of study in the university and voted to furnish the uniforms. It also so arranged with the War Department that 300 stands of arms are now on hand for use when the university opens in September.

The military work should be one of the important branches of the curriculum of the university.

FINANCES.

The University of Porto Rico receives its support from several sources, as follows:

1. An annual appropriation by the Legislature for certain specific purposes, such as the construction of new buildings, scholarships, and support of the normal department.
2. A current trust fund to be made up of escheated inheritances, 50 per cent of all fines imposed by the courts of Porto Rico, certain royalties from franchises, and other sources.
3. A permanent university endowment fund consisting of 25 per cent of the proceeds of all sales of public lands.
4. The annual apportionment of the United States Government under the Morris-Hatch Act for the support and maintenance of colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts.

The balance sheet of the university for the year 1909-10 shows the following expenditures for the different departments.

*General balance sheet for the year 1909-10.***ASSETS.****University property and equipment:**

Sites and grounds.....	\$32,783.40
Buildings.....	64,857.14
Roads, fences, and ditches.....	1,636.98
Library books and equipment.....	3,341.80
Furniture and fixtures.....	4,901.72
Equipment and apparatus.....	4,536.27
Machinery and tools.....	1,697.24
Live stock.....	7,500.67
Wagons and harnesses.....	609.09
Trees.....	841.10
	122,705.41

Current assets:

Cash on hand.....	113,571.61
Due from students university farm.....	58.23
Cash in hands special disbursing officer, J. W. Hart.....	100.00
	113,729.84

Total assets..... 236,435.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital account (university properties and equipment).....	\$122,705.41
Normal free scholarships, year 1908-9.....	835.07
Normal free scholarships, year 1909-10.....	1,016.54
Surplus.....	111,758.72
Current liabilities.....	119.51
Total liabilities.....	236,435.25

Annual report of the secretary and treasurer.

Funds.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Balances July 1, 1910.
University funds, trust funds.....	\$16,350.00		
Previous year balance.....	7,639.50		
By payment from treasurer of Porto Rico.....	6,306.92		
Interest on daily balances.....	256.37		
Morrill fund, 1909-10.....	40,000.00		
Morrill fund, 1908-9.....	19,707.28		
Morrill fund, 1907-8.....	35,000.00		
Interest on daily balances.....	1,072.10		
Farm receipts for the year.....	95,779.38 5,477.47	37,878.66	57,900.72 5,477.47
Total funds in hands of treasurer of University of Porto Rico.....	131,808.64	55,824.19	75,984.45
Funds for the University of Porto Rico, 1909-10.....	30,038.57	29,500.57	538.00
Normal school scholarships, 1909-10.....	15,016.00	13,999.45	1,016.54
Funds for the University of Porto Rico, 1908-9.....	5,373.04	112.02	5,261.02
Funds for the University of Porto Rico, 1907-8.....	22.98	22.98	
Expenses of board of trustees, 1908-9.....	6.54		6.54
Normal scholarships, 1908-9.....	873.48	38.41	835.07
Total fiscal-year funds in hands of treasurer of Porto Rico.....	51,330.61	43,673.44	7,657.17
Nonfiscal year funds:			
Construction of college of agriculture and mechanical arts...	30,000.00	46.24	29,953.76
Purchase of land for college of agriculture and mechanical arts.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	
	31,000.00	1,046.24	28,953.76
Total in hands of treasurer of Porto Rico.....	82,330.61	44,719.68	37,610.93
Grand total of all funds available for year 1909-10.....	214,139.25	100,543.87	113,595.36
Balance on hand July 1, 1910.....			113,595.38

*Running expenses for the year July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910.***Administration department:**

Salary of the secretary and treasurer.....	\$1, 500. 00
Travel expenses of the board of trustees.....	331. 93
Stationery, postage, and printing.....	238. 69
Sundry expenses and telephone.....	161. 73
	2, 222. 35

Normal department:**Normal school—**

Salaries of teachers and employees.....	21, 656. 13
Text-books.....	1, 657. 53
Library books.....	1, 030. 96
Student supplies.....	1, 949. 87
Equipment.....	1, 617. 03
Athletic field.....	5. 32
Lighting and telephone.....	127. 54
Furniture and fixtures.....	103. 84
Freight and cartage.....	369. 15
Stationery, printing, and supplies.....	182. 94
Water.....	147. 00
Repairs on buildings.....	1, 540. 28
Care of grounds.....	1, 234. 71
Sundry expenses.....	187. 06
Rent of Saldafia house.....	550. 00
Domestic-science supplies.....	119. 72

Practice school—

Salaries of teachers and employees.....	11, 031. 66
Text-books.....	627. 02
Equipment.....	113. 71
Furniture.....	3. 30
Freight and cartage.....	47. 46
Stationery and printing.....	4. 35
Repairs on buildings.....	17. 00
Water.....	37. 60
Sundry.....	21. 05

44, 382. 23
Agricultural department:**University farm, Rio Piedras—**

Salaries of teachers and employees.....	13, 148. 07
Seeds and slips.....	189. 99
Fertilizers.....	71. 75
Apparatus and tools.....	619. 29
Food for animals.....	2, 129. 01
Animal expense.....	267. 09
Wagons and harness.....	158. 24
Fuel, light, and telephone.....	345. 05
Freight, cartage, and storage.....	1, 249. 87
Telephone.....	5. 90
Hired teams.....	521. 75
Water and ice.....	243. 61
Stationery, postage, and printing.....	180. 74
Repairs to buildings.....	865. 89
Roads, fences, and ditches.....	355. 35
Sundry expenses.....	858. 07
Board of students.....	1, 502. 87
Traveling of students.....	74. 03
Student supplies.....	865. 65
Laundry.....	236. 33
Furniture and fixtures.....	164. 65
Books and periodicals.....	99. 58
Farmers' institute instruction.....	165. 01

Agricultural department—Continued.

Mayaguez farm—

Salaries.....	\$1,348.02
Crops.....	128.78
Sundry expenses.....	79.32

Total agricultural department..... 25,873.91

Military department:

All expenses..... 815.63

Total of running expenses for year..... 73,294.12

Capital account expenditures.

Normal department:

Sites and grounds.....	\$489.40
Library.....	444.35
Furniture and fixtures.....	295.97
Equipment and apparatus.....	1,792.11
	<u>\$3,021.83</u>

Agricultural department:

Buildings.....	4,978.00
Roads, fences, and ditches.....	801.50
Machinery and tools.....	847.69
Live stock.....	5,825.00
Wagons and harness.....	295.00
Furniture and fixtures.....	550.75
Library books.....	9.75

Mayaguez farm:

Sites and grounds.....	1,000.00
Construction of building.....	46.24
Apparatus and tools.....	70.00
	<u>14,423.93</u>

Total of capital accounts for year..... 17,445.76

GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—Annual enrollment—Number of different pupils enrolled during year 1909-10, omitting duplicates.

Municipality.	Sec- ondary schools.	Common schools.			Special schools.			Grand total.
		Graded.	Rural.	Total.	Night.	Kindergarten.	Other special.	
San Juan.....	a 161	4,249	1,413	5,662	514	133	b 41	6,511
Rio Piedras c.....	d 250	768	969	1,727	149		e 51	2,186
Trujillo Alto.....		138	590	728	38			766
Carolina.....	f 7	612	1,071	1,683	57			1,747
Loísa.....		225	1,095	1,320	60			1,380
Rio Grande.....	/ 12	400	1,312	1,712	61			1,845
Fajardo.....	/ 12	1,211	1,423	2,634	108			2,754
Naguabo.....		562	817	1,379	89			1,468
Vieques.....		405	625	1,030	40			1,070
Culebra.....			125	125	20			145
Humacao.....		1,000	1,829	2,829	282			3,111
Yabucoa.....		430	1,020	1,450	90			1,540
Maunabo.....		199	220	419				419
Arroyo.....	/ 11	487	477	964	44			1,019
Patillas.....		338	834	1,172	89			1,261
Juncos.....		515	790	1,305	155			1,461
Gurabo.....		407	995	1,402	71			1,473
Caguas.....	/ 13	916	988	1,904	240			2,157
San Lorenzo.....		317	671	988	172			1,160
Guayama.....	/ 8	995	1,225	2,222	150			2,380
Salinas.....		451	567	1,018	44			1,062
Santa Isabel.....		305	535	841	105			946
Cayey.....	/ 9	721	927	1,648	52			1,709
Cidra.....		201	767	968	73			1,041
Comerio.....		270	772	1,042	134			1,176
Agua Buenas.....		260	329	589	45			635
Naranjito.....		109	502	611	45			656
Aibonito.....		463	676	1,139	77			1,216
Barranquitas.....		285	589	874	41			915
Barros.....		225	975	1,201	55			1,256
Coamo.....	/ 6	643	1,459	2,102	145			2,253
Juana Díaz.....	/ 11	642	2,104	2,746	307			3,054
Ponce.....	a 281	4,479	2,284	6,763	547	97		7,688
Guayanilla.....		260	1,019	1,279	99			1,378
Peñuelas.....		185	548	734	174			908
Yanco.....		1,337	1,223	2,560	131			2,691
San German.....	/ 9	755	1,864	2,619	183			2,811
Lajas.....		257	1,314	1,571	121			1,692
Sabana Grande.....		279	658	937	78			1,015
Cabo Rojo.....		392	1,895	2,287	229			2,516
Mayaguez.....	a 77	1,735	2,427	4,163	265			4,506
Maricao.....		262	591	853	44			897
Las Marias.....		200	1,063	1,263	42			1,305
Añasco.....	/ 14	685	1,353	2,038	165			2,217
Rincon.....		59	489	548	72			620
Aguaada.....		174	658	832	55			887
Lares.....	/ 13	403	1,251	1,654	172			1,849
San Sebastian.....	/ 6	425	1,419	1,844	76			1,926
Aguaadilla.....	/ 7	720	2,580	3,300	258			3,556
Moca.....		344	994	1,338	77			1,415
Isabela.....		266	934	1,200	138			1,338
Quebradillas.....		222	656	878	293			1,171
Utado.....		511	2,993	3,504	119			3,623
Adjuntas.....		481	1,084	1,575	68			1,643
Camuy.....		161	900	1,061	127			1,188
Hatillo.....		200	735	935	60			995
Arecibo.....	/ 32	1,333	2,242	3,575	303			3,910
Manati.....	/ 9	1,004	1,547	2,551	184			2,744
Ciales.....		438	1,530	1,968	99			2,067
Vega Baja.....	/ 7	579	885	1,474	74			1,555
Vega Alta.....		283	652	935	58			993
Corozal.....		214	1,120	1,334	147			1,481
Morovis.....		190	1,040	1,230	60			1,290
Toa Baja.....		304	411	715	214			929
Toa Alta.....		282	619	901	125			1,026
Dorado.....		161	281	392	53			445
Bayamon.....	/ 6	1,507	1,698	3,205	159			3,379
Total.....	970	39,907	71,630	111,537	8,624	230	92	121,483

a High school.

b School for destitute boys.

c Including practice school.

d Normal department, University of Porto Rico.

e University school of agriculture.

f Continuation schools.

TABLE II.—Average daily enrollment and attendance in continuation schools, common schools, and night schools, for the school year of 176 days in day schools and 157 days in night schools—Average per term.

Municipality.	Average daily enrollment.				Average daily attendance.			
	Common schools.			Night schools.	Common schools.			Night schools.
	Graded.	Rural.	Total.		Graded.	Rural.	Total.	
San Juan.....	3,577	1,001	4,578	330	3,448	965	4,413	308
Rio Piedras.....	705	748	1,453	49	673	697	1,370	36
Trujillo Alto.....	107	366	473	22	99	342	441	18
Carolina.....	472	929	1,401	27	445	856	1,301	23
Loíza.....	197	845	1,042	29	187	793	980	23
Rio Grande.....	428	1,062	1,510	18	398	1,004	1,402	12
Pajardo.....	1,105	1,025	2,130	70	993	877	1,870	59
Naguabo.....	400	540	1,030	55	462	506	968	50
Vieques.....	436	481	917	11	407	431	838	8
Culebra.....		102	102	5		95	95	4
Humacao.....	844	1,069	1,913	188	802	1,001	1,803	160
Yabucoa.....	328	783	1,111	8	314	741	1,055	7
Maunabo.....	163	182	345		100	177	337	
Arroyo.....	363	325	688	21	326	277	603	14
Patillas.....	264	571	835	37	232	445	677	27
Juncos.....	430	578	1,008	62	397	526	923	53
Gurabo.....	328	623	951	44	313	573	886	40
Caguas.....	840	745	1,585	137	779	659	1,438	116
San Lorenzo.....	281	559	840	86	266	501	767	74
Guayama.....	819	845	1,664	92	762	771	1,533	71
Salinas.....	285	418	703	30	264	376	640	27
Santa Isabel.....	262	356	618	45	232	307	539	35
Cayey.....	624	698	1,322	49	601	627	1,228	48
Oldra.....	134	636	770	34	124	596	720	31
Comerio.....	258	591	849	60	233	548	781	48
Agua Buenas.....	216	263	479	26	199	228	427	24
Naranjito.....	95	400	504	16	88	375	463	13
Aibonito.....	382	567	949	55	344	508	852	42
Barranquitas.....	202	480	682	26	178	439	617	21
Barros.....	226	773	999	47	209	699	908	37
Coamo.....	583	1,140	1,723	55	543	1,050	1,593	46
Juana Díaz.....	533	1,697	2,230	151	479	1,540	2,019	121
Ponce.....	3,682	1,629	5,311	253	3,400	1,480	4,880	202
Guayanilla.....	227	803	1,030	31	208	711	919	21
Pedraza.....	171	448	619	92	161	393	554	67
Yauco.....	1,139	1,002	2,141	80	1,070	912	1,982	70
San German.....	625	1,443	2,068	108	570	1,303	1,873	81
Lajas.....	196	1,045	1,241	90	181	987	1,168	79
Sabana Grande.....	331	569	900	42	209	537	746	40
Cabo Rojo.....	355	1,449	1,804	122	343	1,365	1,708	107
Mayaguez.....	1,494	1,823	3,317	114	1,416	1,685	3,101	107
Maricao.....	187	380	567	15	168	340	508	11
Las Marias.....	153	682	835	28	126	580	712	21
Añasco.....	596	886	1,482	88	542	793	1,335	74
Rincon.....	92	322	414	29	80	287	367	27
Aguaada.....	145	455	600	27	132	394	526	22
Lares.....	429	998	1,427	69	413	941	1,354	58
San Sebastian.....	353	1,068	1,421	54	337	978	1,315	45
Aguaadilla.....	574	1,818	2,392	138	522	1,651	2,173	120
Moca.....	281	502	783	37	260	454	714	26
Isabela.....	232	743	975	64	207	655	862	54
Quebradillas.....	104	528	632	120	87	465	552	93
Utua.....	465	2,245	2,710	62	428	1,988	2,416	48
Adjuntas.....	398	878	1,276	23	356	751	1,107	15
Camuy.....	141	671	812	34	128	564	692	23
Hatillo.....	165	536	701	14	144	461	605	8
Arecibo.....	1,133	1,769	2,902	151	1,095	1,599	2,694	127
Manati.....	901	1,275	2,176	151	850	1,142	1,992	133
Ciales.....	359	1,095	1,454	54	333	969	1,302	43
Vega Baja.....	480	628	1,108	20	430	523	953	18
Vega Alta.....	241	515	756	23	224	439	663	20
Corozal.....	191	898	1,089	91	184	830	1,014	74
Morovis.....	142	786	928	45	131	691	822	28
Toa Baja.....	233	351	584	70	218	319	537	54
Toa Alta.....	235	508	743	58	225	476	701	40
Dorado.....	113	149	262	18	101	134	235	13
Bayamon.....	1,018	1,357	2,375	90	964	1,238	2,202	74
	33,558	53,681	87,239	4,390	31,200	48,571	79,771	3,660

* Including practice school.

TABLE III.—*Annual census—Number of pupils enrolled in all schools March 1, 1910.*

Municipality.	Second- ary.	Common schools.			Special schools.		Grand total.
		Graded.	Rural.	Total.	Night.	Other.	
San Juan.....	129	3,926	1,690	5,616	381	* 128	5,664
Rio Piedras ^b	233	* 708	843	* 1,551	51	* 29	* 1,864
Trujillo Alto ^c		111	397	508	22		530
Carolina.....	6	443	952	1,405	26		1,437
Loísa.....		173	913	1,086	20		1,106
Rio Grande.....	11	436	1,182	1,618	12		1,611
Pajardo.....	14	1,266	1,246	2,512	160		2,636
Naguabo.....		515	702	1,217	58		1,275
Vieques.....		404	639	1,043			1,043
Culebra.....			80	80			80
Humacao.....		985	1,231	2,169	215		2,384
Yabucoa.....		350	865	1,215			1,215
Manabo.....		156	184	340			340
Arroyo.....	9	402	383	785	24		818
Patillas.....		284	710	994	27		1,021
Juncos.....		461	627	1,088	75		1,163
Gurabo.....		364	713	1,077	43		1,119
Caguas.....	12	884	776	1,660	137		1,809
San Lorenzo.....		280	593	873	57		900
Guayama.....	8	865	949	1,814	78		1,900
Sabinas.....		381	523	904	26		939
Santa Isabel.....		278	433	706	51		757
Cayey.....	9	642	745	1,387	49		1,445
Cidra.....		187	646	833	34		867
Comerio.....		268	660	928	98		1,026
Agua Buena.....		229	273	502	30		532
Naranjito.....		98	432	530	39		569
Albionito.....		325	590	915	40		955
Barranquitas.....		210	518	728	26		754
Barros.....		228	326	1,064	43		1,097
Coamo.....	6	607	1,331	1,938	39		1,983
Juana Díaz.....	11	825	2,006	2,831	152		2,994
Ponce.....	236	3,784	1,859	5,643	276	* 74	6,249
Guayandilla.....		245	880	1,125	77		1,202
Peñuelas.....		173	475	648	129		777
Yauco.....		1,109	1,034	2,143	85		2,228
San German.....	9	594	1,648	2,242	88		2,339
Lajas.....		210	1,059	1,309	71		1,380
Sabana Grande.....		259	530	786	44		830
Cabo Rojo.....		354	1,494	1,848	128		1,976
Mayaguez.....	61	1,494	2,063	3,557	118		3,736
Maricao.....		247	414	661	23		684
Las Marias.....		174	632	1,006	30		1,036
Añasco.....	11	620	1,088	1,708	101		1,820
Rincon.....		105	344	449	33		482
Aguaada.....		139	525	664	23		687
Lares.....	12	432	1,107	1,539	71		1,622
San Sebastian.....	4	272	1,249	1,521	62		1,657
Aguaadilla.....	7	616	2,292	2,908	201		3,116
Moca.....		308	666	974	42		1,016
Isabela.....		222	777	999	84		1,083
Quebradillas.....		111	613	724	178		902
Ututo.....		510	2,599	3,109	81		3,190
Adjuntas.....		429	978	1,407	56		1,463
Camuy.....		149	814	963	17		980
Hatillo.....		165	643	808	58		866
Arecibo.....	34	1,122	1,943	3,065	170		3,299
Manatí.....		900	1,296	2,196	145		2,347
Ciales.....	6	368	1,263	1,631	48		1,689
Vega Baja.....	5	470	586	1,056	44		1,105
Vega Alta.....		242	474	716	57		773
Corozal.....		199	944	1,143	109		1,252
Moravia.....		149	876	1,025	40		1,065
Toa Baja.....		264	243	507	85		592
Toa Alta.....		251	539	790	41		831
Dorado.....		113	179	292	47		339
Bayamon.....	6	1,023	1,454	2,477	127		2,610
Total.....	869	34,858	59,848	94,706	4,962	231	100,768

* Kindergarten, 108; school for destitute children, 20.

* Normal department, University of Porto Rico.

* Including 296 pupils in the practice school.

* School of agriculture, University of Porto Rico.

* Kindergarten.

TABLE IV.—Percentage of attendance, average daily enrollment, and attendance per school—Common schools—Average per term.

Municipality.	Percentage of attendance.		Average daily enrollment per school.			Average daily attendance per school.		
	Graded.	Rural.	Graded.	Rural.	Preparatory.	Graded.	Rural.	Preparatory.
San Juan.....	96.4	96.4	40.4	38.4	.....	38.9	37.1	.....
Rio Piedras.....	95.5	93.2	41.3	36.9	.....	39.8	34.4	.....
Trujillo Alto.....	91.5	93.2	36.2	44.5	33.3	33.1	31.6	31.2
Carolina.....	94.2	92.1	45.5	39.9	.....	42.9	36.7	.....
Loísa.....	94.9	93.8	33.5	36.7	.....	31.8	34.5	.....
Rio Grande.....	93.0	92.8	43.2	41.3	.....	44.8	38.1	.....
Fajardo.....	89.7	88.4	46.6	46.8	27.3	41.8	41.3	23.1
Naguabo.....	94.4	94.4	45.8	39.8	.....	43.2	37.6	.....
Vieques.....	93.2	89.7	43.3	45.5	.....	45.0	39.0	.....
Culebra.....	.....	93.2	.....	36.8	.....	.....	34.0	.....
Humacao.....	95.0	93.5	47.1	37.8	27.7	44.7	35.3	26.5
Yabucoa.....	95.7	94.5	41.5	40.5	32.7	39.7	38.4	30.8
Maunabo.....	98.3	97.1	32.0	33.2	.....	31.5	32.3	.....
Arroyo.....	89.9	85.6	49.1	36.8	28.9	44.1	31.6	22.7
Patillas.....	88.0	90.0	45.5	41.9	42.6	40.0	37.7	37.4
Juncos.....	92.3	91.4	43.2	38.4	30.9	44.4	35.1	25.6
Gurabo.....	92.3	92.1	47.6	45.0	.....	45.4	41.5	.....
Caguas.....	92.5	88.4	45.4	41.4	.....	44.5	36.6	.....
San Lorenzo.....	94.6	89.6	47.0	42.0	.....	44.4	37.7	.....
Guayama.....	93.1	91.2	43.2	33.8	.....	40.2	30.6	.....
Salinas.....	93.1	90.1	40.2	34.7	.....	37.4	31.2	.....
Santa Isabel.....	88.3	85.8	44.7	35.7	.....	39.5	29.0	.....
Cayey.....	95.2	95.1	45.6	38.2	.....	43.9	36.3	.....
Cidra.....	93.0	92.8	40.6	38.8	.....	38.5	36.4	.....
Comerio.....	90.3	93.1	40.3	35.8	27.4	36.4	36.2	24.9
Agua Buenas.....	90.1	88.9	44.0	35.3	.....	40.5	31.1	.....
Naranjito.....	92.8	92.8	47.7	40.3	.....	44.1	37.0	.....
Albionito.....	90.9	89.9	40.7	37.5	.....	36.6	33.9	.....
Barranquitas.....	87.5	91.6	37.6	41.2	28.0	33.0	37.9	25.0
Barros.....	92.5	90.2	40.4	45.9	37.6	37.3	41.3	24.5
Coamo.....	93.1	90.5	43.4	37.1	41.2	40.5	33.5	39.0
Juana Díaz.....	89.8	90.8	41.7	35.6	28.1	37.5	32.3	23.7
Ponce.....	92.4	90.7	44.2	36.2	.....	40.8	32.8	.....
Guayanilla.....	91.9	89.3	47.2	38.9	34.9	43.3	34.8	.....
Padualas.....	94.5	87.7	43.1	40.4	.....	40.7	35.4	26.6
Yauco.....	93.9	91.9	45.9	29.5	.....	43.1	26.8	.....
San German.....	91.2	90.6	46.1	35.2	39.9	42.1	34.6	35.3
Lajas.....	92.7	92.6	38.6	34.1	31.8	35.7	32.3	29.4
Sabana Grande.....	94.8	94.2	46.8	34.9	.....	45.3	35.8	.....
Cabo Rojo.....	96.7	94.2	44.9	38.1	29.7	43.4	35.9	28.6
Mayaguez.....	94.7	92.2	48.0	35.9	.....	45.4	33.2	.....
Maricao.....	89.6	88.8	43.0	39.5	.....	38.4	35.2	.....
Las Marias.....	82.1	85.8	39.9	40.9	.....	32.7	35.1	.....
Añasco.....	91.0	89.4	48.6	37.7	.....	44.2	33.7	.....
Rincon.....	87.7	88.2	35.1	37.9	35.2	30.7	33.5	32.2
Aguada.....	91.1	86.1	35.4	38.4	29.5	32.3	33.1	26.8
Lares.....	95.9	94.3	43.8	33.9	.....	42.0	31.9	.....
San Sebastian.....	95.5	91.3	43.1	29.8	.....	41.3	27.3	.....
Aguadilla.....	90.9	90.7	41.8	48.4	33.7	38.9	43.7	31.4
Moca.....	92.6	90.2	39.0	44.8	39.2	36.1	40.4	36.2
Isabela.....	89.5	88.4	46.7	43.2	26.9	41.8	38.1	23.8
Quebradillas.....	83.4	87.7	34.8	46.8	34.7	29.0	41.0	31.8
Utúado.....	92.1	88.6	38.2	33.1	.....	35.2	29.0	.....
Adjuntas.....	89.3	85.6	41.8	36.5	.....	37.3	31.2	.....
Camuy.....	90.5	84.4	36.7	42.7	34.0	33.2	36.1	27.1
Hatillo.....	87.5	86.3	41.3	43.7	52.1	36.1	37.7	43.7
Arecibo.....	96.6	90.4	43.6	42.4	.....	42.1	38.3	.....
Manatí.....	94.3	91.4	42.5	41.5	.....	40.1	38.2	.....
Ciales.....	92.7	88.7	44.4	43.0	.....	41.2	38.1	.....
Vega Baja.....	89.6	83.2	46.0	45.5	.....	41.3	37.9	.....
Vega Alta.....	93.2	85.1	48.5	46.9	.....	45.1	39.9	.....
Corozal.....	96.6	92.2	38.4	47.5	29.9	37.1	43.8	28.7
Morovis.....	92.3	87.7	38.5	42.8	31.0	35.5	37.6	27.6
Toa Baja.....	93.4	91.0	34.1	33.7	.....	31.1	32.2	.....
Toa Alta.....	96.0	93.6	39.6	38.3	.....	38.0	40.1	.....
Dorado.....	89.0	89.6	31.4	39.9	.....	26.7	35.7	.....
Bayamon.....	94.7	91.2	35.4	34.1	.....	33.6	31.1	.....
	93.2	90.8	43.0	38.4	32.7	40.0	34.9	29.6

TABLE V.—*Schools according to the number of grades in each and enrollment at the end of the year.*

A. GRADED SCHOOLS AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

Municipality.	One grade.		Two grades.		Three grades.		Total.	
	Schools.	Enroll-ment.	Schools.	Enroll-ment.	Schools.	Enroll-ment.	Schools.	Enroll-ment.
San Juan.....	80	3,149	10	391	.....	.....	90	3,540
Rio Piedras.....	17	656	1	32	.....	.....	18	688
Trujillo Alto.....	1	30	2	69	.....	.....	3	99
Carolina.....	10	475	2	45	.....	.....	12	520
Loiza.....	2	82	4	107	.....	.....	6	189
Rio Grande.....	5	251	3	144	1	31	9	426
Fajardo.....	18	800	4	202	1	48	23	1,110
Naguabo.....	10	458	.....	.....	1	44	11	502
Vieques.....	6	298	3	121	.....	.....	9	419
Humacao.....	16	804	4	202	.....	.....	20	1,006
Yabucoa.....	6	254	3	97	.....	.....	9	351
Maunabo.....	5	172	1	23	.....	.....	6	195
Arroyo.....	3	147	5	218	.....	.....	8	365
Patillas.....	4	163	2	78	.....	.....	6	241
Juncos.....	6	307	2	93	1	41	9	441
Gurabo.....	4	204	3	145	.....	.....	7	349
Caguas.....	14	196	4	615	.....	.....	18	811
San Lorenzo.....	4	190	1	52	1	34	6	276
Guayama.....	14	614	3	129	1	42	18	785
Salinas.....	5	204	4	142	.....	.....	9	346
Santa Isabel.....	4	178	2	84	.....	.....	6	262
Cayey.....	10	472	3	129	1	40	14	641
Cidra.....	3	104	1	37	1	31	5	172
Comerio.....	4	177	1	52	1	36	6	265
Agua Buenas.....	4	175	1	36	.....	.....	5	211
Naranjito.....	1	46	.....	.....	1	45	2	91
Albionito.....	8	323	2	66	.....	.....	10	389
Barranquitas.....	5	223	1	21	.....	.....	6	244
Barros.....	3	141	1	46	1	24	5	211
Coamo.....	12	524	2	55	.....	.....	14	579
Juana Diaz.....	11	451	2	58	.....	.....	13	509
Ponce.....	77	3,362	9	422	.....	.....	86	3,784
Guayanilla.....	4	178	.....	.....	1	42	5	220
Pedernales.....	2	113	1	41	1	23	4	177
Yauco.....	18	772	7	327	.....	.....	25	1,099
San German.....	10	467	5	210	.....	.....	15	677
Lajas.....	2	95	1	47	2	55	5	197
Babana Grande.....	3	146	2	96	.....	.....	5	242
Cabo Rojo.....	6	283	2	79	.....	.....	8	362
Mayaguez.....	25	1,142	7	314	.....	.....	32	1,456
Maricao.....	4	157	.....	.....	1	34	5	191
Las Marias.....	1	50	2	90	1	30	4	179
Aflaco.....	12	568	1	34	.....	.....	13	592
Rincon.....	.....	.....	3	97	.....	.....	3	97
Aguada.....	3	118	2	53	.....	.....	5	171
Lares.....	5	174	5	243	.....	.....	10	417
San Sebastian.....	6	279	1	38	1	25	8	342
Aguadilla.....	12	534	2	73	.....	.....	14	607
Moca.....	7	279	.....	.....	1	38	8	317
Isabela.....	3	191	.....	.....	2	77	5	268
Quebradillas.....	1	35	1	33	1	29	3	97
Utua.....	9	335	4	164	.....	.....	13	499
Adjuntas.....	7	343	2	70	.....	.....	9	413
Camuy.....	3	121	.....	.....	1	19	4	140
Hatillo.....	2	83	1	45	1	23	4	151
Arecibo.....	23	992	4	165	.....	.....	27	1,157
Manati.....	19	790	3	97	.....	.....	22	887
Ciales.....	5	222	3	129	.....	.....	8	351
Vega Baja.....	6	300	3	140	1	16	10	456
Vega Alta.....	3	142	1	55	1	28	5	225
Corozal.....	4	166	1	23	.....	.....	5	189
Morovis.....	1	41	3	94	.....	.....	4	135
Toa Baja.....	4	118	3	90	1	15	8	223
Toa Alta.....	5	204	1	34	.....	.....	6	238
Dorado.....	2	82	2	52	.....	.....	4	104
Bayamon.....	24	804	5	168	.....	.....	29	972
Total.....	613	25,983	164	7,012	27	870	804	(b)

a Four grades.

b 33,732 in graded schools; 133 in continuation schools.

TABLE V.—*Schools according to the number of grades in each and enrollment at the end of the year—Continued.*

B. RURAL SCHOOLS.

Municipality.	One grade.		Two grades.		Three grades.		Four grades.		Total.	
	Schools.	Enrollment.	Schools.	Enrollment.	Schools.	Enrollment.	Schools.	Enrollment.	Schools.	Enrollment.
San Juan.....	25	934	1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	964
Rio Piedras.....	15	553	6	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	733
Trujillo Alto.....	8	290	2	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	359
Carolina.....	14	583	6	225	2	59	.....	.....	22	867
Loiza.....	19	605	8	246	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	851
Rio Grande.....	17	723	6	224	4	217	.....	.....	27	1,164
Fajardo.....	8	380	8	326	10	522	1	58	27	1,286
Naguabo.....	13	468	4	154	2	85	.....	.....	19	707
Vieques.....	5	251	6	259	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	510
Culebra.....	1	41	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	81
Humacao.....	17	562	12	614	4	252	1	56	34	1,484
Yabucoa.....	3	122	15	576	3	134	.....	.....	21	832
Maunabo.....	1	30	5	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	206
Arroyo.....	4	132	2	69	3	145	.....	.....	9	346
Patillas.....	4	178	7	260	5	242	.....	.....	16	680
Juncos.....	10	366	6	197	1	42	.....	.....	17	605
Gurabo.....	9	492	4	138	1	64	2	120	16	814
Caguas.....	12	528	3	101	2	69	1	60	18	758
San Lorenzo.....	8	333	5	185	1	48	.....	.....	14	566
Guayama.....	14	532	9	236	3	109	1	40	27	917
Salinas.....	7	249	5	154	2	82	.....	.....	14	485
Santa Isabel.....	3	133	7	206	1	38	1	33	12	410
Cayey.....	9	433	7	201	3	150	.....	.....	19	784
Cidra.....	11	430	6	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	617
Comerio.....	12	415	3	136	3	155	.....	.....	18	706
Agua Buena.....	4	173	3	93	1	45	.....	.....	8	311
Naranjito.....	9	401	1	21	1	41	.....	.....	11	463
Aibonito.....	12	469	3	101	1	31	.....	.....	16	601
Barranquitas.....	9	323	5	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	499
Barros.....	5	190	5	182	6	282	2	101	18	755
Coamo.....	19	710	5	158	9	283	1	54	34	1,206
Juana Díaz.....	17	745	23	651	10	353	.....	.....	50	1,749
Ponce.....	18	672	17	577	10	459	2	131	47	1,839
Guayanilla.....	9	368	13	452	1	65	.....	.....	23	885
Peñuelas.....	5	243	6	214	1	32	.....	.....	12	489
Yauco.....	8	265	27	756	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	1,021
San German.....	17	741	15	384	5	277	2	109	39	1,511
Lajas.....	13	464	19	595	1	39	.....	.....	33	1,088
Sabana Grande.....	9	375	7	207	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	582
Cabo Rojo.....	18	701	19	666	4	173	.....	.....	41	1,540
Mayaguez.....	18	628	28	985	8	355	1	48	55	2,016
Maricao.....	2	131	5	202	2	92	2	100	11	525
Las Marias.....	.....	.....	6	324	7	229	6	318	19	871
Añasco.....	16	663	7	224	5	188	1	36	29	1,111
Rincon.....	5	222	3	103	1	37	.....	.....	9	362
Aguada.....	6	202	1	42	6	252	1	56	14	582
Lares.....	1	25	19	633	6	275	3	151	29	1,084
San Sebastian.....	11	456	21	633	6	125	.....	.....	38	1,214
Aguadilla.....	26	1,422	8	388	7	487	.....	.....	41	2,297
Moca.....	8	523	1	51	4	232	1	65	14	571
Isabela.....	1	29	8	373	7	360	1	71	17	833
Quebradillas.....	5	205	4	187	2	112	1	58	12	462
Ututo.....	34	1,334	34	1,015	4	154	.....	.....	72	2,503
Adjuntas.....	8	349	14	438	3	102	1	48	26	937
Camuy.....	5	241	9	346	4	141	.....	.....	18	728
Hatillo.....	3	132	10	398	2	121	.....	.....	15	651
Arecibo.....	8	308	16	622	14	703	4	211	42	1,844
Manatí.....	16	651	11	375	6	274	.....	.....	33	1,300
Ciales.....	11	655	11	412	6	254	1	63	29	1,384
Vega Baja.....	5	269	3	118	2	137	4	212	14	736
Vega Alta.....	7	393	1	21	3	109	1	60	12	583
Corozal.....	10	567	9	387	1	45	.....	.....	20	999
Morovis.....	12	542	7	256	3	122	.....	.....	22	920
Toa Baja.....	6	166	3	112	1	58	.....	.....	10	336
Toa Alta.....	4	188	6	223	3	127	.....	.....	13	538
Dorado.....	1	44	1	9	3	126	.....	.....	5	179
Bayamon.....	29	1,036	11	342	1	36	.....	.....	41	1,414
Total.....	679	27,984	569	19,641	217	9,746	42	2,259	1,507	59,630

* One of these has 5 grades, with an enrollment of 50.

TABLE VI.—Schools and teachers—Average per term.

Municipality.	Common schools.					Teachers.		
	Graded.		Rural.		Total.	In charge of rooms.	Not in charge of rooms.	Total teachers.
	Rooms.	Double enrollments.	Rooms.	Double enrollments.	Common schools.			
San Juan.....	82	8	20	7	117	102	11	113
Río Piedras.....	18		12	11	41	30	2	32
Trujillo Alto.....	3		6	5	14	9		9
Carolina.....	8	2	14	10	34	22		22
Loíza.....	5	1	14	11	31	19		19
Río Grande.....	8	1	16	11	36	24	24	24
Fajardo.....	23	1	24	1	49	47		47
Naguabo.....	8	3	9	7	27	17	1	18
Vieques.....	8	2	6	5	21	14	1	15
Culebra.....			3		3	3		3
Humacao.....	13	6	20	11	50	33		33
Yabucoa.....	7	2	15	6	30	22		22
Maunabo.....	4	1	4	2	11	8		8
Arroyo.....	7	1	7	3	18	14		14
Patillas.....	5	1	10	5	21	15		15
Juncos.....	8	1	9	8	26	17		17
Gurabo.....	5	2	8	7	22	13		13
Caguas.....	14	4	11	8	37	25		25
San Lorenzo.....	4	2	9	5	20	13		13
Guayama.....	16	4	16	12	48	32		32
Salinas.....	6	1	10	4	21	16		16
Santa Isabel.....	6		9	3	18	15		15
Cayey.....	12	2	12	7	33	24		24
Cidra.....	3	1	9	9	22	12		12
Comerio.....	5	2	11	7	25	16		16
Agua Buenas.....	4	1	4	4	13	8		8
Naranjito.....	2		6	5	13	8		8
Albionito.....	7	2	8	7	24	15		15
Barranquitas.....	4	2	8	6	20	12		12
Barros.....	5		16	2	23	21		21
Coamo.....	10	4	20	14	48	30		30
Juana Díaz.....	12	1	32	19	64	44	1	45
Ponce.....	68	18	36	12	134	104	6	110
Guayanilla.....	4	1	12	10	27	16		16
Peñuelas.....	4		6	5	15	10		10
Yauco.....	20	5	18	17	60	38		38
San German.....	12	2	25	14	53	37		37
Lajas.....	4	1	18	14	37	22		22
Sabana Grande.....	4	1	9	7	21	13		13
Cabo Rojo.....	8		23	18	48	30	1	31
Mayaguez.....	26	6	36	17	85	62	3	65
Maricao.....	4	1	9	1	15	13		13
Las Marias.....	4		15	2	21	19		19
Añasco.....	10	3	16	10	39	26		26
Rincon.....	3		5	4	12	8		8
Aguada.....	4		11	2	17	15		15
Lares.....	10		19	12	41	29		29
San Sebastian.....	7	1	20	18	46	27		27
Aguadilla.....	12	2	22	20	56	34	1	35
Moca.....	5	3	7	7	22	12		12
Isabela.....	5		14	5	24	19		19
Quebradillas.....	3		9	3	15	12		12
Ututo.....	12	1	39	34	86	51	1	52
Adjuntas.....	7	3	14	12	36	21		21
Camuy.....	3	1	12	6	22	15		15
Hatillo.....	25	1	9	5	18	13		13
Arecibo.....	19	3	36	20	69	61	3	64
Manati.....	19	3	20	12	54	39		39
Ciales.....	7	1	15	12	35	22		22
Vega Baja.....	8	3	10	5	26	18		18
Vega Alta.....	4	1	7	4	16	11		11
Corozal.....	4	1	11	10	26	15		15
Morovis.....	6	1	11	8	24	15		15
Toa Alta.....	5	1	9	3	18	14	1	15
Dorado.....	3	1	4	1	9	7		7
Bayamon.....	21	8	28	13	70	49	1	50
Total.....	671	128	940	557	2,296	1,611	33	1,644

TABLE VII.—*Teachers at the end of the year classified.*

Municipality.	Secondary schools.	Common schools.										Total common-school teachers.	Special schools.
		In charge of grades in graded schools.				Not in charge of grades.				Rural.	Preparatory.		
		English.	English graded.	Graded.	Total.	Principal and acting principal.	Music and drawing.	Agricultural.	Special.				
San Juan.....	8	16	40	26	82	6	3		2	20		113	3
Rio Piedras ^b	14	9	7	2	18	2				12		32	5
Trujillo Alto.....		1	1	1	3					4	2	9	
Carolina.....	1	2	6	2	9					13		22	
Loiza.....			2	3	5					14		19	
Rio Grande.....	1	1	3	4	8					16		24	
Fajardo.....	1	2	10	10	22					21	5	48	
Naguabo.....		1	4	3	8					10		19	
Vieques.....		1	3	4	8	1				6		15	
Culebra.....										2		2	
Humacao.....		2	8	3	13					20	2	35	
Yabucoa.....		1	3	2	6	1				13	2	22	
Maunabo.....		1	1	2	4					4		8	
Arroyo.....	1	1	3	3	7					6	1	14	
Patillas.....		1	2	2	5					8	3	16	
Juncos.....		1	4	3	8					8	1	17	
Gurabo.....		1	3	1	5					9		14	
Caguas.....	1	2	9	3	14					11		25	
San Lorenzo.....		1	2	1	4					9		13	
Guayama.....	1	3	8	4	15					17		32	
Salinas.....		1	3	3	7					11		18	
Santa Isabel.....		1	3	2	6					8		14	
Cayey.....	1	2	4	6	12					12		24	
Cidra.....		1	1	2	4					9		13	
Comerio.....		1	1	3	5					9	2	16	
Agua Buenas.....		1	1	2	4					4		6	
Naranjito.....		1		1	2					6		8	
Alfonso.....		2	3	2	7					9		16	
Barranquitas.....		1	1	2	4					6	2	12	
Barros.....			3	1	4					13	3	20	
Coamo.....	1	2	7	1	10					18	1	29	
Juana Diaz.....	1	18	47	6	69	2	2	1	2	30	1	44	1
Ponce.....		1	1	2	4					10	1	15	
Guayanilla.....		1	2	1	4					6		10	
Peñuelas.....		3	11	6	20					18		38	
Yauco.....	1	2	8	2	12					23	3	38	
San German.....	1	1	2	2	5					16	2	23	
Lajas.....		1	2	1	4					9		13	
Sabana Grande.....		1	3	4	8			1		21	2	32	
Cabo Rojo.....	4	6	16	5	28	2	1			36		65	
Mayaguez.....		1	1	2	4					9		13	
Maricao.....		1	1	2	4					16		20	
Las Marias.....		1	4	4	9					16		25	
Añasco.....		1	1	1	3					9	1	8	
Rincon.....		1	2	1	4					9	2	15	
Aguada.....		1	1	3	5					19		28	
Lares.....	1	1	3	3	7					20		27	
San Sebastian.....	1	3	6	4	12	1				17	4	34	
Aguadilla.....		1	2	2	5					6		13	
Moca.....		1	2	2	5					14	1	20	
Isabela.....		4	1	1	6					8	2	13	
Quebradillas.....		1	4	4	9			1		38		51	
Utüado.....		1	3	3	7					14		21	
Adjuntas.....		1	1	1	3					11	1	15	
Camuy.....		1	1	2	4					8	1	13	
Hatillo.....	1	3	16	6	25	1	2			36		64	
Arecibo.....	1	4	7	7	18					20		38	
Manati.....	1	3	3	4	10					16		23	
Ciales.....	1	1	3	4	8					7		18	
Vega Baja.....		1	1	2	4					9	2	11	
Vega Alta.....		1	1	2	4					10	2	16	
Corozal.....		1	2	4	7					7		14	
Morovis.....		1	1	3	5			1		9		15	
Toa Baja.....		1	1	1	3					4		7	
Toa Alta.....		1	1	1	3					27		49	
Dorado.....	1	5	8	8	21		1						
Bayamon.....													
Total.....	55	135	321	214	670	17	(A)	4	4	896	52	1,652	9

^a Kindergarten teachers, 2; teachers in school for destitute children, 1.^b Including 8 grade teachers and 1 principal in the Practice School.^c Normal Department, University of Porto Rico.^d University School of Agriculture^e Duplicates^f Kindergarten.^g Fifteen of these are duplicates.^h Music teachers, 3; drawing teachers, 6.

TABLE VIII.—*Teachers, by sex, in common schools at the end of the year, 1909-10.*

Municipality.	Graded.			Rural.			Preparatory.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
San Juan.....	13	80	93	3	17	20				113
Rio Piedras.....	3	17	20	8	4	12				32
Trujillo Alto.....	2	1	3	2	2	4	1	1	2	9
Carolina.....	4	5	9	7	6	13				22
Loiza.....	3	2	5	7	7	14				19
Rio Grande.....	3	5	8	11	5	16				24
Fajardo.....	5	17	22	9	12	21	1	4	5	48
Naguabo.....	6	3	9	7	3	10				19
Vieques.....	6	3	9	3	3	6				15
Culebra.....				2	2	4				2
Humacao.....	6	7	13	13	7	20	1	1	2	35
Yabucoa.....	3	4	7	6	7	13	1	1	2	22
Maunabo.....	1	3	4	2	2	4				8
Arroyo.....	6	1	7	2	4	6	1		1	14
Patillas.....	3	2	5	8	8	16		3	3	16
Juncos.....	3	5	8	2	2	4		1	1	17
Gurabo.....	3	2	5	6	3	9				14
Caguas.....	3	11	14	7	4	11				25
San Lorenzo.....	2	2	4	3	6	9				12
Guayama.....	8	7	15	9	8	17				32
Salinas.....	5	2	7	6	5	11				18
Santa Isabel.....	3	3	6	2	6	8				14
Cayey.....	10	2	12	6	6	12				24
Cidra.....	3	1	4	4	5	9				13
Comerio.....	3	2	5	7	2	9		2	2	16
Aguas Buenas.....	3	1	4	3	1	4				8
Naranjito.....	4		4	4	2	6				10
Albionito.....	2	3	5	5	4	9				16
Barranquitas.....	2	1	3	3	3	6	2		2	12
Barros.....	2	2	4	11	2	13	2	1	3	20
Cosmo.....	5	5	10	13	5	18	1		1	29
Juana Diaz.....	8	4	12	20	11	31	1		1	44
Ponce.....	15	60	75	5	31	36				111
Guayanilla.....	1	3	4	4	6	10		1	1	15
Peñuelas.....	3	1	4	5	1	6				10
Yauco.....	10	10	20	13	15	28				38
San German.....	6	6	12	8	15	23		3	3	38
Lajas.....	4	1	5	8	8	16	1	1	2	23
Sabana Grande.....	1	3	4	3	3	6				13
Cabo Rojo.....	6	2	8	12	10	22	1	1	2	32
Mayaguez.....	10	19	29	11	25	36				65
Maricao.....	4	1	5	7	2	9				20
Las Marias.....	3	1	4	10	6	16				13
Afasco.....	7	2	9	6	10	16				25
Rincon.....	2	1	3	2	2	4	1		1	8
Aguada.....	2		2	9		9	1		1	16
Lares.....	4	7	11	5	13	18				27
San Sebastian.....	5	2	7	7	13	20				27
Aguedilla.....	5	8	13	12	5	17	1	3	4	34
Moca.....	3	2	5	5		5	3		3	13
Isabela.....	4	1	5	10	4	14	1		1	20
Quebradillas.....	3		3	8		8	2		2	13
Utusado.....	6	6	12	27	12	39				51
Adjuntas.....	3	4	7	6	8	14				21
Camuy.....	1	2	3	9	2	11		1	1	15
Hatillo.....	2	2	4	5	3	8		1	1	14
Arecibo.....	7	21	28	21	15	36				63
Manati.....	5	13	18	13	7	20				38
Ciales.....	5	2	7	10	6	16				23
Vega Baja.....	7	1	8	7	3	10				18
Vega Alta.....	2	2	4	6	1	7				11
Corozal.....	2	2	4	5	4	9	1	1	2	15
Morovis.....	4		4	9	1	10	1	1	2	16
Toe Baja.....	5	2	7	5	2	7				14
Toe Alta.....	3	2	5	6	4	10				15
Dorado.....	1	2	3	4		4				7
Bayamon.....	9	13	22	13	14	27				49
Total.....	293	407	700	408	402	900	24	28	52	1,652

* Including 9 teachers in the Practice School.

TABLE IX.—*School board finances—Receipts and expenditures 1909-10.*

Locality.	Cash on hand June 30, 1909.	Receipts by the school-board treasurers.	Retained by insular treasurer.	Aggregate resources.	Aggregate payments, including those by insular treasurer.	Cash balance June 30, 1910.
San Juan.....	\$6,992.20	\$50,648.92	\$12,822.17	\$70,463.29	\$53,763.43	\$16,699.86
Rio Piedras.....	5,679.78	8,374.02	496.03	14,549.83	6,620.80	7,929.03
Trujillo Alto.....	987.17	1,710.49	.....	2,697.66	1,641.95	1,055.71
Carolina.....	646.86	4,272.73	751.20	5,670.79	4,811.50	859.29
Loísa.....	2,185.78	5,320.58	.....	7,516.36	4,332.42	3,183.94
Rio Grande.....	1,174.54	3,896.13	.....	5,060.67	3,253.86	1,806.81
Fajardo.....	6,703.63	14,822.61	.....	21,526.24	14,785.55	6,740.69
Naguabo.....	2,104.30	5,440.23	.....	7,544.53	4,889.90	2,654.63
Vieques.....	4,032.79	6,402.38	.....	10,435.17	4,392.24	6,042.93
Humacao.....	4,787.83	9,611.99	.....	14,399.82	8,174.80	6,225.02
Yabucoa.....	2,298.47	5,392.44	.....	7,690.91	4,038.44	3,652.47
Maunabo.....	568.43	1,274.20	328.88	2,171.51	1,572.64	598.87
Arroyo.....	463.69	2,345.39	611.12	3,420.20	3,173.59	246.61
Patillas.....	205.00	2,940.33	119.44	3,264.77	2,458.20	806.57
Juncos.....	533.35	5,840.27	.....	6,373.62	3,700.58	2,673.04
Gurabo.....	2,189.25	3,174.22	.....	5,363.47	2,791.98	2,571.49
Caguas.....	3,917.35	8,590.03	2,507.97	15,015.35	8,366.87	6,648.48
San Lorenzo.....	523.97	1,893.96	.....	2,417.93	1,984.82	433.01
Guayama.....	761.78	8,737.54	1,124.40	10,623.72	8,407.05	2,216.67
Salinas.....	797.03	6,895.12	1,127.31	8,819.46	5,750.26	3,069.20
Santa Isabel.....	1,183.10	5,172.21	1,098.74	7,454.05	5,253.50	2,200.55
Ocey.....	1,589.29	4,617.64	.....	6,206.93	4,915.41	1,291.52
Cidra.....	343.59	1,323.61	288.71	1,955.91	1,735.66	220.25
Comerio.....	1,593.63	3,015.62	.....	4,609.25	2,962.23	1,647.02
Agua Buenas.....	816.54	1,448.23	.....	2,264.77	1,509.42	755.35
Naranjito.....	148.47	822.74	.....	971.21	903.03	68.18
Albionito.....	463.25	2,578.66	.....	3,041.91	2,742.86	299.05
Barranquitas.....	604.03	1,173.08	.....	1,777.11	1,312.71	464.40
Barros.....	1,868.00	1,861.72	.....	3,729.72	2,066.77	1,662.95
Coamo.....	158.02	3,474.04	706.31	4,338.37	3,966.54	371.83
Juana Díaz.....	1,088.21	7,419.65	1,565.99	10,073.85	8,602.53	1,471.32
Ponce.....	3,150.60	26,955.98	12,877.34	42,983.92	34,735.14	8,248.78
Guayanilla.....	565.96	2,715.27	378.42	3,659.65	3,229.41	430.24
Peñuelas.....	228.94	2,002.31	393.86	2,625.11	2,299.27	325.84
Yauco.....	16,607.16	24,340.48	357.95	41,305.59	39,763.38	1,542.21
San German.....	1,442.43	4,995.83	441.55	6,879.81	5,256.63	1,623.18
Lajas.....	431.29	4,008.28	766.07	5,205.64	5,016.76	248.88
Sabana Grande.....	676.29	1,572.94	330.50	2,579.73	2,054.12	525.61
Cabo Rojo.....	1,494.83	4,000.02	.....	5,494.85	3,699.21	1,795.64
Mayaguez.....	7,727.79	18,695.57	1,296.07	27,719.43	20,389.08	7,330.35
Maricao.....	1,370.22	3,817.22	.....	5,187.44	2,136.35	3,051.09
Las Marias.....	2,100.24	3,299.52	.....	5,399.76	2,351.64	3,048.12
Añasco.....	499.60	3,295.15	806.41	4,601.16	4,562.89	38.27
Rincon.....	185.14	1,083.52	.....	1,268.66	1,021.54	247.12
Aguada.....	2,424.81	3,235.24	.....	5,660.05	1,922.78	3,737.27
Lares.....	771.96	4,035.49	1,044.06	5,851.41	5,560.75	290.66
San Sebastian.....	1,005.42	3,674.52	.....	4,679.94	3,601.27	1,078.67
Agua de Dios.....	606.39	3,076.18	253.62	3,936.19	3,015.27	920.92
Moca.....	166.29	1,144.80	350.80	1,661.89	1,544.33	117.56
Isabela.....	370.54	2,097.95	199.61	2,668.10	2,260.46	407.64
Quebradillas.....	205.66	1,066.76	.....	1,262.42	1,073.38	189.04
Utua.....	4,575.05	8,124.23	.....	12,699.28	8,884.22	3,815.06
Adjuntas.....	1,887.61	3,939.60	.....	5,827.21	4,494.88	1,332.33
Camuy.....	385.88	1,541.41	608.63	2,535.92	2,272.06	263.86
Hatillo.....	825.16	1,835.48	608.59	3,269.33	2,810.94	458.39
Arecibo.....	8,390.20	24,844.83	3,768.80	37,003.73	32,665.54	4,338.19
Manatí.....	3,577.41	10,422.47	.....	13,999.88	9,921.35	4,078.53
Ciales.....	1,405.83	3,376.01	.....	4,781.84	3,752.47	1,029.37
Vega Baja.....	305.67	2,433.74	877.70	3,617.11	3,259.89	357.22
Vega Alta.....	833.39	2,209.04	.....	3,042.43	2,287.77	754.66
Corozal.....	370.61	1,381.84	42.98	1,795.43	1,437.20	358.23
Morovis.....	678.15	1,501.70	.....	2,179.85	2,016.59	163.26
Toa Baja.....	828.83	2,889.03	179.07	3,896.93	3,175.36	721.57
Toa Alta.....	117.14	1,383.72	.....	1,500.86	1,229.23	271.63
Dorado.....	1,868.26	2,083.25	.....	3,951.51	1,508.26	2,443.25
Bayamon.....	1,365.55	7,470.63	1,159.63	9,995.81	9,050.93	944.88
Total.....	126,865.53	385,080.69	50,289.93	562,236.15	419,161.89	143,074.26

N. B.—The balance of the school board of Toa Baja is shown up to May 31, 1910, due to the fact that the accounts for June, 1910 were not rendered on time.

TABLE X.—School board finances—expenditures classified, 1909-10.

Locality.	(A) Rent of school- houses.	(B) House rent of teachers.	(C) Salaries, employ- ees school board.	(D) Conti- nent ex- penses, school board.	(E) School furni- ture and equip- ment.	(F) School and athletic material.	(G) Pay- ments construc- tion of school build- ings by school boards.	(G) General ex- penses.	Total.
San Juan.....	\$13,140.00	\$10,031.00	\$10,088.79	\$128.62	\$415.68	\$322.27	.....	\$6,814.90	\$40,941.26
Rio Piedras.....	195.00	1,916.07	1,128.98	195.51	929.95	384.00	.....	1,875.26	6,124.77
Trujillo Alto.....	318.00	384.80	231.19	44.42	243.98	37.50	.....	282.06	1,641.95
Carolina.....	624.00	1,355.00	473.51	43.95	510.01	57.85	\$574.00	421.98	4,000.30
Loiza.....	1,307.00	1,189.53	513.18	78.33	783.39	66.99	.....	394.00	4,332.42
Rio Grande.....	852.00	1,358.00	358.93	43.50	59.65	60.00	.....	521.78	3,253.96
Fajardo.....	2,617.65	2,082.16	1,179.33	61.42	1,854.27	144.36	5,091.20	1,155.16	14,785.55
Naguabo.....	1,448.99	1,429.52	708.85	47.07	759.63	91.94	113.20	290.70	4,899.90
Vieques.....	734.73	1,295.50	728.85	144.36	643.37	214.71	125.53	506.19	4,392.24
Humacao.....	1,896.00	2,425.80	1,928.97	43.87	898.49	176.00	222.28	593.39	8,174.99
Yabucoa.....	636.00	1,127.91	968.23	122.22	84.95	83.59	50.00	945.49	4,038.44
Manababo.....	498.00	268.59	161.21	18.92	11.82	9.90	15.50	159.52	1,243.76
Arroyo.....	367.50	716.34	537.91	21.00	60.00	80.34	102.76	676.62	2,562.47
Patillas.....	524.00	857.34	266.57	67.75	47.02	100.94	.....	475.14	2,338.76
Juncos.....	968.00	1,061.84	490.52	36.27	351.21	150.40	95.96	546.38	3,700.68
Gurabo.....	434.80	1,100.26	272.91	30.25	131.93	157.40	59.50	605.73	2,791.96
Caguas.....	510.80	2,018.99	1,286.96	29.90	736.03	14.52	993.55	568.15	5,858.90
San Lorenzo.....	680.00	558.00	352.50	30.72	58.00	14.87	.....	280.73	1,984.82
Guayama.....	1,880.63	2,215.73	1,219.23	210.79	116.20	41.54	.....	1,598.53	7,282.65
Salinas.....	1,125.33	1,108.80	603.70	115.29	455.95	66.87	119.95	1,027.05	4,622.95
Santa Isabel.....	227.33	946.92	1,061.30	58.76	524.37	496.09	7.50	832.49	4,154.76
Cayey.....	950.00	1,612.50	550.10	43.50	91.70	44.20	993.41	630.00	4,915.41
Cidra.....	288.00	613.00	122.76	138.06	75.43	33.00	14.30	262.40	1,446.95
Comerio.....	661.17	690.44	400.20	252.31	520.45	9.13	.....	428.53	2,862.28
Agua Buenas.....	236.00	423.00	347.99	97.43	51.37	23.72	15.00	314.91	1,509.42
Naranjito.....	192.00	220.97	87.98	50.90	83.49	22.47	71.07	174.15	903.03
Albionito.....	668.40	801.40	466.56	21.53	286.74	143.63	5.55	349.05	2,742.86
Barranquitas.....	246.00	377.25	98.45	22.53	267.04	59.93	5.00	236.48	1,312.71
Barros.....	404.00	681.75	395.85	67.25	111.75	75.61	55.50	295.06	2,086.77
Cosmo.....	864.00	1,196.15	577.20	32.90	165.47	44.84	6.00	373.67	3,260.23
Juana Diaz.....	1,621.65	2,415.79	1,277.06	160.57	357.19	107.51	113.60	1,023.17	7,036.54
Ponce.....	6,335.30	7,052.60	5,484.08	113.93	222.98	1,288.07	.....	1,362.84	21,857.80
Guayanilla.....	509.07	716.73	313.19	73.66	500.12	53.39	327.32	357.51	2,850.99
Peñuelas.....	437.60	490.00	294.70	34.85	49.04	64.69	4.25	540.26	1,905.41
Yauco.....	1,635.60	2,906.00	2,325.93	200.45	1,484.46	54.33	29,713.16	1,062.50	39,405.43
San German.....	782.09	1,789.66	1,100.02	50.75	206.22	2.25	.....	894.46	4,815.08
Lajas.....	424.00	803.92	576.84	77.87	577.85	13.75	882.00	894.46	4,516.60
Sabana Grande.....	274.50	509.60	193.09	150.62	32.16	13.00	18.62	473.44	1,723.62
Cabo Rojo.....	2,299.16	1,109.10	632.11	71.13	266.22	4.15	2.40	671.43	3,609.21
Mayaguez.....	235.00	3,874.02	2,328.29	272.33	2,064.46	168.21	5,940.39	2,146.15	19,063.01
Maricao.....	235.00	833.00	415.36	67.78	77.52	87.85	45.00	374.81	2,136.35
Las Marias.....	482.00	852.86	326.61	78.04	226.44	64.82	.....	320.87	2,351.64
Afasco.....	380.00	1,347.15	622.36	242.80	340.75	45.75	115.60	554.06	3,756.48
Rincon.....	600.00	262.47	389.29	17.51	83.51	11.57	.....	135.98	1,021.54
Aguada.....	690.00	562.07	389.29	30.27	26.81	63.06	17.30	233.98	1,922.78
Lares.....	690.00	1,563.50	705.67	117.78	254.95	73.49	330.00	781.39	4,516.60
San Sebastian.....	663.00	1,393.00	531.50	67.43	114.44	111.72	33.50	686.68	3,601.27
Agusdilla.....	417.96	1,189.30	362.48	25.79	380.80	.....	48.00	337.32	2,761.65
Moca.....	196.00	441.00	162.83	25.95	124.69	4.80	.....	248.26	1,193.53
Isabela.....	418.50	706.00	377.41	48.00	72.00	5.85	.....	482.70	2,060.85
Quebradillas.....	153.00	414.00	105.09	17.57	71.06	14.91	15.90	281.85	1,073.38
Utudado.....	2,667.00	2,434.81	2,136.02	161.21	357.30	80.95	399.96	637.97	8,884.22
Adjuntas.....	913.75	1,268.98	611.75	254.25	286.30	162.31	319.50	678.04	4,494.88
Camuy.....	252.00	534.50	200.38	58.36	136.58	12.20	40.00	429.41	1,663.43
Hatillo.....	254.00	475.60	324.85	47.51	202.65	31.33	.....	866.41	2,202.35
Arecibo.....	1,754.00	4,930.41	2,329.67	250.91	1,678.15	697.97	15,720.72	1,625.91	28,896.74
Manati.....	2,064.00	2,718.29	1,955.83	295.29	620.66	200.49	667.81	1,398.98	9,921.35
Ciales.....	1,092.00	936.70	522.80	82.40	261.69	30.10	437.96	388.82	3,752.47
Vega Baja.....	384.00	924.00	386.53	35.82	99.87	133.18	.....	418.79	2,382.19
Vega Alta.....	565.00	595.50	330.61	76.99	302.53	98.52	27.00	291.62	2,377.61
Corozal.....	180.00	454.50	158.35	16.83	257.15	24.82	.....	304.57	1,394.22
Moravia.....	459.00	529.00	339.68	24.26	268.85	39.85	64.40	291.55	2,016.50
Toa Baja.....	319.00	786.00	410.99	186.95	326.64	33.55	285.00	648.16	2,996.29
Toa Alta.....	240.00	505.16	161.37	18.36	40.53	20.25	.....	243.56	1,229.23
Dorado.....	312.00	274.00	191.36	26.46	456.94	36.50	.....	211.00	1,508.26
Bayamon.....	2,379.33	2,238.13	1,254.79	228.94	857.66	122.20	.....	810.25	7,891.30
Total.....	69,200.61	93,572.21	57,536.93	6,017.95	25,128.53	7,274.91	64,006.54	46,144.28	368,871.96

NOTE.—In the total of expenses of the school board of Toa Baja those for June, 1910, are not included, as the account for that month was not received on time.

APPENDIX V.
REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
San Juan, P. R., August 13, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the department of justice of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

I took charge of the office of attorney-general on May 15, 1910; hence I have served only a month and a half during that fiscal year.

The tabulated statements attached hereto show the work performed by the various courts during the year. The supreme court and the district courts dispatched a larger volume of business than during the preceding year. The municipal courts, however, disposed of a smaller number of cases than during the previous year. The total number of cases tried in the supreme court was 246, as compared with 182 during the preceding year. Of these 246, 204 were of a civil nature and only 42 criminal cases. This shows that a very small percentage of the cases tried in the district courts are appealed to the supreme court. The seven district courts of the island disposed of 1,784 criminal and 2,459 civil cases, or a total of 4,243 cases, of which, as shown above, only 182 were appealed to the supreme court. This is a remarkably small percentage of appeals, and I think it must be taken as an evidence of confidence on the part of the public in the district courts. During the preceding fiscal year the district courts disposed of 1,507 criminal and 2,395 civil cases, which was a very substantial increase over the number of cases disposed of during the fiscal year 1908. Of the criminal cases tried in the district courts 977 resulted in convictions and 512 in acquittals. There were 389 jury trials in felony cases in the district courts, as against 354 in the fiscal year 1909. These 389 jury trials resulted in 229 convictions, 129 acquittals, and 32 cases dismissed or transferred.

The municipal courts have jurisdiction in misdemeanor cases and in civil cases where the amount involved does not exceed \$500. From the attached statements it appears that the 28 municipal courts disposed of a total of 28,195 criminal cases, as against 29,382 in the year preceding. There were 17,107 convictions and 8,132 acquittals. In those courts 2,098 civil cases were tried, as compared with 2,236 during the year before.

The statistics furnished by the courts form the basis for a very interesting study of the criminology of Porto Rico. A classification of the various crimes committed during the year shows that they reached the number of 55, but of this number 5 crimes comprise by far the largest portion of the offenses committed. More than 76 per cent of the total crimes committed during the year are classified as follows: Disturbing the peace, petit larceny, assault and battery, gambling, and violations of the health laws. This subject, however, pertains more properly to the department of prisons, and will no doubt be fully treated of in the report of that department.

During the year there were tried 75 cases of homicide, which resulted as follows: Convictions of murder in the first degree, 9; acquittals, 4; convictions of murder in the second degree, 8; acquittals, 2. The remainder were classified either as voluntary or involuntary manslaughter, and resulted in 33 convictions and 19 acquittals.

The total expense of the maintenance of the courts, including salaries, house rent, jury and witness fees, etc., was \$329,889.17, as compared with \$331,356.10 during the preceding year.

I believe there has been no civil litigation during the year of special interest in which the people of Porto Rico was a party, except that in one or two cases the question was squarely raised as to whether or not the people of Porto Rico was possessed of sufficient attributes of sovereignty to exempt it from suit except by its consent. This question was decided in favor of the government in a damage suit brought against it in the United States district court, but in another case the supreme court of the island held that the people of Porto Rico was not a sufficiently sovereign power to enjoy the benefit of exemption from suit. This latter case has been appealed to the Supreme Court at Washington for the purpose of obtaining a final judicial determination of that important question.

There are now pending some 14 civil cases growing out of the lease made by the insular government of the Caño de Tiburones, which involve more or less directly the question of the liability of the insular government to suit, and also the question of the validity of titles to lands acquired by adverse possession against the government.

Since I assumed the duties of attorney-general a number of very important questions have been submitted to me, some of which, may, perhaps, result in future litigation. Those questions in the main relate to powers of the insular government and touch upon the authority of the Executive Council to grant charters of incorporation, the exemptions of railroads from taxation, and the action which should be taken with regard to certain corporations which have reported for taxation several thousand acres of land in excess of the limit fixed by the Foraker Act. These questions are all being carefully considered, and it is perhaps unwise at this time to attempt to state what will be the results.

During the year 262 applications for pardon have been examined and reported on by this office.

On examining the last two annual reports made by my predecessors, I find that they experienced the same difficulty which I am having through a lack of sufficient assistance in the office. Owing to the large amount of work which this office is called upon to perform and the limited number of employees allowed it, the full time of the office force is taken with matter of a purely routine character, and but little time and assistance are available for doing special work. At the legislative session of 1909 a law was passed creating a bureau of judicial and criminal statistics in the department of justice. This bureau was placed under the control and direction of the attorney-general, and it was made its duty to acquire and compile a large amount of statistics regarding the work of the courts, crimes committed, history of prisoners, etc., but no additional money or personnel was provided for doing the work, and it has been impossible to do anything toward carrying out this law.

It is very desirable that the office of the attorney-general be in closer touch with the courts and judicial officers, as I believe that a great many of the mistakes and errors committed by the court officials are due to the lack of opportunity on the part of this office to see and confer with such officials at frequent intervals. A great many more investigations would be made by me, or my assistants, if the work of the office would permit, but with the limited office force at my disposal it is impossible to do much in this direction. I beg to concur in, and to renew, the recommendations made by my predecessors—that additional legal assistance be given the department of justice, so that many important matters may be given more attention than it is possible to give them at present.

On visiting some of the district courts of the island I have been surprised to find how inadequate are the quarters provided for them. For instance, the district court of Guayama has a very small room on the second floor of a rented building in which to hold its public sessions. The room is suitable for the office of a justice of the peace or a municipal court, but is entirely inadequate to the needs of a district court. I believe that proper buildings should be acquired or constructed by the insular government for the accommodation of the courts and the public officials. It is very important to the due administration of justice that suitable facilities be afforded the judicial officers for the dispatch of their business. The personnel of many of the courts is entirely inadequate for the work put upon them. For instance, in Ponce and San Juan the municipal courts tried about 2,500 cases each during the year, and yet these courts have only one secretary to handle that amount of business. It is absolutely impossible for one man to attend to so much work and do it properly. The salaries of some of the municipal judges are inadequate to the demands made upon those officers.

There is also one other matter which I think should receive the attention of the Legislative Assembly, and that is with regard to the retirement of the judges of the supreme court. In the United States the judges of the Supreme Court are allowed to retire on full pay when they have reached the age of 70 years and have served at least ten years on the bench. I believe a similar provision should be made in Porto Rico on behalf of the supreme judges, but fixing the retiring age at 60 years, instead of 70, on account of the difference in climatic conditions.

I believe these matters should receive the prompt and earnest consideration of the next Legislative Assembly.

Respectfully submitted,

FOSTER V. BROWN,
Attorney-General of Porto Rico.

The GOVERNOR,
San Juan, P. R.

EXHIBITS.

List of appeals pending decision in the supreme court July 1, 1909; appeals filed from that date up to June 30, 1910; appeals decided during that period and those pending decision on July 1, 1910.

CIVIL.

Ordinary proceedings:	
Pending for decision July 1, 1909.....	8
Pending July 1, 1909.....	20
Filed during fiscal year.....	159
Decided during fiscal year.....	128
Pending for decision July 1, 1910.....	14
Pending July 1, 1910.....	45
Extraordinary remedies:	
Certiorari—	
Filed during fiscal year.....	6
Decided during fiscal year.....	6
Mandamus—	
Filed during fiscal year.....	4
Decided during fiscal year.....	4
Injunctions—	
Filed during fiscal year.....	1
Decided during fiscal year.....	1
Writs of prohibition—	
Filed during fiscal year.....	2
Decided during fiscal year.....	2
Administrative—	
Pending for decision July, 1909.....	2
Filed during fiscal year.....	33
Decided during fiscal year.....	30
Pending for decision July 1, 1910.....	3
Pending July 1, 1910.....	2

CRIMINAL.

Cases:	
Pending for decision July 1, 1909.....	1
Pending July 1, 1909.....	9
Filed during fiscal year.....	66
Decided during fiscal year.....	71
Affirmed.....	16
Reversed.....	55
Pending for decision July 1, 1910.....	1
Pending July 1, 1910.....	4
Habeas corpus:	
Filed during fiscal year.....	4
Decided during fiscal year.....	4

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

Cases decided:	
Civil.....	171
Criminal.....	75
Total.....	246

Court statistics.

CIVIL MATTERS.

District court of the judicial district of—	Cases pending July 1, 1909.	Cases presented during fiscal year 1910.	Cases decided during fiscal year 1910.	Cases pending July 1, 1910.	Appealed.	Dismissed.
San Juan.....	691	787	674	708	72	96
Ponce.....	225	517	443	238	28	61
Mayaguez.....	159	460	315	223	24	90
Arecibo.....	320	399	299	389	9	31
Aguadilla.....	42	203	172	64	12	9
Guayama.....	82	265	219	112	5	16
Humacao.....	230	316	337	187	14	22
Total.....	1,749	2,956	2,459	1,921	164	325

SUMMARY.

Cases pending July 1, 1909.....	1,749
Cases presented during fiscal year 1910.....	2,956
	3,705
Cases decided during fiscal year.....	2,395
Cases pending July 1, 1910.....	1,921
Cases dismissed.....	325
	3,705

CRIMINAL MATTERS.

	San Juan.	Arecibo.	Aguadilla.	Mayaguez.	Ponce.	Guayama.	Humacao.	Total.
Cases pending July 1, 1909.....	273	23	6	30	119	44	18	513
Cases instituted during fiscal year 1910.....	614	97	84	179	294	181	174	1,623
Cases decided during fiscal year 1910.....	742	101	80	189	348	164	160	1,784
Cases pending July 1, 1910.....	145	19	10	20	65	61	32	352
Convictions.....	387	68	45	125	154	98	100	977
Acquittals.....	239	28	25	40	100	40	40	512
Transferred or dismissed.....	116	5	10	24	94	26	20	295
Appeals.....	15	4	1	12	10	5	3	50

Jury trials held in the district courts of the island during the fiscal year 1910.

District court of—	Jury trials held.	Verdicts of guilty.	Verdicts of not guilty.	Dismissed or transferred.
San Juan.....	75	45	26	4
Ponce.....	65	25	27	13
Mayaguez.....	42	26	6	10
Arecibo.....	50	22	24	4
Aguadilla.....	30	20	11	.....
Guayama.....	63	46	16	1
Humacao.....	64	45	19	.....
Total.....	389	229	129	33

NOTE.—Three hundred and eighty-nine trials by jury were held, in which cases 390 verdicts appear to have been rendered, this being due to the fact that in a case heard in the district court of Aguadilla in which there were two defendants the jury acquitted one and convicted the other.

Cases of homicide decided in the district courts of the island during the fiscal year 1910.

District court of—	Cases of homicide decided during fiscal year 1910.	Con-victed.	Ac-quitted.	Murder.				Manslaughter.			
				In the first degree.		In the second degree.		Voluntary.		Involuntary.	
				Con-victed.	Ac-quitted.	Con-victed.	Ac-quitted.	Con-victed.	Ac-quitted.	Con-victed.	Ac-quitted.
San Juan..	15	12	3	1	1	.....	.....	8	2	3	.....
Ponce.....	9	4	5	1	.....	1	.....	2	4	.....	1
Mayaguez..	13	10	3	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Arecibo....	7	3	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Aguadilla..	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1
Guayama...	12	9	3	1	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	2
Humacao...	14	9	5	.....	1	.....	.....	6	1	3	3
Total...	75	50	25	9	4	8	2	25	9	8	10

Municipal courts.

CRIMINAL MATTERS.

Municipal court of—	Cases pending July 1, 1909.	Cases instituted during fiscal year 1910.	Cases decided during fiscal year 1910.	Cases pending July 1, 1910.	Con-victions.	Ac-quittals.	Appeals.
Arecibo.....	3	1,312	1,310	5	976	309	14
Aguadilla.....	52	936	959	29	523	371	14
Añasco.....	48	562	564	46	341	161	2
Adjuntas.....	15	656	642	29	393	215	14
Bayamon.....	34	1,601	1,611	24	1,027	437	157
Barros.....	26	316	312	30	164	75	6
Carolina.....	28	811	839	.....	490	327	32
Cabo Rojo.....	9	910	858	51	503	296	5
Coamo.....	67	733	729	71	456	198	15
Cayey.....	122	1,032	1,083	71	638	349	18
Caguas.....	55	1,229	1,223	61	687	368	7
Fajardo.....	71	834	854	51	433	308	4
Guayama.....	82	1,488	1,476	94	1,016	355	38
Humacao.....	17	743	742	18	520	156	4
Lares.....	57	622	664	15	300	275	9
Mayaguez.....	112	1,499	1,486	125	930	396	41
Manatí.....	28	1,173	1,132	69	691	350	20
Ponce.....	693	2,115	2,808	.....	1,457	773	50
San Juan.....	21	2,149	2,128	42	1,448	633	22
San German.....	21	730	729	22	478	135	21
San Lorenzo.....	52	892	862	82	572	254	13
San Sebastian.....	7	581	582	6	325	195	.....
Salinas.....	83	695	763	15	470	186	15
Utua.....	66	873	886	53	499	275	4
Vega Baja.....	31	549	549	31	318	195	4
Vieques.....	4	469	442	31	322	90	16
Yauco.....	199	1,307	1,319	167	703	299	30
Yabucoa.....	64	643	643	64	427	151	3
Total.....	2,047	27,460	28,195	1,312	17,107	8,132	578

Municipal courts—Continued.

CIVIL MATTERS.

Municipal court of—	Cases pending July 1, 1909.	Cases instituted during fiscal year 1910.	Cases decided during fiscal year 1910.	Cases pending July 1, 1910.	Appeals.	Dis-missed
Arecibo.....	126	93	41	157	1	21
Agusdilla.....	98	115	43	105	6	65
Añasco.....	4	45	22	7	3	20
Adjuntas.....	3	20	6	7	.....	10
Bayamon.....	347	179	100	343	11	83
Barros.....	4	13	10	5	1	2
Carollina.....	14	66	30	22	4	28
Cabo Rojo.....	16	122	80	16	12	42
Coamo.....	62	69	43	69	6	9
Cayey.....	41	84	68	38	7	19
Caguas.....	111	208	143	146	6	30
Fajardo.....	51	156	103	101	1	3
Guayama.....	33	152	84	62	4	39
Humacao.....	109	162	69	188	2	14
Lares.....	13	73	44	21	3	21
Mayaguez.....	38	258	183	66	31	47
Manati.....	93	130	59	124	4	30
Ponce.....	128	214	93	53	14	196
San Juan.....	41	625	485	102	48	79
San German.....	21	178	105	49	1	45
San Lorenzo.....	122	115	69	159	4	9
San Sebastian.....	4	52	40	1	.....	15
Salinas.....	9	18	13	10	.....	4
Utuado.....	76	105	74	62	2	45
Vega Baja.....	17	5	4	16	1	2
Vieques.....	.....	6	.....	4	.....	2
Yauco.....	27	49	28	44	1	4
Yabucoa.....	56	84	59	64	1	17
Total.....	1,654	3,396	2,098	2,051	174	901

APPENDIX VI.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF HEALTH, CHARITIES, AND CORRECTION.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,
San Juan, P. R., July 1, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report covering the fiscal year 1910, and comprising work done, changes and recommendations made, receipt of funds, changes occurring among the inmates of the several institutions, and other statistics, together with such suggestions as are deemed wise and should tend to promote the efficient discharge of the duties and the attainment of the purposes of this office.

As the business of the department is divided between three bureaus or administrative branches—the bureau of health, the bureau of charities, and the bureau of prisons—it seems proper to subdivide this report into three sections dealing with these three distinct kinds of work.

BUREAU OF HEALTH.

It would be delusive to pretend that sanitary conditions during the past fiscal year have improved when the enactment of a fundamental law has not been secured and not even the approval of a code of sanitary regulations, to serve as a standard for the guidance of officials to whom the enforcement of sanitation throughout the island is intrusted, has been obtained. It must not be forgot that these regulations should serve as the basis on which judgment rendered by the courts called upon to punish the violators must rest.

In spite of the necessity, recognized years ago, of sanitary legislation for Porto Rico, since it is impossible to conceive that any private or official organization can perform its functions without being governed by some law, statute, or regulation, absolutely nothing practical has been done to provide a law or sanitary code.

The existing sanitary rules and regulations, approved between the years 1902 and 1904, are not generally recognized by the courts on the ground that the law approved in 1904, consolidating into one department the offices of health, charities, and correction, provides that "the regulations drawn up by the director and approved by the superior board of health must be submitted to the approval of the Executive Council."

About three years ago 28 regulations, carefully prepared by the director of health, were submitted to the consideration of the Executive Council. Several meetings were held by the public health commission, which were attended by the members of that body and the director of health, and certain amendments agreed upon, and the regulations were submitted to the attorney-general to pass upon their legal form in order to facilitate their passage through the upper house. So far, however, no action has been obtained.

Nevertheless, our excellent climate, and above all the salubrious action of the sun in tropical countries, seems to guarantee health and sanitize our valleys and mountains by destroying noxious germs; hence, through this potent medium, we enjoy in our island the enviable state of health shown by the statistics, formerly published yearly, but since July, 1909, issued monthly. The data set forth in those reports are amplified in this, and the processes that have been developed during the year, together with a statement of the number of cases, deaths, and their locality, detailed according to age, sex, color, and causes of death.

Notwithstanding the healthful climate that has contributed to the favorable results shown, it has been necessary to guard against the spread of infectious and contagious diseases which have appeared in various localities. Fortunately, in all cases these have been promptly checked, and epidemics whose results might have been disastrous with the limited resources at our command for combating them, thus avoided. This success testifies both to the promptness of the local authorities and to the activity

of the department of health, which, through its officials, has in every instance endeavored, as soon as a case became known, to take prompt and proper action. It may be added that the department has always had the support of the Governor in its labors.

There are two points in the demographic statistical report for the past fiscal year that command attention: First, the number of cases of transmissible diseases reported, with an exact diagnosis of certain maladies such as typhoid fever, tuberculosis, glanders, leprosy, and others, obtained by the persistent demand of this office on physicians and health officers to report every case of suspect or confirmed disease; and, secondly, the efficient aid rendered by the tropical and transmissible diseases service, whose bacteriological laboratory rendered service in verifying the diagnoses of diseases reported, and the assistance given by the pathologists attached to that service.

Nevertheless, malarial fever stands fifth in order among the important causes of death reported, and it does not seem probable that the malarial germ is solely responsible for such a number of deaths. This deduction is based on the fact that the morbidity produced by the presence of malaria does not justify such a high death rate, and it would seem more reasonable to classify many of these cases under the head of indefinitely defined intestinal fevers or as types belonging to the colon group, and this circumstance leads to the belief that there must be an error in the diagnoses.

On the other hand, typhoid fever takes the nineteenth place among the death-producing causes, and in localities where, after investigation, the diagnosis of cases has been confirmed, it is a source of constant alarm.

It would be desirable for physicians throughout the island to employ laboratory methods of investigation in the diagnoses of suspected cases of malaria, above all when the fever is not amenable to quinine treatment, so as to avoid in future the appearance in the statistics of such a suspicious figure as that of 1,777 deaths from malaria, as reported for the past fiscal year.

The next point worthy of notice is the enormous death rate resulting from tuberculosis. This disease is first in importance among the death-producing causes in Porto Rico. From tuberculosis in its various forms 2,804 deaths occurring in a year among a population a little over a million, an average of 21.05 per 10,000, is decidedly alarming; very much so in a country whose climatic conditions make outdoor life under the beneficent rays of the sun necessary.

I have in previous reports repeatedly called attention to the large death rate among children under 10 years of age, primordially due, beyond doubt, to improper nourishment resulting from the very inferior quality of milk on which they are fed. In spite of the efforts of sanitary officials in prosecuting milk adulterators, the fraud continues, culprits often escaping justice either through defects in the law or by means of subterfuge, and it has thus far been impossible to put a stop to the nefarious traffic in adulterated milk.

Glanders has caused the death of six persons during the past year, the contamination continuing to exist in stables and among animals despite the constant vigilance to which they are subject and notwithstanding that 192 glandered beasts were killed during the year. This tends to show that the law for the prevention of the disease is not sufficiently effective and demonstrates the need of fresh legislation in accord with the recommendations made by the director of health in his last two reports.

Leprosy has also added its contingent to the list of diseases, two persons being officially declared lepers by the superior board of health during the year and sent to the leper colony.

Insufficient funds to cover the needs of the service is another factor with which the department of health has to contend.

The appropriation for traveling expenses of inspectors was small, so limited, in fact, that during preceding years the allotment was exhausted during the first half year. During the past year, in order to avoid this occurrence and the necessity of requesting additional grants to cover a deficiency, the chiefs of bureaus were requested to exercise the greatest economy and the tours of inspectors were limited to the most pressing demands of the service, such as veterinary inspections in cases of glanders and other diseases of contagious nature, plumbing inspection, food inspection in response to some complaint or prosecution, and to general inspection trips of the medical inspectors in cases of pressing importance only, especially when cases of infectious diseases were reported.

The lack of funds on one hand and the oft-stated need of a sanitary engineer have prevented the bureau of health from dealing with two of the most important problems demanding the urgent attention of the authorities throughout the island—the water supply and the sanitary drainage of towns.

All water used for drinking purposes throughout the island may be considered contaminated. The causes of contamination are numerous; for example, the widely scattered population in rural districts; the construction of dwellings near the banks of rivers and their affluents; detritus and feces either directly dumped or washed into streams; the washing of clothing and animals, healthy and diseased indiscriminately, in rivers or on their banks; the offal from sugar factories, distilleries, and other industrial establishments dumped into streams with absolute disregard of the repeated complaints of neighbors and authorities, and with the greatest unconcern for the pollution of the watercourses and the consequent peril to public health.

For the better protection of the water supply, every town should be provided with a modern sanitary sewerage system to shield the population from the dangers of sewer gas and germs that may contaminate the atmosphere, the water, food, and other conductors of pathogenic germs that act directly on the human system.

Generally speaking, the services of the officers directly dependent on the bureau of health and the cooperation of municipal inspectors throughout the island have been beyond doubt meritorious, especially when it is considered that whatever success achieved has been solely the result of personal effort exercised in persuading people to comply with sanitary regulations that lack sufficient legal force to insure the punishment of violators.

To demonstrate the condition of public works subject to sanitary inspection a statement is hereto appended by means of which the public service in 67 municipalities may be examined and compared, and it is to be observed that 14 municipalities only are provided with aqueducts, and that while several others have had the plans for similar structures approved by the superior board of health and only await the completion of certain formalities to execute them, others await the raising of loans for the purpose. I beg to recommend the granting of aid to municipalities to enable them to carry out the necessary construction of aqueducts for the benefit of public health.

The demographic statistical report has been carefully amplified this year. In it are set forth the number of deaths occurring in each municipality, their principal causes grouped as to age, sex, color, and nationality, and a comparative study can thus be made of the sanitary condition of each locality, its death rate, and the principal causes of morbidity.

The total number of deaths in the island was 24,751, an average of 22.1 per 1,000, based on a population of 1,118,012, given by the census of 1910. There were 37,443 births, a surplus of 12,692 over the number of deaths. Comparison of these figures with those of the previous year shows that there were 662 births less and 2,702 more deaths than during the fiscal year 1909.

A diagram showing the death rate in the island, classified under the 23 principal death-producing causes, is appended to the demographic report and facilitates comparison. A statement of deceased foreigners, classified according to nationality, is likewise hereto attached.

During the year 26,348 persons were successfully vaccinated at an average per capita cost of 15 cents, \$4,135 being expended in the cost and transportation of vaccine lymph, record books, and certificates.

The number of animals slaughtered throughout the island for public consumption was 84,250, as follows: 44,354 cattle, 33,819 hogs, and 6,077 sheep and goats. The total number of animals slaughtered during the previous year was 77,135, which shows an increase of 7,115 for the present year. In addition to this supply a large quantity of refrigerated meats was imported and consumed in the island.

Veterinary inspection has been constant, and action has been taken against all persons seeking to conceal animals suffering from transmissible diseases, the following cases of glanders and mycotic lymphangitis being registered:

	Horses.	Mules.	Glanders.	Mycotic lymphangitis.	Total.
Northern district.....	58	9	65	2	67
Southern district.....	71	1	70	2	72
Total.....	129	10	135	4	139
Killed at the request of their owners or found wandering.....					53
Total.....					192

There were a few cases of anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, and tick or Texas fever among cattle imported from the United States, one case only occurring among native cattle. They were all duly attended by Doctor Allen, veterinary inspector of the bureau of health and representative in Porto Rico of the Bureau of Animal Industry pertaining to the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Sanitary plumbing work has notably increased and five master plumbers and seven journeymen were licensed to work at the trade. The following inspection work was done by insular plumbing inspectors:

	Northern district.	Southern district.	Total.
Visits of inspection.....	758	548	1,306
Plans of work approved.....	301	154	455
Apparatus installed.....	1,387	748	2,175

The food inspectors in the four districts have rendered service worthy of commendation not only with respect to the inspection of food stuff, to determine its quality and condition, but also in the campaign during the past year against false branding and labeling of goods. Large quantities of supplies heretofore misbranded were analyzed and their manufacturers or packers compelled to label packages with the true name or description of the article placed on the public market. Goods labeled to make them appear as coming from abroad were caused to be relabeled in accordance with the law in force since 1905 but never till now strictly enforced, either through complacency or lack of attention to its provisions. Merchants and traders were ignorant of the existence of these regulations, and it was necessary to distribute a large number of copies to applicants. Diagrams prepared by the food inspectors of San Juan, Mayaguez, Ponce, and Humacao, hereto attached, clearly set forth the results of their labors.

The two health inspectors whose duties are confined to the municipality of San Juan have been constant in their work, aiding the food inspectors in the investigation of milk adulteration in addition to the inspection of residences, tenement houses, shops, milk and meat stalls, barrooms, cook-shops, restaurants, and other establishments.

A summary of the vital statistics has been published monthly, copies being distributed to the authorities throughout the island and others sent abroad to institutions that maintain official relations with us and exchange reports.

The chemical laboratory report is a work specially prepared by Director Rafael del Valle Sárraga B. Sc. and is forwarded separately.

I desire in conclusion to make a special recommendation. Permit me again to invite your attention to the oft-repeated necessity of acquiring the services of a sanitary engineer to form part of our technical staff. His services are indispensable in many sanitary problems in Porto Rico pending solution, most especially the drainage and desiccation of marshes surrounding the island imperiling public health as breeding places for mosquitoes. This is a sanitary work that will not only convert barren waste lands into rich productive areas suitable for cultivation but, if sanitated, will remove the seat of disease-producing germs that are transported by mosquitoes.

The creation of this technical position has repeatedly been requested in previous reports, but we have never been able to secure this important reform.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The number of samples analyzed has decreased, owing to the vacancy, for a period of six months, of the position of assistant chemist.

Tables Nos. 1 and 2, immediately following, refer to the chemical and bacteriological examinations which have been performed for all the branches of the insular and the federal administrations and for most of the municipalities of the island.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Résumé of the work performed in the chemical and bacteriological laboratory during the fiscal year of 1909-10.*

Samples.	Total.	Good.	Inferior.	Adulterated.	Bad.	Non-classified.	Negative.	Positive.	Suspicious.
Cow's milk.....	360	178	83	77	1	21			
Condensed milk.....	6	5			1				
Evaporated milk.....	2	2							
Butter.....	3	2	1						
Cheese.....	21	4	2		15				
Flour.....	69	30	2		37				
"Macaroni".....	5	1		4					
Bread.....	9	7	1		1				
Corn meal.....	1	1							
Rice.....	2	1	1						
Spanish pea.....	1	1							
Lard.....	3	2	1						
Almond oil.....	2			2					
Corn oil.....	1	1							
Bay oil.....	7		1			6			
Olive oil.....	1	1							
Rum.....	7	4				3			
"Grape rum".....	1					1			
Bay rum.....	1					1			
White rum.....	1				1				
Cognac.....	1					1			
Gin.....	1					1			
Muscadel.....	2					2			
"Anís".....	2	2							
Wine.....	2			1		1			
Stout.....	2					2			
Malt extract.....	3					3			
Denaturing agents.....	41	3				38			
Alcohol.....	2					2			
Alcoholic beverages.....	2					2			
Cordials.....	2					2			
Orange bitter.....	1					1			
Prune juice.....	1					1			
Molasses.....	1					1			
Meat.....	1	1							
Pigs' feet.....	2				2				
Codfish.....	12				12				
"Pimenton".....	1	1							
Salmon.....	2	2							
Fish.....	2				2				
Herring.....	1				1				
Indigo.....	1					1			
Vinegar.....	1	1							
Paints.....	1					1			
Water.....	41	2			36				2
Medicines.....	3	1				2			
Poisonous substances.....	7							7	
Viscera.....	2					1	1		
Clothes.....	1					1			
Human tissue.....	2						1	1	
Horse blood.....	1						1		
Urine.....	19					19			
Reagents.....	35					35			
Total.....	701	252	93	84	109	150	3	8	2

TABLE NO. 2.—*Source of sample.*

The treasurer of Porto Rico.....	62
Custom-house.....	4
Director of health, charities, and correction.....	5
Health inspector of San Juan.....	114
Food inspector of Ponce.....	80
Food inspector of San Juan.....	234
Food inspector of Mayaguez.....	17
Food inspector of Humacao.....	14
Veterinary inspector of northern district.....	5
Health officer of Barros.....	2
Health officer of Cayey.....	5
Health officer of Humacao.....	8
Health officer of Caguas.....	5
Health officer of Ciales.....	2

Health officer of Larc.	3
Health officer of Arecibo.	5
Health officer of Manati.	1
Health officer of Aguadilla.	21
Health officer of Guayanilla.	4
Health officer of San German.	3
Health officer of Mayaguez.	10
Health officer of Utuado.	4
Health officer of Gurabo.	6
Health officer of Guayama.	4
District court of San Juan.	9
District court of Guayama.	1
District court of Mayaguez.	1
The Governor of Porto Rico.	1
Penitentiary.	1
Insane asylum.	1
Supervisor of health.	8
Police office.	4
Alcalde of Loiza.	4
Military hospital.	2
Reform school.	2
Boys' charity school.	4
Pauper patients.	9
Laboratory.	36
Total.	701

I wish also to insert in this report, as Table No. 3, an extract of laboratory work performed during past years which I have taken from previous annual reports:

TABLE NO. 3.—*Extract of laboratory work performed.*

Fiscal year.	Number of samples.	Fines imposed.
1900-1901	369	.....
1901-1902	591	.....
1902-1903	520	\$728
1903-1904	501	522
1904-1905	510	395
1905-1906	508	825
1906-1907	1,068	1,197
1907-1908	1,358	2,693
1908-1909	1,091	1,945
1909-1910	701	.....

This is, in scope, an insular laboratory, although its appropriation, staff, and salaries of experts do not correspond with the importance of the work.

The examinations that are made for the treasury department of Porto Rico require the services of one man to do such work as standardizing alcohol, benzine, piridine, and other substances in use to denature alcohol, and to make qualitative and quantitative analyses of ethyl alcohol in various samples. The routine work done for the health and food inspectors, which if not promptly performed might greatly injure commerce and industry, also requires the attention of one man. I may mention in this connection the seizure of bread, flour, canned foods, codfish, meat, fish, etc. This technical work, as may be inferred from what has been stated, requires the constant attention of a staff, although an expert would not be exclusively assigned to each special class of work. I have not yet mentioned the chemico-legal and the biological examinations that we make for the department of justice (that is, for the seven district courts of this island), the importance and responsibilities of which need not be further referred to in this report. There remains also to be mentioned the work that is done for the following officials and institutions: Health officers and alcaldes, collector of customs, institutions under the supervision of the office of health, charities, and corrections (boys' and girls' charity schools, penitentiary, and insane asylum), and the police department. It must not be forgotten that to carry out such investigations a large quantity of reagents must be prepared and standardized, a work that consumes time and labor. The increase,

therefore, of this laboratory staff for the coming year is more than a question of organization and order; it is a great need for the benefit of the public service.

The director of the laboratory recommends the following measures, whose importance seems to me to increase with the traffic in cow's milk. A law should be passed—First, to compel vendors to keep cow's milk from the time it leaves the udder until it is consumed at a temperature not to exceed 10° C., and if the temperature is found above this limit inspectors should be authorized to condemn it as injurious. Second, to control the germ contents of cow's milk sold for public consumption. A regulation limiting the number of bacteria (saprophytes) admissible in a cubic centimeter of milk will, no doubt, constitute the wisest sanitary measure ever adopted in Porto Rico, as residents of a hot climate need the enforcement of these regulations more than those of temperate countries, such as France, England, the United States, and others, where, at the end of each year, hygienists compare their statistics and proudly exclaim: "We have saved the lives of so many hundreds of aged, children, invalids, and convalescents." Third, to compel bakers to provide themselves with proper machinery for kneading wheat flour. The kneading of flour with the hands is improper and insanitary, because, when so prepared, the bread is repulsive to the consumer. The bread that is exposed for sale generally is not well cooked and therefore heavy, instead of being light and spongy. The largest loaves are generally in this condition because they take a longer time to bake. I have observed, by using a maximum thermometer placed within these larger loaves before they were put into the oven, that this temperature never exceeded 65° C. The bread so prepared is, therefore, very hard to digest.

It will be well to appropriate money every year for the purchase of reference books and scientific journals for the use of the laboratories. Their library is very poor. Libraries are undoubtedly the basis of intelligent work in modern scientific institutions. Reference books and journals on technical matters are being published every day; some of these works enlarged to such an extent as to justify their acquisition, many of these later additions being much more important than previous ones because they contain technical matters of recent origin which afford information not to be found in other works unless scattered through numerous journals.

The following appropriations for the laboratory have been recommended for the coming year:

Purchase of apparatus.....	\$800
Gasoline.....	100
Ice, telephone, etc.....	200
Purchase of samples for food and drug inspection, apparatus for the work of inspectors, etc.....	200
Repairs and incidental expenses.....	500
Books and journals.....	200
Printing of pamphlets for the publication of scientific work, research and routine work of this laboratory.....	500
Salaries:	
Director of the laboratory.....	2,000
3 assistant chemists, at \$1,500 each.....	4,500
1 assistant bacteriologist.....	1,500
1 laboratory assistant and clerk.....	900
1 janitor.....	360
	11,760

The requirements to qualify applicants for the position of assistant chemist, as set forth in the rules and regulations of the civil service commission, paragraph 105, page 20 of the pamphlet, "Information for Applicants to Appointment in the Civil Service," should be changed, as such requirements are of a much lower standard than those exacted by the United States. There is an error in the same paragraph which should be amended as follows: Where it reads "Systematic course in chemistry" there should be added in parentheses the following: "(Embracing all subjects that, in the judgment of the director of the laboratory, may be necessary to perform chemical work similar to that performed in the laboratory, the course to embrace three years of practical laboratory work in said subjects)." The paragraph "A diploma obtained after pursuing a course of three years in chemistry in any college or university shall be accepted instead of the practical work" should be stricken out, because a systematic course in chemistry embracing practical laboratory work means graduation from any college or university to obtain a diploma. There exists the routine chemist, but government laboratories should not accept technical men of this sort to fill such responsible positions.

The custom-house depends upon laboratory work at times in applying its tariff. On the results of laboratory investigations often depend the good name, liberty, or life of an accused person. A part of the internal-revenue income is derived from our technical information. The office of health and many other offices and corporations are additional examples that may be mentioned in support of the above argument.

TROPICAL AND TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES SERVICE.

This service was organized in accordance with the provisions of "An act to promote the study and prevention of tropical and transmissible diseases and to continue the work of suppression of uncinariasis," approved March 16, 1910, and during the fiscal year had in operation the central office with a laboratory and seven departmental branch offices under the direction of the pathologists stationed at Aguadilla, Guayama, Humacao, Mayaguez, Ponce, Arecibo, and San Juan.

The investigation of tropical and transmissible diseases was placed under these pathologists, who were expected to make analyses requested by physicians for the purpose of arriving at exact diagnoses.

These officers had also under their supervision the anemia dispensaries operated in the towns of their districts.

Although the bacteriological laboratory of this service was installed with some difficulty on the premises assigned to it, and was furthermore unable to extend its field owing to an insufficient appropriation, its work was nevertheless most efficient, and many important analyses that could not be made in the offices of the pathologists were done here.

The number of analyses during the year was 187, the most part being bacteriological in cases of glanders, water analyses, and serum reactions to determine the presence of various diseases.

The pathologists analyzed in their laboratories 1,201 samples forwarded by physicians. Work done for patients attending the dispensaries is not included in the foregoing number.

The number of anemia dispensaries, including those under the control of pathologists, was 55, and the total number of patients attending them 39,545.^a

Out of this number of patients, 37,880 were classified in 49 dispensaries according to the forms used in past years, as follows:^b

	Number.	Percent- age.
As to color:		
White.....	29,809	78.09
Colored.....	8,071	21.31
As to sex:		
Male.....	20,477	54.06
Female.....	17,403	45.94
As to age:		
Less than 10 years.....	4,877	12.87
From 10 to 20 years.....	14,833	39.16
From 21 to 30 years.....	9,461	24.98
From 31 to 40 years.....	4,845	12.79
From 41 to 50 years.....	2,447	6.46
From 51 to 60 years.....	1,044	2.76
More than 60 years.....	373	.98
As to clinical form of the disease:		
Light.....	7,751	20.46
Medium.....	16,539	43.66
Intense.....	11,537	30.46
Very intense.....	2,053	5.42
As to results of treatment:		
Cured and practically cured.....	19,923	52.59
Improved.....	6,966	18.39
Under treatment.....	10,944	28.99
Died.....	47	.13

Nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-two patients who were attending the dispensaries at the close of the past fiscal year also received treatment during this year.

The grand total, therefore, of patients attended at the several dispensaries amounts to 49,407 persons.^c

^a See Table No. 1.

^b See Table No. 2.

^c See Table No. 3.

The bureau of tropical and transmissible diseases service had also under its charge the tuberculosis dispensaries created in accordance with the "Act to authorize the director of health, charities, and corrections to contract for the care of tuberculous patients in the hospital and sanitoriums of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, and for other purposes," approved March 11, 1910.

These dispensaries were located in the offices of the pathologists, and patients who attended them not only received medicines but also pocket cuspidors and spit cups and disinfectants to be used on their clothing and furniture.

A nurse was appointed for each dispensary to watch over the patients who were under treatment. Her duties were similar to those of a sanitary policeman on duty on the premises of patients who attended the dispensary, and wherever she knew of the existence of a confirmed case.

The work carried on by these dispensaries may be classified as follows: Patients who attended dispensaries, 750; tuberculous, 384; non-tuberculous, 366.

The dispensary that had the greatest attendance of patients was that of Ponce, where 295 persons were examined and 160 of whom were found to be suffering from tuberculosis.

The central office of tropical and transmissible diseases service had also under its supervision the record of patients sent to the sanitoriums of the Anti-Tuberculosis League and supported by the people of Porto Rico under the provisions of the above-mentioned act.

There were 146 admissions to the sanatorium during the year, giving a total of 14,262 rations. Following is a statement of the results from treatment at the sanatorium:

Cured or practically cured	7
Improved	34
In same condition as at time of admission	31
In worse condition than at time of admission	1
Deaths	31
Patients June 30, 1910	42

Total..... 146

Most of these patients entered the sanatorium in a deplorable condition, due to the advanced stage of the disease.

Consequently, the percentage of deaths registered this year must necessarily be high.

The expense of transporting patients to and from their residences was paid out of the appropriation provided by law.

The bureau of tropical and transmissible diseases forwarded, with the approval of the commissioner of education, charts to the schools, explaining concisely and clearly what is uncinariasis, its causes and effects, how to prevent it, and what is tuberculosis, its causes and effects, and how to prevent it. Booklets were also distributed explaining what was uncinariasis, or tropical anemia, and the means to avoid it.

The following disbursements from the appropriations pertaining to this office have been made:

	Appropriation.	Paid.	Balance.
Tropical and transmissible diseases service.....	\$36,000	\$30,742.47	\$5,257.53
Tuberculosis dispensaries.....	9,000	3,651.34	5,348.66
Hospital and sanatorium for tuberculous patients.....	13,800	12,943.46	856.54

Medicines and other effects purchased by this bureau before the close of the fiscal year are to be paid out of these balances, as follows:

Tropical and transmissible diseases service.....	\$4,900
Tuberculosis dispensaries.....	2,000

These are approximate and not exact estimates.

The allotment of better quarters for this bureau and its laboratory is expected, as their present location is not suited for the purpose.

BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

INSANE ASYLUM.

Since my last report no new work of construction has been performed in this asylum. A few repairs only and the painting of the interior with colors suitable to an establishment of this nature are all that has been done. The new principles of phototherapy, the influence of which in the treatment and cure of nervous and mental disorders has been recognized, have been adopted, and I can assert that the results have been generally satisfactory. The change observed in the condition of patients has been notable. They have so behaved as to minimize the use of cells, and the employment of correctional or disciplinary methods has become almost unnecessary.

With respect to the sanitary condition of patients in general, I must state that during the months of August, September, and October last, only, there was a slight epidemic of varioloid, which soon disappeared, yielding to the general vaccination of the inmates. Health conditions during the year, therefore, have been excellent, as demonstrated by the comparative statistics covering the last five years, hereto appended, and the death rate this year has decreased from 17 per cent, at which it stood last year, to 6 per cent, a figure equal to the best showing of any establishment of this class either in Europe or the United States.

The year has fortunately passed without the occurrence of any disagreeable incident, such as violent death, suicide, etc.

In compliance with the recommendations made in last year's report, the Legislature, in its last session, created the position of assistant physician in this establishment, at a salary of \$1,200 per annum, which has been filled by a competent Porto Rican woman doctor, a graduate of Baltimore College. She entered upon the duties of her office on July 1 this year, and her services will undoubtedly be most effective in the women's ward.

We must also express our satisfaction at the attention paid by the Legislature to our request, oft repeated during preceding years, by appropriating \$1,000 for the installation of sanitary warm baths, most useful in the treatment of furious cases, and the allotment of \$2,500 to cover the expense of transporting lunatics to and from the asylum.

With respect to changes occurring among the inmates of this asylum, I must again insist, in conformity with the recommendation of the superintendent, upon the necessity, the urgency of which is proportionate to the needs of the island, of constructing a new building, which, while possessing adequate scientific and hygienic conditions in conformity with the progress made in modern science of alienism, will be of greater capacity and afford accommodation to a larger number of patients, who are always awaiting admission. These are a source of difficulty, afford a disagreeable and vexatious spectacle in various towns of the island, and give rise to public censure of the administration.

There were no less than 100 applications for admission to the asylum filed during the past fiscal year.

I consider the law for the commitment of dangerous lunatics deficient as far as information concerning patients and their symptoms is concerned. Such data are of the greatest importance for the diagnosis of their mental ailments, and it is to be recommended that the clinical report of the examining physicians be attached to the court record.

In order to form a staff of nurses possessing a sufficient knowledge and experience in the care and treatment of not only mental disorders but other intercurrent diseases also, I am of the opinion that it would be wise to establish in the insane asylum a school for nurses, under a woman as director. The pupils would receive suitable instruction from the three physicians attached to the institution and could graduate from the establishment equipped to be of service to the people in the special care of the demented, and would be excellent nurses in the various sanitary establishments throughout the island.

The receipts from paying patients during the year amounted to \$5,416.50. From this sum repayments to the relatives of boarders discharged from the institution before the expiration of the quarter paid for in advance have not been deducted.

In dealing with this subject I can not but respectfully invite attention to the advisability of increasing the monthly fee paid by boarders, for, if the cost of articles of prime necessity be considered, it is impossible to cover with the fee of \$15 per month the expense of treatment and maintenance of such patients; furthermore, because of the special ailments to which many of them are subject, it is necessary to assign each to the exclusive care of an attendant, whose salary is approximately the amount paid for the board of such patient.

As a last recommendation in behalf of this establishment, I desire to suggest the need of acquiring a modern apparatus of suitable capacity for disinfecting clothing, beds, etc.

BLIND ASYLUM OF PONCE.

The statistics hereto attached clearly show that the daily average of inmates in this institution was 75.

Out of the 163 patients admitted during the year, 117 suffered from curable diseases and 46 were hopeless cases. There were discharged 156, of whom 83 left the institution completely cured, and of the remainder 2 died and 71 were either improved or in the same condition as at time of admission.

The percentage of patients cured, therefore, is 71, and no higher figure has been attained, due to the smallness of the infirmaries. In each infirmary are confined patients from eye diseases and from other intercurrent maladies, and either surgical operations or medicinal treatment must be delayed on account of the lack of a sufficient number of beds.

In order to solve this problem the administration of the asylum, in certain special cases, has converted one of the dormitories into an infirmary; but this is unsuitable for patients who, after surgical operation, are in need of graduated light and temperature and complete rest.

In all my reports I have called attention to this deficiency, and I have recommended the construction of suitable quarters for an infirmary having the best possible conditions for ophthalmological work, where cases may be properly treated, operations performed, and difficulties and delays avoided.

These difficulties and delays are often the cause of patients leaving the institution before they are cured.

I invite attention to the petitions formerly sent to the Legislative Assembly asking for a special appropriation to cover the expenses of transporting patients to and from the asylum, to avoid the charging of such expenses to the appropriation for clothing, bedding, etc. I must also state that one of the most serious obstacles to the management is the troublesome delays of alcaldes both in sending patients to the asylum and their subsequent removal to their homes.

Because of the limited appropriation available, few reforms have been introduced in the establishment, the most important being the installation of an electric motor for pumping water.

LEPER COLONY.

The buildings and dependencies of this institution, which were in a ruinous condition, have finally been repaired. The bureau of public works made some of these improvements, such as repairs to the roofs, gallery, and floors in the men's and women's departments, and others of less importance. This, together with the painting of the buildings, brought about a change for the better, but still insufficient, for the roofs are again leaking, to the serious discomfort of the inmates. Such a state of affairs is due to the fact that the men in charge of the work were withdrawn by the bureau of public works before its completion. The attention of the commissioner of the interior was called to this neglect, as well as to the unsanitary condition of the floors, the ruinous state of the isolation quarters, and the dangerous and deplorable condition in which the pier has been for several years. The manager's residence is almost uninhabitable, the water-closets for the use of inmates and employees are filthy and unfit for use, and the shower baths are in bad working order, the pipes being obstructed.

The allotment for clothing, bedding, and other incidentals is so scanty that it is impossible properly to supply the inmates, who lack most of these indispensable articles, especially toward the close of the fiscal year.

The condition of the inmates is so distressing that it calls for a little more attention, in order that they may be placed in a position to bear their frightful isolation, and they should be afforded the largest possible measure of comfort until the transfer of the colony to another place in the island, as recommended by this office on previous occasions and agreed upon several years ago.

One of the most pressing needs, considering the recommendation made by the visiting physician of the colony, is the immediate change of the cement floors now used for wooden ones, so as to prevent the many cases of illness for which the dampness of the cement floors is responsible. Another improvement which is required is the building of a cistern or water-tank close to the residence of the employees for their exclusive use, thus establishing the necessary separation between them and the patients. At present the manager and other employees have the difficult task of bringing water for drinking purposes from Palo Seco.

The building used by the resident manager as a dwelling is not only much out of repair, but is also unsuitable and inadequate for the purpose. If the necessity for the

residences for the employees to be suitably isolated from the patients is readily admitted, in like manner the construction of a new residence for the practicante will be acknowledged as a useful and necessary addition. By doing so the building now used could be fitted up for the employees and the quarters used by the latter could be converted into a storeroom. The present storeroom is undesirably located, adjoining and in direct communication with the kitchen, which, because of the lack of ventilation, causes the foodstuffs to spoil.

Another of the colony problems which has been found a hard one to solve is the means of communication with San Juan. After several fruitless appeals by this office to the Legislature on which no action was ever taken, it was decided to buy a gasoline launch out of the colony's meager appropriation. This launch rendered good and efficient service for over one and a half years, considering its cost, and the fact that its handling was entrusted to one of the unskilled colony boatmen. An allotment for a salary of an experienced man at \$25 per month was refused. The hull, which was made of thin iron plate, soon wore out, and the craft becoming unseaworthy, it was finally condemned and put out of service, thus again leaving the problem of communication with the island unsolved.

The Governor was advised of the urgent necessity of providing a launch for the colony, not to cost less than \$800, as also the services of a competent person to handle it, but thus far I am not aware of any steps having been taken in the matter. Meanwhile a launch has been contracted for to do the work until other provision is made. The present arrangement is not satisfactory, as it frequently happens that when the launch is needed it is not available. The principal difficulty lies in the insufficiency of the colony's appropriation to cover the expense entailed.

Other troubles and difficulties arise in detriment of the service because of the lack of suitable means of communication. A short time ago there was a hasty call for a physician to attend a dying patient, but the launch could not be had to take him over.

The admission and discharge of patients at this institution during the year have been of little importance. There are now 25 patients, 2 having been admitted and 1 discharged during the fiscal year.

The isolated location of this asylum, the difficulties of communication therewith, its very limited appropriations, and the bad condition of the buildings and apartments which give shelter to the inmates and employees, coupled with the climatic and atmospheric conditions of the place during the greater part of the year, are such as to make it a cheerless abode for the inmates. I am constrained to confess with regret that their treatment is not satisfactory, and your attention is respectfully invited to this fact.

GIRLS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

Many reforms have been introduced in the practical and technical training of the inmates, thus marking a progress that speaks loudly in favor of this institution.

The general condition of health has been good. The number of sick treated was of little importance, not exceeding 30 cases of measles, 29 of gastritis, and 10 of lymphangitis. No deaths occurred during the year.

With regard to education some progress has been made, as a fifth grade was organized and established by the superintendent, Miss Santaella, the curriculum formerly reaching the fourth grade only, and it is proposed further to extend it to the eighth, as there is no reason why these poor girls, especially the studious and intelligent ones who are ambitious and anxious to learn, should be deprived of the same opportunity that is enjoyed by more fortunate outsiders.

The laundry, kitchen, and other domestic work are duties in which the inmates engage by turn to their profit.

The drawn work and embroidery shop, which is one of the most important features of the school, is intrusted to a very competent teacher, who, with hardly any means at her command and whose pupils are chiefly very young children, has succeeded in putting out work that has won the admiration of the many visitors to the school. This branch of the school's work deserves the attention of the department, as 60 little girls are trained in this useful and refined art, which may afford an honest and decent livelihood after leaving the institution.

The straw-weaving shop is also an interesting branch, where 25 girls receive training. They manufacture hats, baskets, and other fancy and useful articles eagerly sought after.

There is a millinery shop in the school, where 32 children find occupation in all sorts of needlework and their progress has been noteworthy.

The repairs to the building were made by the bureau of public works, the allotment of \$4,000 appropriated by the Legislature after the repeated requests of this department having been expended for the purpose. Notwithstanding the fact that much has been accomplished by the thorough painting and extended repairs the building

has received, much still remained to be done when the bureau of public works stopped work, a result accounted for by the length of time the building had been out of repair.

The kitchen is one of the departments still wanting repairs, for it is at present a difficult matter to do any cooking there. There is so much smoke and heat that the employees and inmates, who take turns in the kitchen, perform their duties under the greatest inconvenience and with unquestionable harm to their sight. The department has endeavored to correct this evil by attempting on two or three occasions to repair the smokestack, but the money was spent in vain, and the appearance of the place is so disgusting no matter how much cleaning is done that it is an eyesore to visitors.

The institution has been provided with a good piano, which is used for the daily school exercises and for furnishing entertainment at the various school festivals.

The fitting up of the infirmary and the purchase of school books and a piano were absolutely necessary improvements, for the school lacked many indispensable supplies, and a fairly large sum was invested to raise its standard, which resulted in a deficit at the end of the fiscal year. This was to be expected, not only on account of the smallness of the appropriation, but because it had been reduced to a lower figure than the allotments for previous years.

During the year drawn work and embroidery to the value of \$79 made by the children in the workshop were sold, and there is a stock on hand valued at \$200, which was kept for exhibition at the exposition held during the last of July. This stock will be disposed of immediately and the proceeds placed to the credit of the school's special fund.

BOYS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

The material and hygienic conditions of this institution have greatly improved, and the results of school work have been better and strictly done in accordance with the curriculum of the department of education.

The bureau of public works repaired parts of the building that had been long in bad condition, but numerous improvements are still necessary.

The lavatories, the floor of the galleries, the stables, and the partly constructed coach house are in need of urgent attention, as is also the painting of the rear of the building, whose condition and appearance are not good.

The rate of 14 cents per capita for food for the inmates and employees of this institution is too small in view of the high prices of provisions, as it does not permit furnishing two nutritive meals a day, in addition to a milk-and-coffee breakfast.

The school work covers the sixth grade. Some pupils have studied part of the seventh grade and the cleverest and most diligent will undoubtedly reach the eighth grade. Some pupils left the institution and entered the public schools of the island, doing good work therein and reflecting credit upon this school.

In manual teaching the branches of carpentry, cabinetmaking, plumbing, shoemaking, and tailoring have been open the entire year, and the results of work performed can be better observed by inspecting what has been done in each shop, carpentry and cabinetmaking especially reflecting credit upon this institution.

Five shoemakers, 10 carpenters, 8 plumbers (3 of them holding certificates from the health department), 3 tailors, and 13 musicians have left the institution and are in a position to earn their living.

The health of inmates has been satisfactory, and there have been no deaths during the year. Their ailments have been confined to gripe, erysipelas, gastric fevers, etc., and two cases of varioloid that were duly and successfully quarantined in the proper hospital.

The average number of pupils during the year was 255 and of employees 18.

New pupils to the number of 49 entered the institution, and 44 were discharged.

The work of apprentices of the carpenter shop produced \$26.09, and the proceeds from concerts of the band on Baldorioty square on Sundays and other holidays and elsewhere, at times, amounted to \$422. These amounts were duly paid into the insular treasury.

Pupils studying instrumental music have done splendid work and showed special inclination for this art. This institution may well be proud of its band; and as the instruments have deteriorated they should be replaced by new ones, preferably nickel plated, as the asylum has a balance to the credit of its trust fund in the treasury, and part of this money can be used for that purpose.

It is believed that preference should be given to manual training, and it is therefore requested that blacksmith and locksmith shops be installed at the earliest possible date as a complement to the plumbing outfit, and that a class of drawing, the foundation of these trades, be added.

It would also be a benefit to the pupils to establish a library, a room for which has been prepared.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN THE ISLAND.

Under the provisions of section 51 of the political code municipalities and associations in charge of charitable institutions and hospitals must submit an annual report.

This year the most important reports have been compiled in a statistical summary prepared by the supervisor of health and attached hereto, which shows the improvement in affairs pertaining to health and charities.

PRISONS.

BUILDINGS.

The building devoted to the confinement of prisoners in Porto Rico lacks, in general, the required conditions to make good penal institutions. The building for the Arecibo district jail is the only one especially erected for the purpose, the Ponce and Mayaguez jails having been converted from military barracks, the former being a more appropriate building for the purpose than the latter.

The erection of structures for the Aguadilla, Humacao, and Guayama jails is necessary. The building now used in the two former towns are rented from the municipalities and the jail building at Guayama is owned by the people of Porto Rico. A law approved on March 12, 1908, provides for the construction of a jail at Humacao, which is considered to be a most pressing necessity, and the Guayama building should be properly repaired and enlarged.

There is pressing need of a good building for the confinement of penitentiary convicts, as the one in use is absolutely devoid of the proper conditions for the purpose, and owing to its poor construction further changes can not be made.

An act providing for the erection of a penitentiary was passed January 31, 1901, and by the act of March 14, 1907, an appropriation of \$120,000 was made for this purpose.

The erection of a building within the municipality of San Juan for a district jail is greatly needed, and by joint resolution of March 9, 1905, \$100,000 was appropriated to buy from the municipality of San Juan the building at Puerta de Tierra. The transaction was not consummated, however, as the city has disposed of the building to the Porto Rico and American Tobacco Company and the Governor in his message to the Legislative Assembly in 1909 recommended the erection of such a building for San Juan.

The reform school recently erected at Guanajibo has already been occupied by the inmates of the institution, although the building of an infirmary, solitary cells for the correction of inmates, and quarters for the employees is still needed, such additions being now about to be taken up by the commissioner of the interior. It has been a source of great annoyance that the water obtained from a spring well, which is the only source of supply for the institution, has been found to be unfit for drinking purposes, as shown by the analyses made by the chemical laboratory of this department, which has found it to be intermittently polluted. It is proper, therefore, to consider the erection of a cistern to collect the rain water for drinking purposes only.

PENITENTIARY.

The average daily number of prisoners who have attended to the different services in the institution is as follows:

	Number.
School.....	44
Carpenter shop.....	33
Shoemaker shop.....	54
Tailor shop.....	22
Basket-weaving shop.....	4
Barber shop.....	9
Baker shop.....	13
Kitchen.....	8

The value of the work done in the carpenter shop during the fiscal year was \$1,128.52 and in the basket-weaving shop \$125.79.

The tailor shop has made 4,090 suits for prisoners, as well as the bedding outfit for the infirmary, such as sheeting, pillow cases, towels, etc., and the shoemaker shop manufactured 1,819 pairs of shoes.

The prisoners attend school by turn and without neglecting other work enjoy the benefits of a training suited to their ability.

The administration of this institution is seriously embarrassed by the lack of room.

REFORM SCHOOL.

This institution has been progressing ever since it was temporarily established on January 1, 1908, section 16 of an act approved on March 9, 1905, having provided for a provisional reform school until a suitable building could be erected for the permanent establishment of the institution.

It can be considered to have been permanently established at the beginning of the fiscal year 1911, as the inmates were transferred to the new building at barrio Guanajibo at Mayaguez at the end of June.

The necessary plans have already been made for the installation of the woodworking machines, some of which were obtained from the late industrial school at Mayaguez and others by purchase. Plows and other farming implements have also been obtained for the use of the inmates in agricultural training.

The boys are taught to do office work, to handle the typewriting machines, and are trained in military drill with strict discipline. By the uniform worn and practices observed in the institution the inmates are made to resemble college students rather than prisoners.

The trial so far made of this novel institution has been highly successful.

The teaching process requires of the inmates attendance by turn in the school classes besides practice in one or more trades, according to the inmate's ability.

The daily average attendance of inmates was as follows:

	Number.
School.....	52
Shoemaker shop.....	12
Tailor shop.....	16
Carpenter shop.....	14

During the year there have been manufactured 325 suits of clothes and 277 pairs of shoes, as well as all of the inmates' underwear, bedclothes, and the like for the infirmary. The maximum number of inmates was 77 and the minimum 60.

PRISONERS.

The prisoners are well attended to in all the institutions and assigned to work within their respective places of confinement, or, as with most of them, to work on the roads. Exhibit No. 30 shows the large number of convicts which have been furnished by the penal institutions for the public roads. Prisoners are also provided for street cleaning in several municipalities, and many of the insular police posts receive the benefit of their work in a similar way.

In the San Juan jail at Arecibo and in the Mayaguez and Ponce jails special wards have been provided for the confinement of minors, who are taught there reading and writing and arithmetic. Due to lack of space such wards for minors have not been provided in the other jails.

The penitentiary convicts receive more thorough training, as the classes are in charge of a regular school-teacher. They are also given training in carpentering, tailoring, shoemaking, basket weaving, shaving and hair dressing, and cooking, skilled carpenters, shoemakers, and tailors having been obtained as instructors.

Such training can not be properly given in the jails, as most of the prisoners are confined for short terms, from one to six months.

Exhibit No. 4 shows that the average number of prisoners in the penal institutions has gradually decreased since 1905. A similar decrease is shown in the number sick.

STATISTIC TABLES.

Appended hereto are thirty tables submitted by the supervisor of prisons, showing the prisons' administration, prisoners committed and discharged, diseases and deaths, terms of sentence, previous commitments for one or more terms, ages, different classifications of offenses, number of prisoners and offenses by judicial districts and towns, and much other data whereby the study of many of the features relative to criminality in Porto Rico is made possible.

In closing the present report I desire to state that the superintendents of the different services under this department, the director of the bureau of tropical and transmissible diseases, the directors of the laboratories, the chiefs of the health, charitable, and correctional institutions, respectively, and subordinate employees in every branch of the service have performed a praiseworthy and commendable work in connection with their respective duties, for which they deserve the esteem of their superiors.

Very respectfully,

JUAN A. VIAS,
Director of Health, Charities, and Correction.

The GOVERNOR,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

EXHIBITS.

STATEMENT No. 1.—*Statement showing twenty-three principal causes of death and the number per thousand inhabitants during the fiscal year 1910.*

Causes of death.	Total deaths.	Number per 1,000.
Tuberculosis.....	2,408	2.105
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years of age.....	2,125	1.9
Bronchitis and pneumonia.....	2,073	1.805
Infantile diseases.....	2,003	1.709
Malaria.....	1,777	1.508
Diarrhea and enteritis, over 2 years of age.....	1,554	1.31
Anemia.....	1,359	1.201
Old age.....	1,040	.903
Congenital debility.....	781	.605
Heart disease.....	710	.603
Kidney disease.....	661	.509
Pneumonia.....	495	.404
Tetanus.....	483	.403
Meningitis.....	433	.308
External causes.....	415	.307
Measles.....	375	.303
Diseases of the stomach.....	273	.204
Typhoid fever.....	217	.109
Influenza (grippe).....	211	.108
Cancer.....	207	.108
Dysentery.....	151	.103
Diphtheria and croup.....	31	.020
Variceloid.....	12	.010

Population of the Island of Porto Rico, according to the census of 1910, 1,118,012.

STATEMENT No. 2.—*Summary of vital statistics for the fiscal year 1910.*

	Births.	Deaths.	Differ- ences in favor of popula- tion.	Mar- riages.
1910.				
July.....	3,163	1,910	1,253	871
August.....	2,888	1,808	1,080	607
September.....	2,886	1,748	1,138	726
October.....	2,976	1,922	1,054	633
November.....	2,525	1,943	582	492
December.....	3,022	2,106	916	778
1911.				
January.....	2,906	2,198	708	596
February.....	3,025	2,024	1,001	666
March.....	3,258	2,181	1,077	1,080
April.....	3,568	2,324	1,144	920
May.....	3,875	2,312	1,513	1,144
June.....	3,351	2,225	1,126	874
Total.....	73,443	24,751	12,692	9,387

MORTALITY DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS, PER THOUSAND.

Fiscal year:	
1901.....	40.48
1902.....	24.85
1903.....	25.71
1904.....	22.61
1905.....	22.73
1906.....	23.27
1907.....	26.17
1908.....	22.97
1909.....	20.90
1910.....	22.10

MORTALITY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1910—BERTILLON CLASSIFICATION.

I. General diseases.....	7, 429
II. Diseases of the nervous system and the organs of special sense.....	1, 549
III. Diseases of the circulatory system.....	1, 097
IV. Diseases of the respiratory system.....	3, 021
V. Diseases of the digestive system.....	5, 118
VI. Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	870
VII. The puerperal state.....	407
VIII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	62
IX. Diseases of the organs of locomotion.....	79
X. Malformation.....	17
XI. Diseases of early infancy.....	2, 900
XII. Old age.....	1, 040
XIII. Affections produced by external causes.....	415
XIV. Ill-defined diseases.....	747
Total deaths.....	24, 751

STATEMENT NO. 3.—Statement showing the number of deaths among foreigners during the fiscal year 1910.

Spain.....	133
United States.....	15
France.....	2
Corsica (France).....	9
England.....	5
Italy.....	4
Germany.....	6
Portugal.....	1
Austria.....	1
China.....	2
Turkey.....	1
Africa.....	14
Santo Domingo.....	9
Cuba.....	6
Danish West Indies.....	19
British West Indies.....	11
French West Indies.....	11
Venezuela.....	8
Mexico.....	1
Central America.....	1
South America (except Venezuela).....	4
Other foreign countries.....	14
Total.....	277

Changes in the number of inmates of the insane asylum during the fiscal year 1910.

Sex.	Remaining June 30, 1909.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Released but not cured.	Remaining June 30, 1910.
Men.....	144	71	36	13	18	148
Women.....	173	62	25	14	6	190
Total.....	317	133	61	27	24	338

Deaths in the insane asylum during the period 1905-1910.

Years.	Number.	Percent- age.
1905 to 1906.....	402	19
1906 to 1907.....	396	13
1907 to 1908.....	561	12
1908 to 1909.....	530	17
1909 to 1910.....	450	6

Mental diseases from which the insane of both sexes in the asylum June 30, 1910, are suffering.

Mental diseases.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alcoholic insanity.....	21	7	28
Dementia precox.....	37	14	51
Periodical insanity.....	13	13	26
Senile insanity.....	2	7	9
M. D. I. mania.....	25	37	62
Circular insanity.....	1	2	3
Lipe mania.....	0	1	1
Monomania.....	0	1	1
Eroto mania.....	0	1	1
Keromania.....	2	1	3
M. D. I. melancholia.....	5	10	15
Kleptomania.....	1	0	1
Dementia.....	6	9	15
Idiots.....	1	2	3
Imbecility.....	3	3	6
Paranoia.....	20	19	39
Epileptic insanity.....	4	13	17
General paralysis.....	2	0	2
Insanity after fever.....	3	3	6
Puerperal insanity.....	0	12	12
Insanity following abortion.....	0	2	2
Insanity from arrested development.....	0	21	21
Hysterical insanity.....	0	5	5
Intermittent insanity.....	0	2	2
Undiagnosed.....	2	5	7
Total.....	148	190	338

Age, color, and marital condition of the inmates of the asylum June 30, 1910.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
AGE.			
From 10 to 20 years.....	8	9	17
From 20 to 30 years.....	52	51	103
From 30 to 40 years.....	49	58	107
From 40 to 50 years.....	29	49	78
From 50 to 60 years.....	5	11	16
From 60 to 70 years.....	2	10	12
From 70 to 80 years.....	3	1	4
From 80 to 90 years.....	0	1	1
Total.....	148	190	338
COLOR.			
White.....	108	119	227
Colored.....	40	71	111
Total.....	148	190	338
MARITAL CONDITION.			
Married.....	98	117	215
Single.....	30	41	71
Widowed.....	1	22	23
Marital condition unknown.....	19	10	29
Total.....	148	190	338

Statement of the management of the penal institutions of Porto Rico, fiscal year 1910.

Expenditures.	Peni- tentiary	San Juan jail.	Arecibo jail.	Aguadilla jail.	Mayaguez jail.	Ponce jail.	Guayama jail.	Humacao jail.	Vieques jail.	Reform school.	Total.
Food.....	\$21,880.18	\$7,765.46	\$4,728.91	\$3,198.72	\$5,388.06	\$7,660.22	\$4,414.26	\$4,685.49	\$4,602.57	\$4,080.31	\$68,411.18
Medicines and surgical supplies.....	640.84	434.06	109.55	163.65	132.12	278.64	109.22	156.91	134.93	112.25	2,281.16
Lighting.....	1,101.35	465.63	190.22	50.50	298.26	328.70	83.00	227.22	153.45	131.37	3,036.70
Rent of buildings.....				720.00				720.00			1,440.00
Clothing for the penitentiary and all district jails.....	5,224.31	169.45	147.50	92.16	251.25	207.00	133.25	147.70	74.25	680.56	7,137.43
Savings fund for prisoners discharged from the penitentiary.....	1,975.54										1,975.54
Material for manufacturing articles for sale.....	1,067.08										1,067.08
Incidental expenses.....	4,317.09	1,102.89	391.50	311.41	618.60	371.26	307.76	491.61	424.36	1,167.18	9,403.68
Salaries.....	16,692.34	7,990.66	6,195.00	3,157.33	6,042.00	6,129.33	4,342.00	5,102.00	3,044.00	6,617.66	64,312.32
Water.....	2,014.15		865.68		150.00	200.00					3,229.83
Equipment.....										1,000.71	1,000.71
Transportation.....										676.85	676.85
Total.....	54,930.88	17,628.15	11,626.36	7,693.77	12,780.29	15,172.15	9,389.51	11,540.93	8,433.55	14,476.89	103,972.48
Daily per capita:											
Regular ration.....	.11	.11	.11	.12	.12	.11	.12	.11	.12	.13	.....
Sick ration.....	.14	.14	.14	.15	.15	.14	.15	.14	.15	.15	.....

Average cost per annum for the fiscal year 1910.

Item.	Peni- tentiary.	San Juan jail.	Arecibo jail.	Aguadilla jail.	Mayaguez jail.	Ponce jail.	Guayama jail.	Humacao jail.	Vieques jail.	Reform school.	Average.
Food for each prisoner.....	\$41.30	\$40.45	\$40.40	\$43.82	\$44.16	\$43.77	\$44.59	\$42.99	\$44.26	\$37.47	\$42.91
Medicines for each sick prisoner.....	1.41	6.05	6.76	1.36	1.36	2.11	1.54	2.45	3.05	.43	1.40
Clothing for each prisoner.....	9.75	.90	1.26	1.26	2.06	1.18	1.35	1.36	1.86	9.73	4.48
Savings fund each prisoner discharged.....	7.87										7.87
Average annual cost of every prisoner in relation to the total amount expended for maintenance of each penal institution.....	105.95	92.49	98.11	104.13	102.70	85.52	93.50	104.53	80.38	203.90	103.00

Average and maximum and minimum number of prisoners.

Item.	Peni- ten- tiary.	San Juan jail.	Are- cibo jail.	Agua- dilla jail.	Maya- guez jail.	Ponce jail.	Gua- yama jail.	Hu- ma- cao jail.	Vie- ques jail.	Re- form school.	Total.
Daily average number of pris- oners, fiscal year:											
1906.....	591	455	52	77	105	290	118	158	.....	.....	1,846
1907.....	608	271	97	61	105	215	130	146	.....	.....	1,603
1908.....	646	237	118	50	137	181	105	127	65	26	1,662
1909.....	559	253	107	67	117	199	104	120	84	44	1,654
1910.....	530	192	117	73	122	175	99	109	104	71	1,592
Daily average number of sick prisoners, fiscal year:											
1906.....	76	24	3	3	11	18	3	20	.....	.....	158
1907.....	73	8	2	1	2	14	4	17	.....	.....	121
1908.....	70	8	5	1	10	17	8	15	2	2	138
1909.....	58	8	3	1	13	16	8	7	3	1	118
1910.....	54	6	3	1	4	15	4	6	4	3	100

Fiscal year 1910:

Maximum average number of prisoners, August, 1909.....	1,727
Minimum average number of prisoners, April, 1910.....	1,395
Maximum number of sick prisoners, August, 1909.....	132
Minimum number of sick prisoners, October, 1909.....	77

Statement showing terms of sentence of prisoners confined in the penal institutions of Porto Rico, on June 30, 1910.

Classification.	Peni- ten- tiary.	San Juan jail.	Ward of the San Juan jail lo- cated in the peni- ten- tiary.	Are- cibo jail.	Agua- dilla jail.	Maya- guez jail.	Ponce jail.	Gua- yama jail.	Hu- ma- cao jail.	Vie- ques jail.	Re- form school.	Total
Awaiting trial.....	.....	.....	23	21	8	14	22	8	20	.....	.....	116
Sentenced.....	594	90	88	74	47	105	166	92	96	90	76	1,518
Total.....	594	90	111	95	55	119	188	100	116	90	76	1,634
Sentenced to serve until 21 years of age.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	75	76
Up to 6 months.....	3	43	68	54	31	66	112	47	68	11	.....	503
Over 6 months and less than 1 year.....	5	5	16	5	.....	2	39	5	6	18	.....	101
1 year and less than 2.....	78	31	4	10	6	32	9	22	12	22	1	227
2 years and less than 3.....	92	5	.....	4	6	1	3	14	6	1	.....	132
3 years and less than 4.....	53	3	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	.....	5	.....	67
4 years and less than 5.....	32	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	42
5 years and less than 6.....	68	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	73
6 years and less than 8.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	5	.....	68
8 years and less than 10.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	11	.....	36
10 years and less than 15.....	79	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	90
15 years and less than 20.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
20 years and less than 30.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	29
30 years and over.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Lifetime.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Condemned to death.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
	594	90	88	74	47	105	166	92	96	90	76	1,518

Number of commitments of prisoners June 30, 1910.

Item.	Peni- ten- tiary.	San Juan jail.	Are- cibo jail.	Agua- dilla jail.	Maya- guez jail.	Ponce jail.	Gua- yama jail.	Hu- ma- cao jail.	Vie- ques jail.	Re- form school.	Total.
Confined for the—											
First time.....	492	130	49	32	67	98	61	68	43	38	1,078
Second time.....	65	38	15	15	23	58	19	19	32	15	299
Third time.....	21	13	17	3	8	16	10	9	10	11	118
Fourth time.....	12	6	3	1	7	12	3	6	1	5	56
Fifth time.....	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	1	5	27
Sixth time.....	1	2	4	1	4	2	2	2	1	2	18
Seventh time.....	3	3			1				1		5
Eighth time.....	3	3			1		3	2	1		10
Ninth time.....	1	1		1	1		1	2			6
Tenth time.....	2	4									6
Eleventh time.....	1										1
Twelfth time.....					2			3			5
Thirteenth time.....					1						2
Fourteenth time.....					1			1			3
Fifteenth time.....									1		
Total.....	594	201	95	55	119	188	100	116	90	76	1,634

Number of prisoners June 30, 1910—Age when convicted.

Item.	Peni- ten- tiary.	San Juan jail.	Are- cibo jail.	Agua- dilla jail.	Maya- guez jail.	Ponce jail.	Gua- yama jail.	Hu- ma- cao jail.	Vie- ques jail.	Re- form school.	Total.
Up to 10 years.....					1			1		8	10
11 years and under 16 years.....		11	4	4	7	16	3	4	1	66	116
16 years and under 21 years.....	111	77	26	13	33	40	10	22	14	2	348
21 years and under 25 years.....	204	48	9	14	26	55	31	18	31		436
25 years and under 30 years.....	127	34	24	12	21	39	32	26	20		335
30 years and under 35 years.....	59	13	16	4	13	17	8	13	9		152
35 years and under 40 years.....	41	8	8	4	7	11	7	10	8		104
40 years and under 45 years.....	26	3	2	1	8	5	3	11	3		62
45 years and under 50 years.....	7	4	3		1	4	1	4	2		28
50 years and under 55 years.....	9	2	1	1			2	3			17
55 years and under 60 years.....	6	1	1	1			2		2		13
60 years and under 65 years.....	1										1
65 years and under 70 years.....	1				1			2			3
70 years and under 75 years.....	1		1	1	1		1				5
75 years and under 80 years.....	2							1			3
80 years and upward.....								1			1
Total.....	594	201	95	55	119	188	100	116	90	76	1,634

Nationality of prisoners confined in the penal institutions, June 30, 1910.

Item.	Peni- ten- tiary.	San Juan jail.	Are- cibo jail.	Agua- dilla jail.	Maya- guez jail.	Ponce jail.	Gua- yama jail.	Hu- ma- cao jail.	Vie- ques jail.	Re- form school.	Total
Natives of Porto Rico.....	589	197	94	54	119	186	100	115	89	76	1,619
Spaniards.....	3	3						1			7
Englishmen.....						1					1
Frenchmen.....	1										1
Danes.....		1									1
Cubans.....			1	1							2
Dominicans.....	1					1			1		3
Total.....	594	201	95	55	119	188	100	116	90	76	1,634

Summary of offenses, June 30, 1910.

	Number.	Ratio per inhabitants.	Percentage of total number of offenses.
Larceny (grand, 342; petit, 130).....	472	1 for each 2,119.....	28.88
Assault and battery.....	254	1 for each 3,937.....	15.53
Burglary.....	234	1 for each 4,273.....	14.32
Murder.....	94	1 for each 10,638.....	5.75
Homicide.....	94	1 for each 10,638.....	5.75
Breach of public peace.....	91	1 for each 10,989.....	5.57
Attempt to kill.....	45	1 for each 20,833.....	2.93
Embezzlement.....	47	1 for each 21,276.....	2.87
Rape.....	37	1 for each 27,027.....	2.26
Mayhem.....	31	1 for each 32,258.....	1.89
Against nature.....	29	1 for each 34,483.....	1.77
False impersonation.....	22	1 for each 45,454.....	1.34
Adultery.....	20	1 for each 50,000.....	1.22
Attempt to rape.....	18	1 for each 55,555.....	1.10
Obscene abuse.....	14	1 for each 71,428.....	.85
Arson.....	11	1 for each 90,909.....	.67
Violation of federal acts.....	11	1 for each 90,909.....	.67
Violation municipal ordinances.....	11	1 for each 90,909.....	.67
Robbery (different classifications).....	10	1 for each 100,000.....	.62
Forgery.....	8	1 for each 125,000.....	.49
Seduction.....	7	1 for each 142,857.....	.44
Perjury.....	6	1 for each 166,667.....	.37
Against public justice.....	5	1 for each 200,000.....	.31
Concealed weapons.....	5	1 for each 200,000.....	.31
Corruption of minors.....	4	1 for each 250,000.....	.25
Malicious injury.....	4	1 for each 250,000.....	.25
Gambling.....	4	1 for each 250,000.....	.25
Misappropriation of public funds.....	3	1 for each 333,333.....	.19
Extortion.....	2	1 for each 500,000.....	.13
Violation internal-revenue laws.....	2	1 for each 500,000.....	.13
Violation of health laws.....	2	1 for each 500,000.....	.13
Counterfeiting.....	2	1 for each 500,000.....	.13
Attempt at burglary.....	2	1 for each 500,000.....	.13
Other offenses.....	30	1 for each 33,333.....	1.83
Total.....	1,634		100.00

Different classification of principal crimes, June 30, 1910.

	Larceny.	Burglary.	Robbery.	Assault and battery.	Homicide.	Murder.	Rape.	Total.
With education.....	98	64	3	78	37	34	13	327
Without education.....	374	170	7	176	57	60	24	898
	472	234	10	254	94	94	37	1,195
Employed on commitment....	223	170	9	125	85	78	35	725
Unemployed.....	249	64	1	129	9	16	2	470
	472	234	10	254	94	94	37	1,195
Used liquor.....	214	99	7	131	56	65	19	591
Did not use liquor.....	258	135	3	123	38	29	18	604
	472	234	10	254	94	94	37	1,195

Number of prisoners employed on the insular highways during the fiscal year 1910.

Month.	Penitentiary.	San Juan jail.	Arecibo jail.	Agua-dilla jail.	Mayaguez jail.	Ponce jail.	Guayama jail.	Humacao jail.	Vieques jail.	Total.
1909.										
July.....	1,033	.....	613	.....	330	.....	367	648	1,159	4,150
August.....	1,420	.....	705	270	410	.....	515	601	1,094	5,016
September.....	1,131	48	755	421	348	182	423	634	1,452	5,294
October.....	1,202	388	574	640	380	487	454	634	1,680	6,429
November.....	1,050	646	637	576	420	324	420	372	1,430	5,875
December.....	900	634	916	497	400	420	326	576	1,188	5,867
1910.										
January.....	956	433	839	420	310	399	334	538	1,062	5,361
February.....	528	442	832	317	390	76	204	456	1,021	4,266
March.....	1,141	468	960	19	394	.....	168	360	334	3,944
April.....	1,360	446	848	.....	390	.....	168	192	.....	3,404
May.....	1,445	423	664	.....	398	.....	288	276	257	3,751
June.....	1,680	550	910	.....	425	.....	332	264	1,068	5,229
	13,846	4,473	9,254	3,160	4,595	1,888	4,009	5,581	11,765	58,576

APPENDIX VII.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR,
San Juan, August 15, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

I was appointed auditor by the President August 25, 1909, and assumed the duties of the office October 1, 1909. I found the auditor's department with one exception, which will be noted hereafter, well organized and with an efficient personnel. The many improvements made by my predecessor have placed the department far in advance of similar departments in various States of the Union. These improvements have adapted the methods of modern business corporations to governmental accounting and audit. They are:

1. The abolition of the disbursing officer system and a substitution therefor of a system of direct audit before payment.
2. The readjustment of the relations between the auditor's department and all fiscal officers of the insular government whereby they are brought under direct and full control of the central accounting office.
3. The standardization of all the accounting of the various departments of the insular government.
4. The creation of a division of special examiners available at all times for the purpose of examining and auditing the accounts of the various bureaus of the several departments.

ASSET AND LIABILITY SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTING.

In order to complete the reforms inaugurated by my predecessor it will be necessary to substitute for the present "cash book record" system of accounting a system based upon the principle of "asset and liability, and income and expense" accounting.

It is my opinion that this change should not be attempted before July 1, 1911, but that an appropriation should be made by the coming Legislature to enable the auditor to install such a system.

AUDITOR'S AUTHORITY.

I do not consider further legislation necessary to define the power and authority of the auditor. The auditor's authority is, and of necessity must be, complete within its sphere. The right of appeal to the Governor guaranteed by law to a claimant who is not satisfied with the decision of the auditor is a sufficient guarantee of justice to all parties presenting claims for the auditor's consideration.

INDEPENDENT TAX PLANT.

I do not concur in the recommendations of my predecessor that there is necessity for legislation establishing an independent tax plant in the auditor's office. While it is true that the divisions of internal revenue and property tax collection might with propriety be assigned to any department of the insular government, I am of the opinion that the treasury department is the best place for them. It is my opinion that the auditor has full authority to require the treasurer to furnish the auditor's office with duplicates of tax rolls and of all receipts for money received in payment of property and internal-revenue taxes. It is my purpose to enforce this requirement for the fiscal year 1912.

ACCOUNTING DIVISIONS OUTSIDE THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

I repeat the recommendation of my predecessor relative to the passage of appropriate laws to authorize the assembling in the auditor's department of the independent accounting divisions now scattered throughout the various departments.

The bureau of municipal finance, now under the control of the treasury department and whose functions at present are not clearly defined, should be divided into two separate bureaus—a bureau of municipal control, which should be under the direct control of the Governor, and a bureau of municipal audits and examinations, which should be incorporated as a part of the division of audits and examinations of the auditor's office.

I further recommend that the division of school-board accounts be abolished and that its work be placed in the hands of the division of audits and examinations of the auditor's office. I urge most strongly that the necessary legislation be obtained so that the system of unified accounts, audits, and single control may be brought to its logical conclusion.

BUDGET MAKING.

While the work of scientific budget making has been considerably advanced in the transactions of the insular government, I think a still further advance could be made. I would urge that the duty of preparing the preliminary budget be assigned to the auditor's office, in which is deposited the data from which the budget is prepared, and that when the preliminary budget is prepared it be transmitted by the auditor to the Governor and by the Governor to the Executive Council with his comments thereon.

In this connection I strongly urge appropriate legislation to vest in the Governor the power to veto individual items in all appropriation bills.

LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES AND SCHOOL BOARDS.

Upon assuming the position of auditor I found that approximately \$600,000 had been loaned by the insular government to municipalities and school boards under the authority of the act of March 10, 1904. Under that act these loans were made upon nonnegotiable evidences of indebtedness, and once made they locked up in fixed assets a large sum of insular revenues of which the insular government was able to make no use as a credit asset either for its own use or for the purpose of securing additional sums from which to make further loans.

The operation of the act of March 10, 1904, was found to result in serious embarrassment to the insular finances, and in the closing months of 1908 a policy of refusing all applications for loans was adopted. Only \$7,500 were advanced during the fiscal year 1910 as against \$116,300.04 during the fiscal year 1909. This reversal of policy worked a hardship upon many municipalities that required money to make improvements urgently needed. To meet this situation I proposed the following act:

"AN ACT Making provisions for the refund and reissue of evidences of indebtedness representing funds owing to the people of Porto Rico, for the sale, transfer, or pledging thereof; for the creation of a fund for loans to municipalities and other dependencies of the people of Porto Rico, and for other purposes.

"Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico:

"SECTION 1. That authority is hereby given to the Executive Council of Porto Rico to prescribe rates of interest and forms of contract which shall be uniform so far as practicable, and which shall be charged and used in future loans to municipalities, school boards, and other dependencies of the people of Porto Rico, and in the refunding of loans existing at the date of the approval of this act.

"SEC. 2. That municipalities, school boards, and other dependencies of the people of Porto Rico, now existing or which may hereafter be created, are authorized to enter into new contracts to be substituted for existing contracts evidencing indebtedness of such municipalities, school boards, and other dependencies of the people of Porto Rico, in accordance with the forms and at the rates of interest prescribed for such purpose as hereinbefore provided.

"SEC. 3. That authority is hereby given to the Executive Council of Porto Rico to sell, transfer, assign, pledge, and to hypothecate where permitted by law all existing obligations representing funds owing to the people of Porto Rico from the municipalities, school boards, and other dependencies of the people of Porto Rico, or obligations which may be substituted therefor, and also any and all such obligations hereafter created in accordance with the provisions of law, and the proceeds of such sales, assignments, transfers, pledges, and hypothecations shall constitute a special fund which may be loaned as provided by law to the municipalities, school boards, and other dependencies of the people of Porto Rico, it being the intention of this act to provide for a fund which always shall be at the disposal of the Executive Council for the purpose of making loans to municipalities, school boards, and other dependencies of the people of Porto Rico as the same may now or hereafter be authorized by law: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be deemed to authorize any municipality to incur indebt-

edness in excess of seven per centum of the aggregate tax valuation of its property in violation of the act of Congress entitled 'an act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico and for other purposes,' approved April 12, 1900.

"Sec. 4. All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed."

This act passed the Legislature and was approved on March 9, 1910, and I regard it as most unfortunate that no advantage has as yet been taken of its provisions.

THE ACT OF JULY 15, 1909.

Upon assuming the position of auditor I found that a difference of opinion existed between the then attorney-general of Porto Rico and my predecessor in office regarding the interpretation of the act of July 15, 1909. The opinion of the attorney-general as stated in his letter of July 19, 1909, to the then Governor was as follows:

"It is open to two possible constructions, one being to the effect that Congress intended to reenact last year's appropriations, another to the effect that Congress intended to make one appropriation only, in amount equal to all of the appropriations of last year, constituting one lump sum, to be expended by the treasurer, with the advice of the Governor, for the support of the government. I adopted, after painstaking consideration, the latter construction."

The opinion of my predecessor, as stated in his annual report for 1909, was as follows:

"On first reading the act, and previous to the opinion of the attorney-general, I believed that the intention of Congress was to reappropriate the appropriations contained in the last general appropriation act, namely, 'those passed by the Legislature in 1908,' and I regret that the wording of the act was not such as to make it possible for the attorney-general to take this view."

Fortunately on September 18, 1909, Judge Rodey, of the district court of the United States for Porto Rico, in the case of *Hermínio Díaz Navarro and Cayetano Coll y Cuchí v. Regis H. Post, Governor et al.*, rendered an opinion sustaining the contention of the attorney-general, and the embarrassments that would have resulted from any other constructions were avoided. My predecessor, in view of the opinion of the attorney-general, issued a warrant for the sum of \$3,173,295.41, this being the amount of the fiscal year appropriations for the fiscal year 1909. While the question is now purely academic, this amount having proved sufficient to defray the expenses of the insular government for the year 1910, I am of the opinion that the amount transferred to the Governor for allotment legally should have been \$3,806,306.61, the total sum appropriated by the Legislature for 1909, including both fiscal year and no-fiscal-year appropriations.

In passing upon allotments and transfers to be made by the Governor my construction of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1909, has been that he had the same control over the disposition of the unallotted funds, either for allotment or transfer (no fiscal year appropriations as well as fiscal year appropriations), that the Legislature would have had had it made the appropriations from insular revenues. In this connection it should be noted that while the balance to the credit of the unallotted funds at the close of the fiscal year was only \$13,695.39, there were made during the year three emergency allotments and one appropriation which, in the ordinary course, would have been provided for by deficiency appropriations in the Legislature of 1910. These were an allotment of \$95,000 to maintenance and repair of public roads and bridges in the department of the interior for the repairs of damages to roads caused by the storm of November, 1909; an allotment to the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation of \$70,000, of which \$30,000 was a repayable advance for the purchase of equipment and stock; an allotment of \$15,000 to the insular police board as a fund advance for the purchase of uniforms and to be repaid to the unallotted funds; and an act of the Legislature approved March 8, 1910, authorizing the commissioner of education to pay to teachers of English the amount of deduction made in their annual salaries by the resolution of the Executive Council of July 20, 1909, aggregating \$25,720.37, which in due course would have been retransferred to the unallotted funds on July 1, 1910.

IRRIGATION LAW.

When the bond issue of \$3,000,000 authorized at the special session of the Legislative Assembly in September, 1908, had been disposed of and the repayment of the expenditures from the \$200,000 previously advanced for preliminary work in the irrigation project had been made, a difference arose between the Governor and the attorney-general on the one hand and the treasurer and the auditor—my predecessor—on the other as to the disposition of the premium on the bonds and the interest upon

the amounts of the proceeds of the irrigation bond sale deposited by the treasurer in the various government depositories. This difference arose from a confusion of terms and the failure on the part of the treasurer and auditor to discriminate between the so-called "trust funds" in the hands of the treasurer, the same being not properly "trust funds," but special funds subject to special conditions of disbursement and an actual trust fund created by deed or act for the benefit of certain individuals and of which the insular government was made trustee. The irrigation fund in my opinion is a bona fide trust fund established by deed—the irrigation act—and of which the insular government is trustee and the people of the irrigation districts are the *cestui que trust*. I therefore felt obliged to reverse the opinion of my predecessor in this matter. At the same time I reformed the system of irrigation accounting under which certain indebtednesses properly chargeable to the irrigation fund had heretofore been charged to insular revenues. Before the close of the fiscal year a complete and final adjustment was made, the accrued interest from the deposits of moneys derived from the sale of insular bonds being transferred to the irrigation fund and all expenses heretofore improperly paid from various appropriations and allotments from insular revenues were repaid. At the present time the accounting of the funds procured from the sale of bonds under the irrigation act, both as to their expenditure and income, is on a sound and legal basis.

OFFICE ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENTS AND CLAIMS.

This division is now on a sound working basis, the direct audit system being fully established and its efficiency and economy having been amply demonstrated, the reforms instituted by my predecessor having been carried to completion. Opposition to the direct audit system now is made only by those who have little regard for the lawful and economical expenditure of public funds or those who have no knowledge of modern accounting. The division should have a special digest of the laws relating to the examinations of vouchers and also a digest of decisions of the auditor in order that the work of the division may be done with greater dispatch. I recommend a suitable appropriation for this purpose.

DIVISION OF AUDITS AND EXAMINATIONS.

I found this division properly manned and equipped, on paper only. It was in fact composed of a chief of division who was acting auditor, one actually qualified accountant, and three men without accounting experience in the modern use of the term, who were assigned to various bureaus as clerks. The chief of the division of examiners, Mr. A. F. Lindberg, a thoroughly trained accountant with a degree from the New York University School of Accountancy and with two years experience in a certified public accountant's office, I promoted to the position of assistant auditor. I promoted Mr. J. T. Byrne, also a graduate of the New York School of Accountancy and with several years experience in the office of a firm of certified public accountants, to the position of chief of the division. The clerks nominally assigned to this division I assigned to the divisions where their clerical work was performed. This reduced the working force of the division to one man, its chief.

Notwithstanding the lack of an adequate force, this division audited and examined the accounts of three municipal courts and two captains of the ports. It audited and placed on a sound basis the accounting system of the University of Porto Rico which had fallen into confusion owing to the illness and death of the secretary and treasurer of the university. In addition it devised and prepared the records and forms for a property accounting system for the insular government, and made monthly audits of the accounts of the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, and prepared a new system of accounting for that bureau.

In May I secured the services of a trained accountant from the office of Price, Waterhouse & Co., certified public accountants of New York, and in July I shall secure the services of two graduates of the New York University School of Commerce. This will give the division a force of four men technically trained for their duties, with a stenographer who has a sufficient knowledge of accounts to enable him to act as assistant in the making of audits and examinations.

The compensation paid these employees is not adequate to retain permanently in the service men of so high a grade as those composing the division at this time, and I earnestly recommend such increase in their compensation as will render their retention possible.

Secretaries and marshals of insular courts.—The accounting plans put in force by my predecessor included an improved system of accounting for all court officials. While no system of accounting can be an absolute cure for inefficiency or dishonesty, the new system has been found to work well, and the irregularities formerly of common occurrence have been greatly reduced.

The act of the Legislature, approved March 12, 1908, directs the secretaries and marshals of courts to deposit all official moneys in banking institutions. It also empowers the judges of the respective courts to designate the banking institution in which the deposit of official moneys received by secretaries and marshals shall be made, and section 3 thereof empowers the auditor to prescribe the rules and regulations as to the method of making such deposit. I would recommend that the act be so amended as to make noncompliance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the auditor as to the method of making such deposits *prima facie* evidence of embezzlement.

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS

The system of accounts now in use in this division is as complete as it is possible to make it until such time as an income and expense, asset and liability system of accounting is adopted. This division is the central accounting authority for the entire Government, yet its chief receives less compensation than the accounting officers of several departments—an anomaly which should in my judgment be removed at the meeting of the next Legislature.

DIVISION OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The work of this division consists of the accurate checking and audit of the accounts of the various internal-revenue collectors, the financial and receiving clerks of the Treasury Department, etc., and the segregation to their various funds of all the internal revenues and property-tax receipts. In order adequately to perform its proper functions, the same course should be followed in respect to internal-revenue collections as heretofore has been recommended in the case of property taxes.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES, PRINTING, AND TRANSPORTATION.

In December, by Executive Order No. 7, the bureau of printing and supplies was organized and renamed the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation and a new purchasing system adopted with a purchasing agent in New York and a special disbursing officer in Washington, D. C. It is too early at this date to pronounce upon the success or failure of the new purchasing system as a whole. Careful attention to the working of the system over a period of four months has led me to the conclusion that the continuance of the position of a special disbursing officer in Washington is not advisable from an auditing standpoint.

I am of the opinion that with a few changes in method of procedure and with the cooperation of the various heads of departments the practice of maintaining a purchasing agent in New York will result in large savings to the insular government and will in other ways prove a successful innovation.

A careful analysis of the operations of the bureau for four months has convinced me that the charges for printing and for automobile services are too low and that in the past both of these branches have been conducted at an actual loss which has been made good by legislative appropriations for salary and equipment. During the next fiscal year this will be impossible, as the bureau will be conducted as a mercantile and manufacturing plant, having for its resources only its stock on hand, its equipment, and the \$10,000 advanced to it by the Legislature as a working capital. A series of cost tables is in preparation, which will, when put in effect, enable the bureau to meet all its expenses and repay the amounts advanced to it by the Legislature and the Governor as previously noted.

PROPERTY ACCOUNTING.

In accordance with the request of the Governor I had prepared regulations for a system of property accounts with all the forms pertaining thereto. These regulations were approved by the Governor on May 24 and were put in effect July 1, 1910.

The system of property accounting outlined is comprehensive and adequate to show the accretions and depletions of governmental property wherever located. At the same time it is simple in its operation and entails a minimum of labor.

THE CHURCH CASES.

On July 1, 1910, the final payment of \$65,601.10 was made to the bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in Porto Rico in accordance with the settlement made between the commission appointed by the federal and insular governments on the one hand and the Roman Catholic Church in Porto Rico on the other, which was confirmed by the Legislature in its special session of September, 1908.

FORECAST OF REVENUES.

To determine in advance what the future revenues of the island will be is impossible, as our revenues are derived from the monthly collection of excise taxes and from customs receipts, which vary with the prosperity of the island. The past year was a very prosperous one and has shown marked increases from all sources of revenue.

During the fiscal year 1910 customs receipts have made a decided gain, amounting to \$75,976.08, or about 9½ per cent, and I estimate fully as large a gain for the coming year.

Internal-revenue receipts increased substantially in the following items: Inheritance, property tax, and excise tax, the total increase amounting to \$147,230.72 over the previous year. This increase should be maintained the coming year.

Miscellaneous receipts heretofore have not been taken into consideration as a revenue producer, but the healthy growth of this class of revenue during the past few years made it a factor to be considered. This increase the past year amounted to \$52,889.36 and will no doubt be equaled the coming year.

The total income the past year from all sources amounted to \$3,744,568.54 as compared with \$3,466,557.73 the previous year, an increase of \$278,010.81. In computing the receipts for 1909 I have deducted therefrom \$82,403.25, the amount taken from trust-fund allotment and placed to insular revenues, which was not an actual receipt.

This shows a marked contrast with the previous year's deficit as reported, \$405,189.94. This should have been \$487,593.19, as there was included in last year's receipts \$82,403.25, transferred from "customs allotment trust fund," but not an actual receipt.

Taking into account the increase in assessable property the past year from \$117,000,000 to approximately \$124,800,000 the gradual increase in all lines of revenue the past year has been normal. I feel that I am safe in estimating the income of the insular government for the year 1911 as \$4,000,000, which will care for the \$3,500,000 appropriated at the last session of the Legislative Assembly, as well as the outstanding no-fiscal-year appropriations, with a fair reserve in the treasury.

OFFICE FORCE.

During the past year many changes have taken place in the personnel of the auditor's office. Mr. Hadley, assistant auditor under my predecessor, resigned in September to take an important and lucrative position in New York. On October 2 I promoted Mr. A. F. Lindberg, chief examiner, to the position of assistant auditor and Mr. J. T. Byrne from the position of examiner to that of chief examiner. In all, eight promotions have been made in the auditor's office during the year, six of which have been native Porto Ricans. Six new employees have entered the office, of whom three are native Porto Ricans.

I wish to express my thanks to the employees of my office for the loyal and efficient support that I have received from them to which is due in a large measure whatever success has been achieved during the year.

Very respectfully,

The GOVERNOR,
San Juan, P. R.

A. P. SAWYER,
Auditor of Porto Rico.

EXHIBIT A.

Condition of the insular treasury at the beginning and close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

Cash balance at the beginning of business July 1, 1909, distributed in the following depositaries:

In San Juan, P. R.—

American Colonial Bank.....	\$636, 815. 77
Royal Bank of Canada.....	400, 000. 00
First National Bank.....	100, 000. 00
Union Bank of Halifax.....	150, 000. 00
Banco de Puerto Rico.....	100, 000. 00
Banco Territorial y Agrícola.....	25, 000. 00
Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño, Ponce.....	50, 000. 00

Total..... 1, 461, 815. 77

In New York City, N. Y.—

J. and W. Seligman & Co.....	1, 500, 000. 00
National City Bank of New York.....	736, 966. 67

Total..... 3, 698, 782. 44

Total receipts of the treasurer of Porto Rico, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910 (see Exhibit B)..... 5, 395, 967. 33

Total to be accounted for..... 9, 094, 749. 77

Total expenditures of the treasurer of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910 (see Exhibit B)..... 5, 465, 701. 56

Cash balance at the close of business June 30, 1910, distributed in the following depositaries:

In San Juan, P. R.—

American Colonial Bank.....	\$682, 081. 54
Royal Bank of Canada.....	400, 000. 00
First National Bank.....	200, 000. 00
Union Bank of Halifax.....	150, 000. 00
Banco de Puerto Rico.....	100, 000. 00
Banco Territorial y Agrícola.....	15, 000. 00
Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño, Ponce.....	50, 000. 00

Total..... 1, 587, 081. 54

In New York City, N. Y.—

J. and W. Seligman & Co.....	1, 500, 000. 00
National City Bank of New York.....	531, 966. 67

Total..... 3, 629, 048. 21

This cash balance of the insular government is composed as follows:

Insular revenues available for expenditures under authority of legislative appropriations.....	711, 022. 37
Trust funds.....	2, 918, 025. 84

Total as above..... 3, 629, 048. 21

EXHIBIT B.

Receipts and expenditures of the insular government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

RECEIPTS.

Insular revenues:

Customs (Schedule No. 1).....	\$879,362.43
Internal revenue (Schedule No. 2).....	2,223,472.52
Miscellaneous (Schedule No. 3).....	349,001.46
Repayments by municipalities on account of loans (see Exhibit C).....	93,586.80
Repayments by school boards on account of loans (see Exhibit D).....	43,094.74
Repayments to appropriations (Schedule No. 4).....	149,371.91
Transfers to insular revenues.....	6,678.68

Total insular revenue receipts..... \$3,744,568.54

Trust funds:

Taxes collected for municipalities by the insular government (Schedule No. 5).....	1,394,099.50
Miscellaneous (Schedule No. 6).....	257,299.29

Total trust fund receipts..... 1,651,398.79

Total receipts of the insular treasury..... 5,395,967.33

EXPENDITURES.

Insular revenues:

Legislative (Schedule No. 7).....	\$53,484.14
Executive (Schedule No. 8).....	2,883,934.73
Judicial (Schedule No. 9).....	420,834.57
Miscellaneous (Schedule No. 10).....	89,358.72
Loans to municipalities (see Exhibit C).....	39,849.89
Loans to school boards (see Exhibit D).....	29,643.14
Transfers.....	23,102.76
Repayments to appropriations.....	19,440.74

Total insular revenue expenditures..... 3,559,648.69

Trust funds:

Payments to municipalities of taxes collected for them by the insular government (Schedule No. 11).....	1,400,030.94
Road bond fund (Schedule No. 12).....	1,213.75
Miscellaneous (Schedule No. 13).....	497,322.11
Repayments to appropriations.....	238.12
Transfers.....	7,247.95

Total trust fund expenditures..... 1,906,052.87

Total expenditures of the insular treasury..... 5,465,701.56

SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Insular revenue receipts—customs—for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, and comparisons with the three previous fiscal years.*

	1909-10.	1908-9.	1907-8.	1906-7.
July.....	\$65,000.00	\$70,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$91,008.94
August.....	62,000.00	75,000.00	94,000.00	99,000.00
September.....	60,000.00	68,000.00	65,000.00	108,004.00
October.....	75,000.00	69,000.00	104,000.00	127,000.00
November.....	75,000.00	88,000.00	85,000.00	105,000.00
December.....	85,000.00	70,000.00	96,000.00	110,000.00
January.....	85,000.00	64,000.00	79,000.00	120,000.00
February.....	75,000.00	54,000.00	64,000.00	83,000.00
March.....	75,000.00	70,000.00	73,000.00	98,000.00
April.....	60,000.00	69,680.28	81,000.00	72,203.03
May.....	75,000.00	60,000.00	85,000.00	77,000.00
June.....	87,362.43	68,696.07	78,980.43	77,739.64
Total.....	879,362.43	803,386.35	979,980.43	1,138,555.61

SCHEDULE No. 2.—Insular revenue receipts—internal revenue—for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

1909-10.	Inheritance tax.	Property tax.	Excise tax.		Total.
			Tobacco.	Internal revenue.	
July.....	\$2,129.80	\$2,330.84	\$14,721.86	\$188,542.01	\$207,723.21
August.....	1,495.83	34,654.85	13,129.86	126,841.67	176,122.21
September.....	1,670.18	14,292.09	13,237.80	134,687.98	163,887.55
October.....	511.88	8,960.89	14,030.06	176,530.17	197,032.80
November.....	456.51	8,554.83	14,021.54	129,676.31	149,709.19
December.....	4,626.30	4,013.07	16,765.54	153,489.14	178,894.05
January.....	277.38	9,805.90	15,776.58	197,558.29	223,418.15
February.....	771.60	31,309.56	16,438.00	132,016.94	180,536.10
March.....	233.16	8,436.13	17,111.90	162,332.05	178,113.24
April.....	3,940.90	8,594.00	17,130.43	184,430.20	211,095.53
May.....	7,785.10	3,966.41	16,701.61	148,487.95	176,941.07
June.....	1,262.17	1,327.63	16,336.15	161,073.77	179,999.73
Total.....	25,160.51	127,245.20	185,400.33	1,885,666.48	2,223,472.52

SCHEDULE No. 3.—Insular revenue receipts—miscellaneous—for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, and comparison with the previous fiscal year.

TOLLS COLLECTED BY BUREAU OF INSULAR TELEGRAPH.

	1909-10.	1908-9.
July.....	\$4,743.40	\$3,966.28
August.....	4,635.02	3,242.85
September.....	4,532.14	4,319.47
October.....	4,426.21	4,362.23
November.....	4,977.07	4,062.88
December.....	5,067.51	4,064.87
January.....	5,246.52	4,169.00
February.....	4,961.74	4,431.41
March.....	5,339.08	4,308.67
April.....	5,325.75	4,981.26
May.....	4,976.55	4,536.53
June.....	5,708.51	5,174.93
Total.....	60,634.50	52,031.08

COLLECTIONS BY THE TREASURER.

Month.	Interest on daily bank balances.	Taxes on insurance premiums.	Payments on franchises, taxes, or royalties.	Rentals from government property.	License fees of foreign corporations.	Motor vehicle licenses.
July.....	\$8,087.28	\$7,277.13	\$2,772.09	\$960.17	\$2,375.00	\$158.00
August.....	8,228.64	1,837.80	1,153.15	1,021.67	225.00	153.00
September.....	8,267.81	.....	151.00	1,278.85	100.00	.....
October.....	8,527.94	.....	2,796.22	853.88	125.00	147.00
November.....	8,630.56	.....	82.50	1,226.00	.....	160.00
December.....	8,262.02	.....	100.00	1,738.64	50.00	191.00
January.....	8,383.17	5,919.51	2,919.61	1,124.10	25.00	300.00
February.....	8,191.02	2,300.09	2,450.91	1,118.29	50.00	230.00
March.....	7,652.53	.....	1,251.56	804.85	25.00	266.00
April.....	8,536.48	.....	1,849.81	2,027.60	50.00	302.00
May.....	.....	.....	1,078.38	1,613.74	100.00	163.00
June.....	6,010.61	.....	50.00	1,078.63	2,225.00	403.00
Total.....	88,778.06	17,334.53	16,655.23	14,846.42	5,350.00	2,483.00

SCHEDULE No. 3.—Insular revenue receipts—miscellaneous—for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, and comparison with the previous fiscal year—Continued.

COLLECTIONS BY THE TREASURER—Continued.

Month.	Annual rents (canons) on mines.	Sales of government property.	Road fines.	Sundries.	Sales of confiscated property.	Total.
July.....	\$309.05	\$140.00		\$11.08		\$22, 149.80
August.....		153.75		10.00		12, 813.01
September.....	170.15	39.25	\$2.00	83.00		10, 092.06
October.....	84.45	53.15	.50	3.00		12, 591.14
November.....	97.29	60.50	3.00	12.00		10, 271.85
December.....	109.44				\$274.80	10, 725.90
January.....	57.60	20.55	2.75	92.27		13, 844.56
February.....	11.52	237.10				14, 598.93
March.....		82.35		14.76		10, 117.05
April.....	60.00	50.00		57.65		12, 933.84
May.....		2.50				2, 947.62
June.....	431.84	7.50	1.25	47.17		10, 255.00
Total.....	1, 391.34	576.65	9.50	330.93	274.80	148, 330.46

COLLECTIONS BY SECRETARIES AND MARSHALS OF INSULAR COURTS.

	1910.		1909.	
	Fees and fines, secretaries.	Fees, marshals.	Fees and fines, secretaries.	Fees, marshals.
District courts:				
San Juan.....	\$5, 801.23	\$558.76	\$5, 839.22	\$740.28
Ponce.....	4, 253.95	1, 033.23	4, 403.18	579.80
Mayaguez.....	5, 964.56	813.72	4, 977.62	966.25
Humacao.....	3, 161.26	964.29	2, 401.95	512.81
Arecibo.....	2, 629.21	690.80	2, 458.22	555.21
Guayama.....	1, 846.96	335.83	1, 843.75	439.45
Aguadilla.....	1, 704.65	282.25	1, 121.14	447.08
Total.....	25, 361.82	4, 678.88	23, 045.06	4, 540.88
Municipal courts:				
San Juan.....	4, 255.56	460.56	7, 180.86	504.39
Carolina.....	1, 335.23	71.90	1, 158.80	76.70
Bayamon.....	1, 604.58	209.63	1, 690.06	152.47
Vega Baja.....	457.46	4.25	342.69	9.40
Arecibo.....	2, 455.79	206.40	2, 821.46	172.68
Manati.....	1, 655.95	273.75	1, 928.97	257.59
Utua.....	1, 511.88	320.27	1, 381.78	325.04
Aguadilla.....	1, 321.20	188.37	776.43	224.19
San Sebastian.....	542.70	51.25	368.90	62.91
Lares.....	777.29	143.88	396.30	61.84
Mayaguez.....	2, 439.67	477.35	1, 606.70	321.51
Añasco.....	634.87	88.01	1, 157.23	129.10
Cabo Rojo.....	1, 306.21	249.19	1, 290.10	160.11
San German.....	2, 415.97	442.23	1, 516.61	214.51
Ponce.....	2, 651.82	257.96	1, 834.73	353.54
Yauco.....	1, 272.19	228.44	1, 170.44	317.96
Adjuntas.....	382.08	35.65	500.44	48.09
Coamo.....	805.09	162.28	659.07	176.80
Barros.....	145.40	36.55	288.09	21.20
Guayama.....	1, 951.84	402.68	1, 822.58	383.41
Salinas.....	1, 099.92	49.95	962.83	96.80
Cayey.....	1, 247.20	193.44	1, 423.45	217.54
Humacao.....	1, 109.74	220.57	1, 281.60	184.24
Fajardo.....	1, 656.66	117.51	1, 315.31	59.75
Yabucoa.....	1, 189.90	294.09	1, 420.55	246.83
Caguas.....	1, 877.40	237.48	1, 326.37	186.09
San Lorenzo.....	947.25	131.34	1, 210.91	114.85
Vieques.....	828.66	57.35	674.16	12.15
Total.....	39, 831.51	5, 612.33	39, 307.42	5, 092.24

Total collections by secretaries, district and municipal courts..... \$65, 193.33

Total collections by marshals, district and municipal courts..... 10, 291.21

Total..... 75, 484.54

Collections by marshal, supreme court..... 225.00

Grand total..... 75, 709.54

SCHEDULE NO. 3.—*Insular revenue receipts—miscellaneous—for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, and comparison with the previous fiscal year—Continued.*

COLLECTIONS OF HARBOR FEES BY CAPTAINS OF THE PORT.

Month.	San Juan.	Ponce.	Mayaguez.	Total.
1909.				
July.....	\$2,426.16	\$345.09	\$206.55	\$2,977.80
August.....	1,819.26	243.40	308.58	2,371.24
September.....	1,693.20	267.53	273.78	2,234.51
October.....	1,755.41	332.32	307.73	2,395.46
November.....	1,791.98	887.30	459.33	3,138.61
December.....	2,823.81	421.04	473.71	3,718.56
1910.				
January.....	2,420.84	368.66	307.50	3,097.00
February.....	2,643.90	361.67	525.21	3,530.78
March.....	3,399.22	822.18	383.54	4,604.94
April.....	2,466.76	442.92	357.73	3,267.41
May.....	3,573.71	465.11	337.34	4,376.16
June.....	2,933.63	291.70	259.79	3,485.13
Total.....	29,447.88	5,248.92	4,200.79	38,697.59

COLLECTIONS BY THE TREASURER OF PORTO RICO.

Month.	Interest on loans to municipalities.	Interest on loans to school boards.	Registration of pharmaceutical formula.	Sundries.	Total.
1909.					
July.....	\$1,067.10	\$375.92	.....	\$3.50	\$1,446.52
August.....	781.79	350.64	.....	.....	1,132.43
September.....	1,498.91	451.51	\$25.00	.....	2,005.42
October.....	1,065.53	398.84	.....	.....	1,464.36
November.....	1,070.76	393.94	.....	.....	1,464.70
December.....	1,050.25	392.78	.....	.....	1,443.03
1910					
January.....	1,035.32	397.95	.....	.....	1,433.27
February.....	1,026.57	387.15	.....	.....	1,413.72
March.....	1,025.10	380.87	.....	.....	1,405.97
April.....	944.05	354.64	.....	.....	1,298.69
May.....	967.53	354.64	.....	1.80	1,324.27
June.....	955.90	355.11	.....	.....	1,311.71
	12,499.80	4,626.99	25.00	5.30	17,147.09

MISCELLANEOUS.

Collections by the clerk of the United States district court, fees and fines:

First quarter.....	\$1,208.88
Second quarter.....	2,094.99
Third quarter.....	1,054.83
Fourth quarter.....	1,092.52
Total.....	5,451.22

Collections by collectors of internal revenue:

Sales of confiscated property.....	164.45
Road fines.....	14.00
Sundries.....	7.50
Annual rents—canons on mines.....	622.85
Total.....	808.80

Boys' Charity School, band receipts.....	552.00
Insular School for Training Nurses, earnings by nurses.....	334.40
Secretary board of dental examiners, examination fees.....	125.00
Secretary board of pharmacy examiners, examination fees.....	192.50
Treasurer board of medical examiners, examination fees.....	449.00

Total..... 1,652.90

RECAPITULATION.

Receiving clerk, bureau of insular telegraph.....	\$60,634.59
Collections by the financial and receiving clerk.....	148,330.46
Collections by secretaries and marshals of insular courts.....	75,709.54
Collections of harbor fees by captains of the port.....	38,697.59
Collections by the treasurer of Porto Rico.....	17,147.09
Transfer from trust fund.....	569.27
Collections by the clerk of the United States district court, fees and fines.....	5,451.22
Collections by collectors of internal revenue.....	808.80
Boys' Charity School, band receipts.....	552.00
Insular School for Training Nurses, earnings by nurses.....	334.40
Secretary board of dental examiners.....	125.00
Secretary board of pharmacy examiners.....	192.50
Treasurer board of medical examiners.....	449.00
Total, miscellaneous receipts.....	349,001.46

SCHEDULE No. 4.—Insular revenue receipts, repayments to appropriations, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

Repayments made by various officers to appropriations:	
Paymaster in the treasury department to various appropriations.....	\$5,509.38
Treasurer of Porto Rico to other appropriations.....	319.28
Commissioner of education to various appropriations.....	539.63
Secretaries, district courts, as special disbursing officers, to various appropriations.....	8,900.00
Marshal, United States district court, as special disbursing officer, to various appropriations.....	184.19
Department of the interior, by special disbursing officer, to various appropriations.....	3,734.26
Department of justice, by special disbursing officer.....	65.68
Secretary board of pharmacy.....	15.00
Total.....	\$19,267.42
Repayments of the nature of miscellaneous receipts made by various officers to appropriations:	
Secretary of Porto Rico, sales of bureau of printing and supplies to departments.....	107,829.42
Supervisor of charities, pay patients, insane asylum.....	5,416.50
Department of education, common-school equipment, sale of school supplies.....	3,382.21
Secretary-treasurer, University of Porto Rico, sale of stationery.....	38.57
Insular police, sales of uniforms.....	12,416.49
Department of the interior, rent of dredge.....	1,021.30
Total.....	130,104.49
Total repayments.....	149,371.91

SCHEDULE No. 5.—Trust-fund receipts—Taxes collected for municipalities by the insular government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

MUNICIPAL PROPERTY TAX.

Month.	School tax.	General fund.	School fund.	Road fund.	Total.
1909.					
July.....	\$2,249.18	\$14,075.05	\$5,243.37	\$1,655.11	\$23,222.71
August.....	32,808.62	208,440.33	77,295.63	23,446.76	341,992.39
September.....	12,690.94	85,840.35	31,747.29	9,401.67	140,680.25
October.....	5,571.25	35,975.99	13,337.83	4,037.62	58,922.69
November.....	6,115.01	32,712.23	12,144.82	3,722.31	55,694.36
December.....	3,808.46	24,271.21	9,023.15	2,796.18	39,899.00

SCHEDULE No. 5.—Trust-fund receipts—Taxes collected for municipalities by the insular government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910—Continued.

MUNICIPAL PROPERTY TAX—Continued.

Month.	School tax.	General fund.	School fund.	Road fund.	Total.
1910.					
January.....	\$9,236.88	\$58,415.61	\$21,613.53	\$6,425.08	\$95,091.10
February.....	29,732.12	188,674.30	69,864.02	20,917.82	309,188.26
March.....	7,996.10	50,281.87	18,647.13	5,669.30	82,594.40
April.....	5,292.78	33,894.88	12,583.48	3,855.34	55,626.48
May.....	3,717.45	24,057.06	8,896.79	2,633.31	39,304.61
June.....	1,230.13	8,183.64	3,004.25	874.11	13,247.13
Total.....	120,444.91	764,777.56	283,400.29	85,423.61	1,254,046.37

MUNICIPAL BOND REDEMPTION TAX.

Month.	San Juan.	Mayaguez.	Ponce.	Arecibo.	Total.
1909.					
July.....	\$338.07	\$539.45	\$334.08	\$78.46	\$1,290.06
August.....	19,079.10	6,275.25	7,061.54	3,065.35	35,481.24
September.....	11,222.33	2,247.24	2,546.96	1,498.19	17,514.72
October.....	3,415.42	1,999.50	991.78	342.95	6,449.65
November.....	2,430.67	1,427.50	1,063.99	159.89	5,102.05
December.....	1,362.23	880.19	856.93	143.79	3,223.13
1910.					
January.....	7,292.13	4,147.91	1,902.83	574.23	13,977.10
February.....	21,312.95	4,632.08	6,981.57	2,957.57	35,884.13
March.....	4,559.17	897.72	416.53	491.14	6,364.56
April.....	2,537.71	1,625.30	967.01	405.74	5,535.76
May.....	3,164.79	899.39	959.84	137.78	5,151.70
June.....	1,293.24	312.04	345.72	46.20	1,998.20
Total.....	78,007.80	25,853.42	24,229.78	9,901.29	137,992.29

Municipal property tax.....	\$1,254,046.37
Municipal bond redemption tax.....	137,992.29
Special improvement tax Arroyo.....	3.52
Teachers' pension fund.....	2,067.32
Total.....	1,394,099.50

SCHEDULE No. 6.—Trust-fund receipts, miscellaneous, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

Transfers from insular revenues to trust fund.....	\$6,752.76
Insular bond redemption tax.....	125,358.41
School building fund, repayments.....	6,397.85
University agricultural fund.....	40,587.74
Transfer to the university fund.....	16,350.00
Payments by school boards for school extension in Porto Rico.....	2,862.50
Repayments.....	48.36
Insular police relief fund.....	717.90
Payments by distillery owners toward salaries of treasury agents.....	1,560.00
Special deposit, William C. Lockwood.....	36.00
Special deposit, San Juan-Rio Piedras road.....	4.00
Special deposit, Valenciano River Bridge.....	455.00
Special deposit, Camuy-Hatillo road.....	41.00
Special deposit, J. C. McCormick.....	409.69
Special deposit on account of bond of secretary district court, Mayaguez.....	16.75
Outstanding liabilities.....	2,832.82
Cash bond deposits.....	31,373.00
Sale of articles, Girls' Charity School.....	79.00
Sale of articles, Boys' Charity School.....	45.29
Sale of articles, penitentiary.....	1,114.68
Payments of individuals toward salaries of telegraph operators.....	75.00
Franchise deposits.....	1,176.35
Irrigation fund, repayment, rent, and interest.....	19,005.19
Total.....	257,299.29

SCHEDULE No. 7.—Insular revenue expenditures—legislative—for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, on account of the fiscal years 1910, 1909, and 1908.

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1910.
	1910.	1908 and 1909.	
Executive Council:			
Salaries.....	\$36,709.43	.....	\$36,709.43
Temporary employees.....	1,262.00	.....	1,262.00
Contingent expenses—			
Incidentals.....	1,121.48	\$87.41	1,208.89
Legislative printing.....	828.20	.....	828.20
Total, Executive Council.....	29,921.11	87.41	30,008.52
House of Delegates:			
Salaries.....	20,086.04	850.00	20,936.04
Temporary employees.....	457.85	.....	457.85
Contingent expenses—			
Incidentals.....	534.54	61.62	596.16
Mileage of members.....	277.50	.....	277.50
Legislative printing.....	1,168.80	.....	1,168.80
Purchase of books for library.....	39.27	.....	39.27
Total House of Delegates.....	22,564.00	911.62	23,475.62
Total legislative expenditures.....	52,485.11	999.03	53,484.14

SCHEDULE No. 8.—Insular revenue expenditures—executive—for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, on account of the fiscal years 1910, 1909, and 1908.

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1910.
	1910.	1908 and 1909.	
Office of the Governor:			
Salaries.....	\$12,304.44	.....	\$12,304.44
Contingent expenses.....	2,995.65	\$150.51	3,147.46
Total, office of the Governor.....	15,301.09	150.51	15,451.90
Office of the secretary:			
Salaries.....	22,376.14	172.79	22,548.93
Contingent expenses, incidentals.....	2,394.43	152.34	2,546.77
Bureau of printing and supplies—			
Salaries.....	4,599.98	.....	4,599.98
Contingent expenses.....	138,449.34	20,975.06	159,425.50
Automobile transportation.....	9,959.67	665.16	10,624.83
Total, office of the secretary.....	177,780.06	21,965.94	199,746.00
Office of the attorney-general:			
Salaries.....	27,133.31	40.00	27,173.31
Contingent expenses.....	1,534.33	134.31	1,668.64
Expenses of the suit against the bond of the Vandergrift Construction Co.....	1,365.97	.....	1,365.97
Total, office of the attorney-general.....	30,333.61	174.31	30,507.92
Office of the treasurer:			
Salaries, office of the treasurer.....	105,485.64	97.22	105,582.86
Salaries, collector of internal revenue.....	64,521.15	2.50	64,523.65
Contingent expenses—			
Incidentals.....	7,849.68	2,239.42	10,089.10
Postage.....	4,030.05	108.77	4,138.82
Traveling expenses, bureau of accounts.....	1,437.49	20.68	1,458.17
Traveling expenses, bureau of municipal finance.....	818.86	.....	818.86
Traveling expenses, internal-revenue agents and assessors.....	11,607.58	1,302.30	12,909.88
Care of horses.....	7,560.00	680.30	8,240.30
Office rent of collectors.....	560.00	58.24	618.24
Total, office of the treasurer.....	203,870.45	4,599.53	208,469.98

SCHEDULE No. 8.—Insular revenue expenditures—executive—for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, on account of the fiscal years 1910, 1909, and 1908—Continued.

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1910.
	1910.	1908 and 1909.	
Office of the auditor:			
Salaries.....	\$37,036.39	.....	\$37,036.39
Contingent expenses:			
Incidentals.....	1,585.17	\$99.73	1,684.90
Postage.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Blank forms.....	709.70	.....	709.70
Inspection and traveling expenses.....	703.33	.....	703.33
Total, office of the auditor.....	40,284.59	99.73	40,384.32
Office of the commissioner of the interior:			
Salaries.....	77,054.36	2.78	77,057.14
Contingent expenses—			
Incidentals.....	4,142.85	419.85	4,562.70
Expenses, division of public lands.....	967.17	.....	967.17
Traveling expenses.....	9,444.19	571.07	10,015.26
Postage.....	1,724.24	.....	1,724.24
Total, office of the commissioner.....	93,332.81	993.70	94,326.51
Commission on the collection of harbor dues.....	288.35	.....	288.35
Maintenance and repair of public roads and bridges.....	206,253.10	2,158.63	208,411.73
Maintenance and repair of public buildings—			
Care of buildings.....	20,598.26	1,970.55	22,568.81
Water for buildings.....	1,422.13	1,136.69	2,558.82
Electric light for buildings.....	1,235.69	429.22	1,664.81
Expenses, executive mansion.....	13,478.77	422.89	13,901.66
Improvement of garage in the San Francisco barracks.....	294.71	.....	294.71
Alteration in the San Francisco barracks for the accommodation of the bureau of printing and supplies.....	434.32	.....	434.32
Bureau of insular telegraph—			
Salaries.....	52,845.91	21.00	52,866.91
Contingent expenses—			
Rent of offices.....	1,482.27	55.00	1,537.27
Lighting.....	563.86	47.56	611.42
Purchase of material.....	10,613.84	2,494.25	13,108.09
Transportation and subsistence.....	1,490.43	96.37	1,586.80
Freight and wagon transportation.....	1,117.20	43.44	1,160.64
Printing.....	797.76	71.21	868.97
Postage.....	300.00	.....	300.00
Purchase, hire, and maintenance of horses.....	.....	70.40	70.40
Total bureau of insular telegraph.....	69,220.27	2,899.23	72,119.50
Insular School for Training Nurses—			
Salaries.....	2,860.15	.....	2,860.15
Contingent expenses—			
Subsistence.....	875.75	.....	875.75
House rent, etc.....	675.00	.....	675.00
Incidentals.....	298.37	.....	298.37
Total, Insular School for Training Nurses.....	4,709.27	.....	4,709.27
Civil service commission—			
Salaries.....	9,102.33	.....	9,102.33
Contingent expenses.....	584.53	.....	584.53
Total, civil service commission.....	9,686.86	.....	9,686.86
Miscellaneous expenditures under direction of commissioner of the interior—			
Work on insular roads—			
Construction of various roads.....	28.36	.....	28.36
Insular road and bridge construction.....	42,099.86	.....	42,099.86
Alteration of Caminero House No. 2, Cayey and Guayama road.....	6,308.13	.....	6,308.13
Survey of lands belonging to the people of Porto Rico.....	3,539.10	.....	3,539.10
Sprinkling with oil, San Juan-Martin Peña road.....	1,041.79	.....	1,041.79
Survey and construction of Cataño-Arecibo Canal.....	3,872.22	.....	3,872.22
Construction of San Antonio-Martin Peña road.....	1,614.95	.....	1,614.95
Total, work on insular roads.....	58,504.41	.....	58,504.41

SCHEDULE No. 8.—Insular revenue expenditures—executive—for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, on account of the fiscal years 1910, 1909, and 1908—Continued.

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1910.
	1910.	1908 and 1909.	
Commission on the collection of harbor dues—Continued.			
Expenses of reconveying to the city of Ponce a certain tract of land.....	\$10.40	.....	\$10.40
Study of methods for irrigating the regions comprising the municipalities of Santa Isabel, Coamo, and Ponce.....	54.83	.....	54.83
Study of the method for irrigating the plains of Cabo Rojo and Lajas.....	736.26	.....	736.26
Construction and repair of public buildings—			
Construction of reform school buildings.....	114.98	\$18,373.84	18,488.82
Repairs to Pink Palace.....	30.00	.....	30.00
Repairs to Boys' Charity School.....	8,664.56	.....	8,664.56
Construction of College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts.....	45.24	.....	45.24
Construction of a laboratory building at Mayaguez.....	7,852.26	.....	7,852.26
Repairs to Girls' Charity School.....	3,999.20	.....	3,999.20
Purchase and construction of rural school buildings.....	9,264.64	.....	9,264.64
Enlargement of the public cistern in Culebra.....	1,284.24	.....	1,284.24
Construction of building in Culebra.....	.....	.92	.92
Total.....	31,356.12	18,374.76	49,730.88
Construction and repairs of docks and piers—			
Minor repairs to dock at San Juan.....	794.10	.....	794.10
Repairs of the government pier at Ponce.....	2.00	.....	2.00
Repairing the passenger and freight piers at Mayaguez.....	1,609.71	.....	1,609.71
Repair of bulkhead and water front of San Juan.....	1,304.12	.....	1,304.12
Total.....	3,709.93	.....	3,709.93
Total, department of the interior.....	575,386.39	28,385.67	603,772.06
Office of the commissioner of education:			
Salaries.....	33,478.63	10.00	33,488.63
Incidentals.....	6,868.14	725.88	7,594.02
Postage.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Total, office of the commissioner.....	42,436.77	735.88	43,172.65
Public schools—			
Common schools—			
Salaries.....	675,647.75	3,514.57	679,162.32
Contingent expenses.....	6,180.87	1,473.86	7,654.73
Text-books and school supplies.....	47,337.03	504.53	47,841.56
Common-school equipment.....	5,610.35	.....	5,610.35
High schools—			
Salaries.....	18,887.21	.....	18,887.21
Contingent expenses.....	2,945.33	292.18	3,237.51
Water, San Juan high school.....	38.05	.....	38.05
Lighting, San Juan high school.....	49.80	.....	49.80
Total, public schools.....	756,196.39	5,785.14	761,981.53
Funds due the University of Porto Rico.....	28,871.34	1,205.18	30,076.52
University fund.....	6,305.92	.....	6,305.92
Settlement account of Luis A. Castro for translating the Report of the Commissioner of Education.....	120.00	.....	120.00
Settlement of claim of J. C. George for expenses incurred in the construction of a baseball cage in the San Juan high school.....	123.05	.....	123.05
Support of deserving students—			
Instruction and training of young men and women in the United States.....	12,500.00	.....	12,500.00
Technical education of Porto Rican students in the United States.....	4,533.73	.....	4,533.73
Education of young Porto Rican women in the United States.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Establishment of scholarships in the high schools of Porto Rico.....	9,961.80	.....	9,961.80
Honorary scholarship for Rafael Palmer.....	500.00	.....	500.00
Education of young men and women in the Insular Normal School.....	13,758.19	338.97	14,097.16
Total support of deserving students.....	44,253.72	338.97	44,592.69
Miscellaneous expenditures, teachers' institutes and general lecture work.....	453.20	10.46	463.66
Transportation, pupils of high school, Santaroes.....	280.00	.....	280.00
Total, department of education.....	879,040.39	8,075.63	887,116.02

SCHEDULE NO. 8.—Insular revenue expenditures—executive—for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, on account of the fiscal years 1910, 1909, and 1908—Continued.

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1910.
	1910.	1908 and 1909.	
Office of health, charities, and correction:			
Office of director—			
Salaries.....	\$41,824.23		\$41,824.23
Contingent expenses—			
Traveling expenses.....	2,313.09	\$560.92	2,874.01
Transportation of prisoners.....	507.30	78.93	586.23
Supplies and equipment for laboratory.....	746.21	206.92	953.13
Water.....	67.45	1.00	68.45
Lighting.....	60.84		60.84
Incidentals.....	1,960.76	569.41	2,530.17
Purchase of vaccine.....	1,960.21		1,960.21
Printing.....	963.86	425.19	1,389.05
Rent of office and contingent expenses, sanitary official in Ponce.....	269.94	16.50	286.44
	50,703.89	1,868.87	52,572.76
Suppression of typhoid in Naranjito.....	294.73		294.73
Reimbursement for cattle slaughtered by order of the director of health, charities, and correction.....	147.00		147.00
Expenses of disinfection in Rio Grande.....	67.85		67.85
Reimbursement to Benito Carril.....		15.00	15.00
Total, office of director.....	51,213.47	1,883.87	53,097.34
Charitable institutions—			
Leper colony—			
Salaries.....	3,717.64		3,717.64
Contingent expenses—			
Subsistence.....	3,308.06	421.82	3,729.88
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	2,498.49	237.73	2,736.22
	9,524.19	659.55	10,183.74
Blind asylum—			
Salaries.....	7,299.27		7,299.27
Contingent expenses—			
Subsistence.....	5,429.39	464.71	5,894.10
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	2,796.87	355.67	3,152.54
Water.....	332.60		332.60
	15,858.13	820.38	16,678.51
Insane asylum—			
Salaries.....	15,325.15	6.00	15,331.15
Contingent expenses—			
Subsistence.....	20,209.54	1,880.51	22,090.05
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	5,815.11	232.87	6,047.98
Water.....	1,472.44	146.44	1,618.88
Lighting.....	669.96	60.70	720.66
	43,482.20	2,326.52	45,808.72
Girls' Charity School—			
Salaries.....	8,372.76		8,372.76
Contingent expenses—			
Subsistence.....	7,572.51	683.34	8,255.85
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	4,060.16	513.20	4,603.36
Water.....	1,268.84	137.44	1,406.28
Lighting.....	270.53	35.00	306.13
	21,574.80	1,369.58	22,944.38
Boys' Charity School—			
Salaries.....	14,879.82		14,879.82
Contingent expenses—			
Subsistence.....	12,348.53	1,152.11	13,500.64
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	7,474.91	634.44	8,109.35
Industrial equipment.....	377.61	222.53	600.14
Water.....	917.12	69.54	986.66
Lighting.....	596.30	101.96	698.26
Visiting physician for charity schools.....	500.00		500.00
	37,094.29	2,180.88	39,275.17

SCHEDULE NO. 8.—*Insular revenue expenditures—executive—for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, on account of the fiscal years 1910, 1909, and 1908—Continued.*

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1910.
	1910.	1908 and 1909.	
Office of health, charities, and correction—Continued.			
Charitable institutions—Continued.			
Reform School—			
Salaries.....	\$6,614.33		\$6,614.33
Contingent expenses—			
Subsistence.....	3,708.21	\$208.61	3,916.82
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	1,745.03	202.18	1,947.21
Equipment.....	726.15	1,635.70	2,361.85
Transportation.....	493.15		493.15
	12,286.87	2,046.49	15,333.36
Sanatorium of the antituberculosis league.....	11,924.46	1,066.10	13,019.56
Total, charitable institutions.....	152,744.94	10,498.50	163,243.44
Penal institutions—			
Penitentiary—			
Salaries.....	16,647.67		16,647.67
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	19,909.36	1,856.89	21,766.25
Clothing, etc.....	5,611.22	572.75	6,183.97
Purchase of raw material.....	891.72	35.90	927.62
Saving fund.....	1,822.29	26.25	1,848.54
Water.....	1,738.60	157.85	1,896.45
Lighting.....	983.50	148.19	1,081.69
Incidentals.....	4,131.76	468.34	4,600.10
	51,686.12	3,266.17	54,952.29
San Juan jail—			
Salaries.....	7,960.66		7,960.66
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	7,094.79	818.36	7,913.15
Lighting.....	417.76	47.57	465.33
Incidentals.....	1,245.23	267.11	1,512.34
	16,718.44	1,133.04	17,851.48
Ponce jail—			
Salaries.....	6,129.33		6,129.33
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	7,033.52	549.82	7,583.34
Lighting.....	265.70	37.23	302.93
Incidentals.....	528.41	1.86	530.27
Water.....	160.00		160.00
	14,116.96	588.91	14,705.87
Mayaguez jail—			
Salaries.....	6,042.00		6,042.00
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	4,945.20	330.52	5,275.72
Lighting.....	241.28	35.00	276.88
Water.....	75.00		75.00
Incidentals.....	576.08	65.50	641.58
	11,879.56	431.62	12,311.18
Humacao jail—			
Salaries.....	5,102.00		5,102.00
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	4,308.08	357.05	4,665.13
Rent of jail.....	720.00		720.00
Lighting.....	164.27	14.24	178.51
Incidentals.....	533.65	17.84	551.49
	10,828.00	389.13	11,217.13
Arecibo jail—			
Salaries.....	5,195.00		5,195.00
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	4,395.15	476.28	4,871.43
Water.....	577.13	209.91	887.04
Lighting.....	190.22	55.04	245.26
Incidentals.....	363.08	89.68	452.66
	10,820.58	830.86	11,651.29

SCHEDULE No. 8.—Insular revenue expenditures—executive—for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, on account of the fiscal years 1910, 1909, and 1908—Continued.

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1910.
	1910.	1908 and 1909.	
Office of health, charities, and correction—Continued.			
Penal institutions—Continued.			
Guayama jail—			
Salaries.....	\$4,330.00	.....	\$4,330.00
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	4,059.42	\$314.63	4,374.05
Incidentals.....	483.72	27.41	511.13
	8,873.14	342.04	9,215.18
Aguadilla jail—			
Salaries.....	3,097.83	30.00	3,127.83
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	2,991.87	286.80	3,278.67
Rent of jail.....	720.00	.....	720.00
Incidentals.....	480.94	13.63	494.57
	7,290.14	330.43	7,620.57
Vieques jail—			
Salaries.....	3,014.00	.....	3,014.00
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	4,257.51	329.42	4,586.93
Incidentals.....	642.47	253.83	896.30
	7,913.98	583.25	8,497.23
Total, penal institutions.....	140,126.87	7,895.45	148,022.32
Expenses of executions.....	100.00	.....	100.00
Tuberculosis dispensaries.....	3,513.50	.....	3,513.50
Tropical and transmissible diseases service.....	30,558.86	.....	30,558.86
Total, office of health, charities, and correction.....	378,257.64	20,277.82	398,535.46
Maintenance of prisoners in municipal jails.....	11,133.93	4,070.89	15,204.82
Suppression of tropical anemia.....	.....	6,673.74	6,673.74
Insular police:			
Salaries.....	382,015.25	789.05	382,804.30
Contingent expenses—			
Rent of quarters.....	10,541.29	.....	10,541.29
Transportation.....	11,496.48	753.14	12,249.62
Incidentals.....	10,227.38	235.74	10,463.12
Lighting.....	2,258.40	34.68	2,293.08
Water.....	812.10	1.85	813.95
Postage.....	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00
Purchase of horses and bicycles.....	10,818.20	.....	10,818.20
Stabling, keeping, etc.....	7,185.47	245.20	7,430.67
Uniforms.....	21,201.83	.....	21,201.83
Uniform fund.....	5,500.00	.....	5,500.00
Special and confidential services.....	1,350.00	.....	1,350.00
Total, insular police.....	464,606.40	2,059.86	466,666.06
Government of the Island of Culebra:			
Salaries.....	999.97	.....	999.97
Contingent expenses.....	1,512.45	345.55	1,858.00
	2,512.42	345.55	2,857.97
Insular library of Porto Rico:			
Salaries.....	2,340.00	.....	2,340.00
Contingent expenses—			
Incidentals.....	323.69	307.08	630.77
Books, publication, etc.....	677.95	670.60	1,348.55
Lighting.....	379.24	.....	379.24
	3,720.88	977.68	4,698.56
Expenses of election in Porto Rico.....	3,170.97	.....	3,170.97
Publication of Official Gazette.....	372.72	.....	372.72
Porto Rico civil service board.....	.....	306.23	306.23
Total, per recapitulation on next sheet.....	2,785,771.54	98,163.19	2,883,934.73

SCHEDULE No. 8.—*Insular revenue expenditures—executive—for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, on account of the fiscal years 1910, 1909, and 1908—Continued.*

RECAPITULATION.

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1910.
	1910.	1908 and 1909.	
Office of the Governor.....	\$15,301.09	\$150.81	\$15,451.90
Office of the secretary.....	177,780.08	21,965.94	199,746.00
Office of the attorney-general.....	30,533.61	174.31	30,807.92
Office of the treasurer.....	203,870.45	4,599.53	208,469.98
Office of the auditor.....	40,284.59	92.73	40,384.32
Department of the interior.....	575,386.39	28,385.67	603,772.06
Department of education.....	879,040.39	8,075.63	887,116.02
Department of health, charities, and correction.....	378,257.64	20,777.82	399,035.46
Maintenance of prisoners in municipal jails.....	11,133.93	4,070.89	15,204.82
Suppression of tropical anemia.....		6,673.74	6,673.74
Insular police.....	464,606.40	2,069.66	466,666.06
Government of the island of Culebra.....	2,512.42	345.55	2,857.97
Insular library of Porto Rico.....	3,720.88	977.68	4,698.56
Expenses of election in Porto Rico.....	3,170.97		3,170.97
Publication of the Official Gazette.....	372.72		372.72
Porto Rican civil-service board.....		306.23	306.23
Total, executive expenditures.....	2,785,771.54	98,163.19	2,883,934.73

SCHEDULE No. 9.—*Insular revenue expenditures—judicial—for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, on account of the fiscal years 1910, 1909, and 1908.*

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1910.
	1910.	1908 and 1909.	
United States district court:			
Salaries, United States district court.....	\$30,673.23		\$30,673.23
Contingent expenses—			
Traveling expenses of—			
Marshal.....	988.30		988.30
The court.....	1,306.30		1,306.30
Incidental expenses of—			
The court.....	1,094.43	\$95.96	1,190.39
Judge's office.....	3.50		3.50
District attorney's office.....	155.85		155.85
Water.....	37.20		37.20
Lighting.....	140.55		140.55
Fees and mileage of—			
Witnesses.....	1,520.68	9.60	1,530.28
Jurors.....	5,292.18		5,292.18
Fees of United States commissioners.....	259.05	90.66	349.70
Purchase of law books.....	1,189.90		1,189.90
Total United States district court.....	42,660.36	196.21	42,856.57
Insular courts:			
Salaries—			
Supreme court of Porto Rico.....	40,788.61		40,788.61
District court of—			
San Juan.....	23,650.00		23,650.00
Ponce.....	18,006.66		18,006.66
Mayaguez.....	16,636.42		16,636.42
Arecibo.....	15,800.00		15,800.00
Humacao.....	15,320.00		15,320.00
Guayama.....	15,320.00		15,320.00
Aguadilla.....	15,198.33		15,198.33
Municipal courts.....	78,825.01	75.00	78,900.01
Total salaries, insular courts.....	239,545.03	75.00	239,620.03
Contingent expenses—			
Incidentals—			
Supreme court.....	3,457.26	98.61	3,555.87
District courts.....	5,221.97	237.18	5,459.15
Municipal courts.....	3,237.89	562.22	3,800.11
Water—			
Supreme court.....	6.70		6.70
District courts.....	121.20		121.20
Lighting—			
Supreme court.....	13.58		13.58
District courts.....	193.97		193.97
Total.....	12,252.57	898.01	13,150.58

SCHEDULE No. 9.—Insular revenue expenditures—judicial—for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, on account of the fiscal years 1910, 1909, and 1908—Continued.

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1910.
	1910.	1908 and 1909.	
Insular courts—Continued.			
Miscellaneous items—			
Rent of court-houses—			
District courts.....	\$2,080.00		\$2,080.00
Municipal courts.....	4,938.66	\$273.33	5,202.90
Traveling expenses—			
Judges and fiscals.....	1,974.62	198.66	2,173.28
Municipal court officials.....	3,336.87	279.22	3,616.09
Care of horses.....	6,840.00		6,840.00
Traveling expenses of marshals.....	997.55	62.25	1,059.80
Autopsies.....	840.00	273.50	1,113.50
Fees of witnesses, insular courts.....	21,351.38	1,019.25	22,370.63
Fees of jurors and incidental expenses of jury procedure.....	22,280.19	1,052.00	23,332.19
Fees of witnesses and jurors in cases of lunacy.....	1,274.77		1,274.77
Publication of the decisions of the supreme court of Porto Rico.....	5,934.47	1,991.44	7,925.91
Payment of witness fees to Juan Gonzales Mercado.....		22.40	22.40
	71,846.51	5,172.05	77,018.56
Total.....	323,644.11	6,145.06	329,789.17
Registrars of property:			
Salaries—			
Registrar of property—			
San Juan.....	11,201.95		11,201.95
Ponce.....	6,853.33		6,853.33
Mayaguez.....	5,797.33		5,797.33
Arecibo.....	4,740.00		4,740.00
San German.....	3,585.00		3,585.00
Humacao.....	3,360.00		3,360.00
Caguas.....	3,120.00		3,120.00
Guayama.....	3,060.00		3,060.00
Aguadilla.....	2,435.01		2,435.01
	43,152.62		43,152.62
Contingent expenses—			
Rent of offices.....	2,594.00		2,594.00
Incidentals.....	2,405.54	35.67	2,442.21
	5,000.54	35.67	5,036.21
Total.....	48,153.16	35.67	48,188.83
Total judicial expenditures.....	414,457.63	6,376.94	420,834.67

SCHEDULE No. 10.—Insular revenue expenditures, miscellaneous, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, on account of the fiscal years 1910, 1909, and 1908.

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1910.
	1910.	1908 and 1909.	
Miscellaneous expenditures subject to the approval of the Governor.....	\$11,768.93		\$11,768.93
Relief of grandchildren of Roman Baldorioty de Castro.....	375.01	\$41.65	416.66
Collection of historical data of Porto Rico.....	1,200.00		1,200.00
Salary, English teacher, Porto Rican Benevolent Society.....	675.00		675.00
Expenses of the inauguration of Hon. George R. Colton as Governor.....	510.57		510.57
Intelligence fund.....	282.00		282.00
Institute of Agriculture, Arts, and Trade, of Lajas:			
Implements.....	1,999.92		1,999.92
Maintenance.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Relief of Henry Sayre.....	360.97		360.97
Relief of school board of Yauco.....	500.00		500.00
Claims of apremiadores.....	236.00		236.00
Reimbursement to the school board of Guayama.....	1,066.00		1,066.00
Purchase of lands for College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Fees and expenses, board of medical examiners.....	384.76		384.76
Fees and expenses, board of pharmacy.....	248.88		248.88
Repayment of fees, fines and moneys improperly collected by secretaries and marshals of insular courts.....	500.00	.50	500.50

SCHEDULE No. 10.—Insular revenue expenditures, miscellaneous, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, on account of the fiscal years 1910, 1909, and 1908—Continued.

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1910.
	1910.	1908 and 1909.	
Repayment of taxes improperly collected.....	\$925.35	\$96.11	\$991.46
Agricultural development in Porto Rico.....	422.43	.....	422.43
Fees and expenses, board of dental examiners.....	144.00	.....	144.00
Payment of certain sums due to A. Lynn é Hijos de Pérez Moris.....	1,650.00	.....	1,650.00
Settlement of certain suits between the people of Porto Rico and the Roman Catholic Church.....	61,760.55	.....	61,760.55
Relief of F. E. Jones and Rafael Rodríguez.....	150.00	.....	150.00
Insular fair board.....	293.06	.....	293.06
Payment of expenses in advertising the sale of property on account of delinquent taxes.....	94.27	.....	94.27
Relief of Manuela and Consuelo Manchaca Rodríguez.....	200.00	.....	200.00
Expenses of bond issue for roads.....	33.50	.....	33.50
Insular School for Training Nurses.....	.....	\$66.44	\$66.44
Completing work of code commission.....	.....	\$67.43	\$67.43
Ponce de León celebration.....	.....	1.40	1.40
Total.....	87,776.20	1,582.62	89,358.72

SCHEDULE No. 11.—Trust fund expenditures—Payments to municipalities of taxes collected for them by the insular government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

MUNICIPAL PROPERTY TAX.

Month.	School tax.	General fund.	Road fund.	School fund.	Total.
1909.					
July.....	\$2,049.08	\$11,810.22	\$1,304.75	\$5,143.91	\$20,307.96
August.....	2,249.18	14,075.05	1,655.11	5,243.37	23,222.71
September.....	32,809.62	208,440.38	23,446.76	77,296.63	341,992.39
October.....	13,690.94	85,840.35	9,401.67	31,747.29	140,680.25
November.....	5,571.25	35,975.99	4,037.62	13,337.83	58,922.69
December.....	5,115.01	32,712.22	3,722.31	12,144.82	53,694.36
1910.					
January.....	3,803.45	24,271.21	2,795.18	9,022.15	39,891.99
February.....	9,236.88	58,415.61	6,425.06	21,613.53	95,691.10
March.....	29,732.12	188,674.30	20,917.82	69,964.02	309,188.26
April.....	7,996.10	50,281.87	5,659.30	18,647.13	82,584.40
May.....	5,292.78	33,894.88	3,855.34	12,583.48	55,626.48
June.....	3,717.45	24,057.06	2,633.31	8,896.79	39,304.61
Total.....	121,263.86	768,449.14	85,854.25	285,539.95	1,261,107.20

MUNICIPAL BOND REDEMPTION TAX.

Month.	San Juan.	Mayaguez.	Ponce.	Arecibo.	Total.
1909.					
July.....	\$1,395.50	\$720.44	\$746.60	\$67.11	\$2,929.65
August.....	338.07	539.45	334.08	78.46	1,290.06
September.....	19,079.10	6,275.25	7,061.54	3,065.35	35,481.24
October.....	11,222.33	2,247.24	2,546.96	1,498.19	17,514.72
November.....	3,415.42	1,999.50	691.78	342.95	6,449.65
December.....	2,480.67	1,427.50	1,068.99	150.89	5,102.05
1910.					
January.....	1,362.22	860.19	854.93	143.79	3,221.13
February.....	7,292.13	4,147.91	1,932.83	574.23	13,947.10
March.....	21,312.95	4,632.05	6,981.57	2,957.57	35,884.12
April.....	4,559.17	897.72	416.53	491.14	6,364.56
May.....	2,537.71	1,625.30	987.01	405.74	5,555.76
June.....	3,164.79	899.29	959.84	137.78	5,151.70
Total.....	78,110.06	26,261.82	24,629.66	9,922.20	138,923.74

Total expenditures, school and municipal property tax..... \$1,261,107.20
 Total expenditures, municipal bond redemption tax..... 138,923.74

Total..... 1,400,030.94

SCHEDULE No. 12.—Trust fund expenditures—Road bond fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

	Total expenditures.
Insular bond fund for road construction:	
Ciales-Juana Diaz road section.....	\$9. 04
Purchase of machinery and supplies for road construction under bond act.....	8. 98
Salaries, auxiliary technical force.....	110. 58
Consumo-Maricao road section.....	101. 55
Las Piedras-San Lorenzo road section.....	75. 35
Corozal-Barros road section.....	71. 43
Yauco road section.....	2. 75
Construction of bridges, Aguadilla-Aguada road.....	839. 07
	1, 213. 75

SCHEDULE No. 13.—Trust fund expenditures, miscellaneous, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

Under supervision of commissioner of interior:	Total.	
Irrigation fund.....	\$274, 259. 22	
Special deposit, Camuy-Hatillo road.....	30. 00	
Special deposit, Naguabo-Juncos road.....	110. 00	
Special deposit, Valenciano River bridge.....	529. 72	
Special deposit, J. C. McCormick.....	60. 86	
Total.....	\$274, 989. 80	
Under supervision of commissioner of education:		
School extension—		
Construction of schoolhouse in Yauco.....	3, 000. 00	
Addition to Aguas Buenas schoolhouse.....	1, 001. 18	
Plans for school buildings.....	428. 00	
Purchase of site of school building in Yauco.....	1, 000. 00	
General account.....	3, 376. 78	
School building fund—		
Construction of schoolhouse in—		
Moca.....	548. 51	
Maunabo.....	5, 675. 19	
Corozal.....	7, 561. 28	
Mayaguez.....	2, 243. 08	
Carolina.....	1, 198. 50	
Añasco.....	1, 295. 27	
Guayanilla.....	3, 117. 10	
Cidra.....	415. 70	
University agricultural fund.....	40, 587. 74	
University fund.....	16, 350. 00	
Total.....	87, 798. 33	
Under supervision of auditor:		
Insular bond redemption tax—		
Payment on principal of road bonds.....	50, 000. 00	
Interest on road bonds.....	35, 000. 00	
Refunds.....	168. 27	
Special deposits.....	16. 75	
Teachers' pension fund.....	2, 071. 87	
Salaries, treasury agents.....	1, 560. 00	
Salaries, telegraph operators.....	75. 00	
Cash bond deposits.....	43, 245. 00	
Proceeds from sale of relief supplies, hurricane of August 8, 1899.....	296. 90	
Outstanding liabilities.....	130. 98	
Franchise deposits.....	917. 95	
Insular police relief fund.....	922. 52	
Payments of saving fund, penitentiary.....	128. 74	
Total.....	134, 533. 98	
Total miscellaneous expenditures.....	497, 322. 11	

EXHIBIT BB.

Income and expenditures of the insular government, exclusive of trust funds, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, and comparisons with the two preceding fiscal years.

INCOME.

	1910.	1909.	1908.
Customs.....	\$879,362.43	\$803,386.35	\$679,990.43
Internal revenue.....	2,223,472.52	2,076,241.80	2,103,615.47
Miscellaneous.....	349,001.46	296,112.10	283,080.88
Repayment of loans to municipalities.....	93,586.80	99,328.90	95,888.92
Repayment of loans to school boards.....	43,094.74	33,257.21	19,120.60
Repayments by bureau of printing and supplies.....	107,829.42	72,254.36	52,147.28
Repayments to appropriations, disbursing officer balance and transfers.....	48,221.17	106,380.26	38,704.06
Total income.....	3,744,568.54	3,548,960.98	3,572,547.61

EXPENDITURES.

	1910.	1909.	1908.
Legislative.....	\$53,484.14	\$57,021.00	\$54,031.72
Executive.....	2,883,934.73	3,276,539.39	2,594,004.66
Judicial.....	420,834.57	418,006.29	379,140.07
Miscellaneous.....	89,358.72	27,827.02	33,546.12
Loans to municipalities.....	39,849.89	173,335.14	262,993.63
Loans to school boards.....	29,643.14	100,284.90	71,674.01
Repayments to appropriations and transfers.....	42,543.50	43,172.11	86,208.99
Total expenditures.....	3,569,648.69	4,006,184.85	3,511,599.20
Annual surplus or deficit.....	184,919.85	a 546,223.87	60,948.41

a Deficit.

EXHIBIT C.

Loans of the insular government to the municipalities of the island under acts of the Legislative Assembly approved March 10, 1904, and amended February 14, 1906.

Municipality.	Amount of loans July 1, 1909.	Loans made during the year.	Amount repaid during year.	Amount of loans June 30, 1910.	Loans authorized and not paid.	Total.
Adjuntas.....	\$8,000.00		\$1,333.33	\$6,666.67		\$6,666.67
Aguada.....	1,800.00		800.00	800.00		800.00
Aguadilla.....	9,794.87		3,641.58	6,152.99		6,152.99
Agua Buenas.....	3,600.00		500.00	2,000.00		2,000.00
Albionite.....	9,700.00		1,300.00	8,400.00		8,400.00
Añasco.....	833.34		833.34			
Arecibo.....	9,983.92		2,000.00	7,983.92	\$1,016.08	9,000.00
Barros.....	1,200.00		600.00	600.00		600.00
Bayamon.....	17,084.38		3,000.00	14,084.38	4,915.62	19,000.00
Cabo Rojo.....	11,377.77		1,422.23	9,955.54		9,955.54
Caguas.....	49,988.70	\$11.80	7,000.00	43,000.00		43,000.00
Camuy.....	1,208.15		388.14	850.01		850.01
Cayey.....	35,616.13		3,551.61	31,964.52		31,964.52
Cidra.....	1,833.34		458.34	1,375.00		1,375.00
Coamo.....	21,979.17		3,229.17	18,750.00		18,750.00
Dorado.....	5,400.00		600.00	4,800.00		4,800.00
Fajardo.....					6,000.00	6,000.00
Guayama.....		7,000.00	3,000.00	4,000.00	8,000.00	12,000.00
Guayanilla.....	600.00		500.00			
Hatillo.....	1,617.83		517.83	1,000.00		1,000.00
Juana Diaz.....	6,425.52		1,824.66	4,600.86		4,600.86
Juncos.....		3,000.00	3,000.00			
Lajas.....	4,000.00		1,000.00	3,000.00		3,000.00
Lares.....	4,400.00		2,400.00	2,400.00		2,400.00
Las Marias.....	6,030.34		792.54	5,237.70		5,237.70
Leiza.....	7,400.00	2,000.00	1,600.00	7,800.00	5,000.00	12,800.00
Maricao.....	2,800.00		1,400.00	1,400.00		1,400.00
Mayaguez.....	23,000.00		7,000.00	21,000.00		21,000.00
Moca.....	1,169.50		1,169.50			
Morovis.....	2,500.00		500.00	2,000.00		2,000.00

EXHIBIT C—Continued.

Loans of the insular government to the municipalities of the island under acts of the Legislative Assembly approved March 10, 1904, and amended February 14, 1906—Con.

Municipality.	Amount of loans July 1, 1909.	Loans made during the year.	Amount repaid during year.	Amount of loans June 30, 1910.	Loans authorized and not paid.	Total.
Naguabo.....	\$600.00		\$600.00			
Patillas.....	4,266.68		1,266.68	\$3,000.00		\$3,000.00
Ponce.....	51,200.00		6,400.00	44,800.00		44,800.00
Quebradillas.....	375.00		125.00	250.00		250.00
Rincon.....	528.70		528.70			
Salinas.....	7,133.34		1,733.34	5,400.00		5,400.00
San German.....	9,600.00	\$4,500.00	1,200.00	12,900.00		12,900.00
San Juan.....	58,142.85	9,000.00	14,428.57	52,714.28		52,714.28
San Lorenzo.....	3,000.00		1,000.00	2,000.00		2,000.00
San Sebastian.....	6,537.64		2,593.82	3,943.82		3,943.82
Santa Isabel.....	11,659.17		2,572.09	9,087.08		9,087.08
Tos Alta.....	2,830.72		988.68	1,842.04		1,842.04
Tos Baja.....	1,050.00		150.00	900.00		900.00
Utueado.....	14,361.41	12,938.59	2,000.00	25,300.00		25,300.00
Vega Baja.....	4,184.41		617.65	3,566.76		3,566.76
Yabucoa.....	12,000.00	1,400.00	2,000.00	11,400.00	\$800.00	12,000.00
Total.....	441,612.48	39,849.89	93,586.80	387,875.57	26,531.70	413,407.27

EXHIBIT D.

Loans of the insular government to the school boards of the island under acts of the Legislative Assembly approved March 10, 1904, and amended February 14, 1906.

School board.	Amount of loans July 1, 1909.	Loans made during the year.	Amount repaid during year.	Amount of loans June 30, 1910.	Loans authorized and not paid.	Total.
Aguadilla.....	\$250.00		\$250.00			
Anasco.....	920.74		220.74	\$700.00	\$100.00	\$800.00
Arecibo.....	12,398.51	\$17,603.49	3,000.00	27,000.00		27,000.00
Arroyo.....	3,055.57		611.12	2,444.45		2,444.45
Bayamon.....	700.00		700.00			
Cabo Rojo.....					6,000.00	6,000.00
Caguas.....	7,200.00		800.00	6,400.00		6,400.00
Camuy.....	600.00		600.00			
Coamo.....	4,200.00		600.00	3,600.00		3,600.00
Fajardo.....		2,671.65	2,400.00	271.65	9,328.35	9,600.00
Guayama.....	4,000.00		1,000.00	3,000.00		3,000.00
Hatillo.....	600.00		600.00			
Juana Diaz.....	3,000.00		1,500.00	1,500.00		1,500.00
Lajas.....	2,529.08	1,368.00	666.68	3,230.40	799.60	4,000.00
Lares.....	2,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00		1,000.00
Manati.....			600.00		6,000.00	6,400.00
Patillas.....	700.00		100.00	600.00		600.00
Penuelas.....	1,650.00		350.00	1,300.00	1,500.00	2,800.00
Ponce.....	31,500.00		10,500.00	21,000.00		21,000.00
Rio Piedras.....	2,187.50		437.50	1,750.00		1,750.00
Sabana Grande.....	640.00		108.66	533.34		533.34
Salinas.....	5,000.00		1,000.00	4,000.00		4,000.00
San German.....	1,600.00		400.00	1,200.00		1,200.00
San Juan.....	65,200.00		11,042.86	54,157.14		54,157.14
Santa Isabel.....	4,000.00		1,000.00	3,000.00		3,000.00
Tos Baja.....	1,050.00		150.00	900.00		900.00
Yauco.....		8,000.00	3,459.18	4,540.82		4,540.82
Total.....	154,979.40	29,643.14	43,094.74	142,127.80	23,697.95	165,225.75

EXHIBIT E.

Proceeds of the sale of the \$1,000,000 bond issue for roads and the disposition thereof to June 30, 1910.

Proceeds from bond issue.....	\$1,048,975.30
Total transfers prior to June 30, 1910.....	1,048,800.00
Balance undistributed.....	175.30

Insular bond fund for road construction.

	Disbursed during fiscal year 1910.	Balance June 30, 1910.
Ciales-Juana Dias road section.....	\$9.04	\$6.43
Comerio-Barranquitas road section.....		61.76
Purchase of machinery and supplies for road construction under bond act.....	3.96	.43
Construction of Caguas bridge, Caguas-Humacao road.....		63.59
Salaries, auxiliary technical force.....	110.58	
Consumo-Maricao road section.....	101.55	274.73
Las Piedras-San Lorenzo road section.....	75.35	
Corrasal-Barros road section.....	71.43	113.36
Yauco road section.....	2.76	255.96
Humacao Playa-Naguabo Playa road section.....		2.10
Maricao road section.....		50.75
Vega Alta-Vega Baja road section.....		5.96
Construction of Convento bridge, Bayamon-Comerio road section.....		1.86
Construction of bridges, Aguadilla-Aguada road.....	539.07	2.17
Total for fiscal year 1910.....	1,213.75	829.15
Add:		
Disbursed during fiscal years 1907, 1908, and 1909.....	1,046,757.10	
Total disbursed to June 30, 1910.....	1,047,970.85	
Balance undistributed, as above.....		175.30
Portion of fund unexpended June 30, 1910.....		1,004.45

EXHIBIT F.

Statement of customs refund by the United States to Porto Rico under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved March 24, and April 12, 1900.

Total amount of advances and payments by the Treasurer of the United States to the people of Porto Rico, on account of customs revenues collected in the United States on importations from Porto Rico. The sums paid to the treasurer of Porto Rico by the Treasurer of the United States were placed on the books of the auditor's office to the credit of the appropriation "Allotment from appropriation of revenues collected on importations from Porto Rico in the United States," and amounted in all to \$1,900,183.86

Amounts from which were distributed, by transfers authorized by the Governor to various trust-fund appropriations for public and permanent improvements, as follows:

	Appropriated by transfer.	Amount expended.	Unexpended balance.
Construction and repair of country roads.....	\$1,304,177.53	\$1,298,427.53	
Transferred to general allotment.....		5,750.00	
Maintenance and repair of roads, removal of landslides.....	10,855.00	10,855.00	
School extension.....	429,076.50	422,466.96	\$6,609.54
Insular Normal School, purchase of site.....	3,500.00	3,500.00	
Transfers to insular revenues.....	82,329.17	82,329.17	
Insular Normal School, erection of building.....	31,500.00	31,500.00	
Insular Normal School.....	21,000.00	21,000.00	
University of Porto Rico, purchase of land.....	10,000.00	9,707.28	
Transferred to general allotment.....		292.72	
Refund of duties to contractors, paid on material used on public works.....	6,000.00	1,254.84	
Transferred to general allotment.....		4,745.16	
Claims paid Red "D" Steamship Co., freight on coin shipments.....	291.05	291.05	
Payment of saving fund, penitentiary.....	128.74	128.74	
Amount advanced to road supervisor at Humacao, for completion of Fajardo-Fajardo Playa road.....	\$500.00		
Less repayment of.....	.43		
	499.57	499.57	
	1,899,357.55	1,892,748.01	6,609.54

Unexpended balance.....	\$6,609.54
Amount expended.....	1,892,748.01
Appropriated by transfer.....	1,899,357.55
Balance remaining to credit of appropriation "Allotment from appropriations of revenues collected on importations from Porto Rico to the United States," as shown by the appropriation ledgers of the auditor's office.....	11,614.19
Total amount of allotment paid to the treasurer of Porto Rico, including transfer from refund of duties to contractors, purchase of land, University of Porto Rico, and construction and repair of country roads.	1,910,971.74

SUMMARY.

Total of the unexpended balances of the appropriations, as shown in the foregoing statements of the allotment.....	\$6,609.54
Total amount remaining to the credit of the general allotment, as shown by the books of the auditor's office, referred to in the foregoing statement, available for transfer.....	11,614.19
Total available balance of the general allotment, and the appropriations created by transfers therefrom, June 30, 1910.....	18,223.73

The balance standing to the credit of the appropriation "School extension in Porto Rico," will be increased from time to time as repayments shall be made by the various municipalities which have built schoolhouses on shares, part of the cost of which is to be paid back to the insular government within a specified time. It may also be decreased on account of advances to municipalities for the same purpose and under the same conditions.

INDEX.

- ACCOUNTS, DIVISION OF, system used in: 237.
ADMINISTRATIVE BULLETINS, list of: 48-49.
AGRICULTURE:
 Development of, appropriation for: 12.
 Industry and: 9-11.
 Loans on crops, act providing for: 12.
AGUADILLA, harbor of, fees collected: 152.
AMERICAN COLONIAL BANK OF PORTO RICO, resources and liabilities: 84-85.
ANEMIA. *See* TROPICAL AND TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES SERVICE.
ANTITUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE. *See* TROPICAL AND TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES SERVICE.
APPEALS:
 Civil, list of pending: 207.
 Criminal, list of pending: 207.
APPOINTMENTS, Governor, list of those made by: 47-48.
APPROPRIATIONS: 11, 12, 28, 57, 217.
AREA: 5.
ARROYO, harbor of, fees collected: 152.
ASHFORD, MAJ. BAILEY K., mentioned: 38.
ASSEMBLY, LEGISLATIVE. *See* LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
ASSET AND LIABILITY SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTING, adoption of: 233.
ATTORNEY GENERAL:
 Opinion of, re power of Governor to allot funds under act of Congress: 14.
 Report of the: 205-206.
AUDITING AND ACCOUNTING, property accounting, adoption of: 41.
AUDITOR:
 Accounting divisions outside the office of: 233-234.
 Authority of: 233.
 Report of the: 233-238.
AUDITS AND EXAMINATIONS, DIVISION OF, work of: 236-237.
BANCO DE PUERTO RICO, resources and liabilities: 84-85.
BANCO POPULAR SAN JUAN, resources and liabilities: 84-85.
BANCO TERRITORIAL Y AGRICOLA, resources and liabilities: 84-85.
BANKS AND BANKING:
 Banking law, lack of: 72.
 Depositories, resources and liabilities of: 84-85.
 Examiner, need of an: 72.
 Financial statement: 6.
 Organization, manner of: 72.
 Recommendations regarding: 72-73.
BLIND ASYLUM. *See* CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.
BOYS' CHARITY SCHOOL. *See* CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.
BROWN, FOSTER V.:
 Appointment of: 21.
 Attorney-general, report of: 205-206.
BUDGET:
 Allotment of funds by Congress in absence of appropriation for: 13-15.
 Appropriation for: 11.
 Making, recommendations regarding: 234.
BUILDINGS AND MACHINERY, total assessed value of, in municipalities: 89.
BUILDINGS, PUBLIC:
 Advisory board on apportionment, assignment and use of: 17.
 Condition of: 30-31.
BULLETINS, ADMINISTRATIVE, list of: 48-49.
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS. *See* INSULAR AFFAIRS, BUREAU OF.
CAJA DE ECONOMIAS Y PRESTAMOS SAN GERMAN, resources and liabilities: 84-85.
CANADA, ROYAL BANK OF, resources and liabilities: 84-85.

CANE:

Municipalities, by—
Acres—

Average value per: 94-95.

Number of: 92-93.

Total assessed value of: 88.

CARREL, M. DREW:

Appointment of: 21.

Resignation of: 22.

Secretary, report of: 50-52.

CASINO OF PORTO RICO, conveyance of public lands for use of: 13.

CATTLE, value of, by municipalities, total assessed: 90-91.

CENSUS, proclamation to facilitate enumeration of: 17.

CERTIORARI, WRITS OF:

Decided, number: 207.

Filed, number: 207.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS:

Blind asylum—

Cures, number of: 40.

Daily average of inmates: 221.

Patients, number of: 39.

Percentage of patients cured: 221.

Recommendations: 221.

Board of visitors, appointment of: 39.

Boys' charity school—

Band, work of: 223.

Building, repair to: 223.

Health of inmates, condition of: 223.

Pupils, number of: 40, 223.

Work of: 40.

Girls' charity school—

Buildings, repairs to: 222-223.

Education, progress of: 222.

Health, general condition of: 222.

Training of inmates, reforms introduced in: 222.

Work of inmates: 40, 222.

Insane asylum—

Applications for admission, number of: 220.

Assistant physician, creation of position of: 220.

Building, necessity of constructing a new: 220.

Disinfecting clothing, beds, etc., need for apparatus for: 221.

Inmates, number of: 39.

Law for the commitment of dangerous lunatics, deficiency of: 220.

Nurses, need for the establishment of a school for: 220.

Receipts from paying patients: 220.

Repairs to: 220.

Sanitary condition of patients: 220.

Leper colony—

Buildings, repair of: 221.

Condition of inmates: 221.

Location of: 40.

Patients, number of: 40.

Recommendations: 221-222.

CHARITIES, BUREAU OF, work of: 220-224.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY:

Appropriations for: 217.

Work performed in: 214-218.

CHURCH CASES, final payment made: 238.

CIGARETTES:

Adulteration of, measures to prevent: 12.

Consumption of: 10, 70.

Export: 10, 70.

Output, total: 10.

CIGARS:

Adulteration of, measures to prevent: 12.

Brands, system of registration of Porto Rican: 12.

Consumption of: 10, 69.

CIGARS—Continued.

Export: 10, 69.

Output, total: 10.

CIVIL CASES, number decided: 207.**CIVIL SERVICE**, work of: 21.**CLEMENCY**, petition for, action upon: 17.**CLIMATE**, excellence of: 211.**COCONUTS:**

Export, value of: 11.

Municipalities, by—

Acres—

Average value per: 94-95.

Number of: 92-93.

Total assessed value of: 89.

COFFEE:

Export—

Pounds, number of: 10.

Value of: 10.

Municipalities, by—

Acres—

Average value per: 94-95.

Number of: 92-93.

Total assessed value of: 88.

COLTON, GEORGE R., Governor of Porto Rico:

Appointment of: 21.

Report of: 3-41.

COMMERCE:

Development of, appropriation for: 12.

External: 6-8.

Imports: 7, 8, 70.

Articles of, principal, 8.

Beer—

Liters, number of: 70.

Revenue from: 70.

Malt extracts, classification of: 70.

Wines—

Liters, number of: 70.

Revenue from: 70.

COMMISSION FOR THE PROMOTION OF UNIFORM STATE LAWS; appointment of members of: 22.**COMMUNICATIONS, OFFICIAL**; Bureau of Insular Affairs, transmitted to, through office of the Governor: 15.**CONGRESS**, allotment of funds in absence of appropriation for budget: 13-15.**CORPORATIONS:**

Domestic—

Capital—

Authorized stock, total: 52.

Paid in: 52.

Stock: 5.

Number of: 5.

Purposes, principal: 52.

Registered, list of: 52.

Foreign—

Capital—

Authorized stock, total: 5, 53.

Paid in: 53.

Stock: 5.

Number of: 5.

Purposes, principal: 53.

Registered, list of: 53.

Property tax uncollected: 64.

COTTON:

Municipalities, by—

Acres—

Average value per: 94-95.

Number of: 92-93.

Total assessed value of: 88.

COURTS:**Civil matters—****Cases—**

- Appealed: 208, 210.
- Decided during year: 208, 210.
- Dismissed: 208, 210.
- Pending July 1, 1909: 208, 210.
- Pending July 1, 1910: 208, 210.
- Presented during year: 208, 210.

Criminal matters—**Acquittals: 208-209.****Appeals: 208-209.****Cases—**

- Decided during the year: 208-209.
- Instituted during the year: 208-209.
- Pending July 1, 1909: 208-209.
- Pending July 1, 1910: 208-209.
- Transferred or dismissed: 208.

Homicide, cases decided: 209.**Jury trials: 208.***See also JUDICIARY.*

CREDITO Y AHORRO PONCEÑO, resources and liabilities: 84-85.

CUSTOMS REFUND BY THE UNITED STATES TO PORTO RICO, statement relating to: 258-259.

DEBT, public, total net: 6.

DEPOSITARIES:

Funds deposited with: 63, 80.

List of: 63, 80.

DEXTER, E. G., commissioner of education, report of: 153-154.

DISBURSEMENTS AND CLAIMS, DIVISION OF, work of: 236.

DISBURSING OFFICER IN WASHINGTON, discontinuance of position recommended by auditor: 237.

DISTILLERIES:

Number of: 69.

Output: 69.

EDUCATION:

Agriculture, course of instruction in: 34, 161.

Celebrations, school: 179.

Commissioner of, report of the: 153-203.

Curriculum: 33.

Domestic science, courses in: 161.

Double enrollment and the interlocking system: 167-168.

Drawing, instruction in: 162.

English, instruction in: 34, 165-167.

Enrollments, number of: 33.

Examiners, board of, work of: 167.

Financial statement: 181-185.

Flexible promotions: 168.

Graded schools: 157, 165.

High schools: 34, 158-159.

Kindergartens: 34, 161.

Libraries, school: 175-176.

Manual training, courses in: 162.

Music, instruction in: 162.

Night schools: 34, 160.

Organization of public, résumé of the: 154-155.

Physical culture, instruction in: 162.

Playgrounds: 172-174.

Pupils—

Graded schools, number in: 165.

Rural schools, number in: 165.

Savings banks, school: 34, 35, 171-172.

Scholarships, number of: 162.

School boards—

Indebtedness, refund and reissue of, act providing for: 12.

Insular loans to: 101-102, 234-235, 257.

School system, extension of the: 163-165.

Schoolhouses, number of: 33.

EDUCATION—Continued.**Schools—****Graded—**

Course of study: 157.
 Number of: 157.
 Pupils, number of: 165.
 Teachers, number of: 157.

High—

Course of study: 159.
 Enrollment—
 Distribution, by age and sex of pupils: 159.
 Increase in: 158.
 Number of: 34, 158.

Municipalities, enrollment by: 164.

Night: 34, 160.

Number of: 163.

Preparatory, number of teachers employed in: 156.

Rural—

Course of study: 157.
 Number of: 157.
 Pupils, number of: 165.
 Teachers, number of: 157.

Statistical tables, general: 153-154, 193-203.

Summer institutes: 177-178.

Supervising principals, conferences of: 177.

Supervision: 169-170.

Teachers—

Licenses, distribution of: 170-171.
 Meetings: 176-177.
 Number of: 163.
 Salaries: 179-181.

Text-books: 181.

University of Porto Rico—

Agriculture, college of: 188-189.
 Amendment to law establishing: 12.
 Changes in: 35.
 Finances of: 189-192.
 Liberal arts, college of: 189.
 Military instruction: 189.
 Normal department: 186-188.

EDWARDS, GEN. CLARENCE R., visit of: 3.

EXECUTIVE: 13-25.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND PROCLAMATIONS:

List of: 48-49.

Review of: 15-17.

EXPERT TOBACCO INSPECTORS, employment of, provisions for: 12.

FAIR, INSULAR:

Appropriations for: 12.

Board, appointment of members of: 22.

FAJARDO, harbor of, fees collected: 152.

FINANCES, INSULAR GOVERNMENT, statement of: 25-27.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS, general: 5-6.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES:

List of: 86.

Transactions of: 86.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTO RICO, resources and liabilities: 84-85.

FRANCHISES, report on: 24-25.

FRANCHISES AND CONCESSIONS, list of: 149-151.

FRUIT, export, value of: 11.

FRUITS, MINOR:

Municipalities, by—

Acres—

Average value per: 94-95.

Number of: 92-93.

Total assessed value of: 89.

GAZETTE, OFFICIAL:

- Allotment of funds for: 16.
- Publication of, provisions for: 13, 50.

GIRLS' CHARITY SCHOOL. See CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.**GOVERNMENT, INSULAR:**

- Actual net income of the: 81.
- Balance on hand, classified: 80.
- Excise stamp sales detailed by sources—
 - Documentary: 83.
 - Excise proper: 82.
 - License taxes: 82.
- Funds, custody of: 80.
- Loans—
 - Municipalities, to: 256-257.
 - School boards, to: 257.
- Miscellaneous receipts detailed: 83.
- Receipts and disbursements of: 81.
- Receipts and expenditures of the: 240-256.

GOVERNOR:

- Agriculture, appropriation for development of, expended under authority of: 12.
- Allotment of funds under act of Congress in absence of appropriation for budget: 13-15.
- Appointments by, list of: 47-48.
- Executive orders:
 - Communications, official, to be transmitted through office of Governor to Bureau of Insular Affairs: 15.
- Report of: 3-41.
- States and Territories, appointment of board to promote uniformity of legislation in: 13.
- Table showing allotments of funds made by: 45-46.
- University of Porto Rico, appointment of members of board of governors of: 12.
- GRAHAME, LAURENCE H., resignation of: 22.
- GRAPE FRUIT, export, value of: 11.
- GROMER, SAMUEL D., treasurer, report of: 61-79.
- GUARANTY INSURANCE COMPANIES:
 - List of: 86.
 - Transactions of: 86.
- HALIFAX, UNION BANK OF, resources and liabilities: 84-85.
- HARBOR FACILITIES, benefits to be derived from Panama Canal: 28.
- HARBORS, fees collected: 152.
- HARBORS AND DOCKS, DIVISION OF, work accomplished by: 123-124.
- HEALTH:
 - Bureau of, work of: 211-219.
 - Condition of: 36.
 - Death, causes of, statement showing principal: 226.
 - Deaths—
 - Foreigners, among, statement showing number of: 227.
 - Insane asylum, number and percentage: 227.
 - Glanders—
 - Need of legislation to prevent: 212.
 - Number of cases of, registered: 213.
 - Insane asylum—
 - Age, color, and marital condition of inmates: 223.
 - Deaths in, number and percentage of: 227.
 - Mental diseases of inmates, list of: 228.
 - Sanitary work: 37.
 - Sanitation and, report on: 36-41.
 - Superior board of, appointment of members of: 22.
 - Tuberculosis, appropriation for combating: 13.
 - Vital statistics, summary of: 226-227.
- HEALTH, CHARITIES, AND CORRECTIONS, DIRECTOR OF, report of: 211-225.
- HERNANDEZ LOPEZ, JUAN, mentioned: 17.
- HILL, CHARLES F., paymaster, statement of business transacted during fiscal year in bureau of: 98.
- HOOKWORM DISEASE. *See* TROPICAL AND TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES SERVICE.

HORSES:

Glanders, number of cases registered: 213.

Value of, by municipalities, total assessed: 90-91.

HOTEL, public lands, conveyance of, for site of tourists': 13.

HOUSES, municipalities, in, total assessed value of rural: 89.

HOYT, HENRY M., resignation of: 22.

HUMACAO, harbor of, fees collected: 152.

IMPORTS. *See* **COMMERCE.**

INDEPENDENT TAX PLANT, no necessity for, in auditor's office: 233.

INDUSTRY, agriculture and: 9-11.

INJUNCTIONS:

Decided, number: 207.

Filed, number: 207.

INSANE ASYLUM. *See* **CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.**

INSPECTORS, EXPERT TOBACCO, employment of, provisions for: 12.

INSULAR AFFAIRS, BUREAU OF:

Chief of, visit of: 3.

Communications, official to be transmitted through office of Governor: 15.

Jurisdiction over matters of Porto Rico, effect of: 3.

Official publications furnished to: 15.

Purchases made through: 51.

INSULAR LIBRARY. *See* **LIBRARY, INSULAR.**

INSULAR LOANS. *See* **LOANS, INSULAR.**

INSULAR POLICE. *See* **POLICE, INSULAR.**

INSURANCE COMPANIES:

List of: 86.

Transactions of: 86.

INTERIOR, COMMISSIONER OF THE, report of: 117-125.

INTERNAL REVENUE, BUREAU OF:

Collections, cost of: 69.

Penalties and prosecutions—

Amount collected from: 71.

Number of: 71.

Receipts: 69.

INTERNAL REVENUE, DIVISION OF, work of: 237.

IRRIGATION, project for construction of system: 29.

IRRIGATION LAW, distribution of funds under: 235-236.

IRRIGATION SERVICE, PORTO RICO:

Construction: 125.

Progress of construction of—

Carite and Toro Negro tunnels: 125.

Patillas canal: 125.

Patillas dam: 125.

Topographical surveys: 124.

Water supply: 125.

JUDD, JOHN W., mentioned: 24.

JUDICIARY:

Civil cases, number decided: 207.

Courts, cost of maintaining: 35.

District courts—

Civil cases, number of: 35.

Criminal cases, number of: 35.

Number of: 35.

Municipal courts—

Civil cases, number of: 35.

Criminal cases, number of: 35.

Number of: 35.

Supreme Court—

Civil suits, number of: 35.

Criminal prosecutions, number of: 35.

LAWS, COMMISSION FOR THE PROMOTION OF UNIFORM STATE, appointment of members of: 22, 23.

LEGISLATION: 11-13.

LEGISLATION, uniformity of, board to promote, in States and Territories, appointment of: 13.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

Commended: 13.

Legislation enacted by Fifth: 11-13.

- LEPER COLONY.** *See* CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.
- LIBRARY, INSULAR,** appointment of trustees to: 22.
- LICENSE TAXES:**
- Manufacturers—**
 - Amount collected: 70.
 - Number of: 70.
 - Receipts from, increase of: 70.
 - Retail dealers—**
 - Amount collected: 70.
 - Number of: 70.
 - Wholesale dealers:**
 - Amount collected: 70.
 - Number of: 70.
- LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES:**
- List of: 86.
 - Transactions of: 86.
- LOANS, crops, on, act providing for:** 12.
- LOANS, INSULAR:**
- Municipalities, to: 99-100.
 - School boards, to: 101-102.
- MALT EXTRACT,** classification of: 70.
- MANDAMUS, WRITS OF:**
- Decided, number: 207.
 - Filed, number: 207.
- MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES:**
- List of: 86.
 - Transactions of: 86.
- MAYAGUEZ, harbor of,** fees collected: 152.
- MEDICAL EXAMINERS, BOARD OF,** appointment of member of: 22.
- MERCHANDISE, value of, by municipalities, total assessed:** 90-91.
- MILK:**
- Adulteration of: 212.
 - Provision for law to prevent: 13.
- MONEY, value of, by municipalities, total assessed:** 90-91.
- MULES:**
- Glanders, number of cases registered: 213.
 - Value of, by municipalities, total assessed: 90-91.
- MUNICIPALITIES:**
- Amount and per cent of general property tax of 1 per cent remaining uncollected: 96-97.
 - Cash on hand: 108-115.
 - Expenditures—**
 - Categories, by main: 104.
 - Detailed: 105.
 - Distribution, per cent of: 106.
 - Financial condition: 23.
 - General condition of: 74-78.
 - Gross receipts of, detailed by sources and destination: 103.
 - Income, actual net, by main categories: 104.
 - Indebtedness, outstanding: 108-115.
 - Refund and reissue of, act providing for: 12.
 - Loans of the insular Government to: 256-257.
 - Loans to, auditor's report on: 234-235.
 - Loans to, insular: 99-100.
 - Number of: 23.
 - Property, total assessed valuation of: 87-89.
 - Real and personal: 87.
 - Rural: 88-89.
 - Urban: 88.
 - Property, personal, total assessed value of: 90-91.
 - Receipts and expenditures: 108-115.
 - Report on: 23-24.
 - Tax of: 23.
 - Water-supply systems, receipts and payments on account of: 107.
- OFFICIAL GAZETTE.** *See* GAZETTE, OFFICIAL.
- OLMSTED, HON. M. E.,** bill introduced in Congress by: 4.

ORANGES:

Export, value of: 11.

Municipalities by—

Acres—

Number of: 92-93.

Value, average per: 94-95.

Value, total assessed, of: 88.

ORGANIC ACT, act of Congress amending, executive order publishing: 15.**PANIAGUA, MANUEL**, appointment of: 22.**PANAMA CANAL**, benefits to be derived from: 28.**PASSPORTS:**

Citizens visiting Spain, provisions for providing, with: 15-16.

Governor may issue: 50.

Number issued: 50.

Secretary, prepared in office of: 50.

PASTURE:

Municipalities—

Acres—

Number of: 92-93.

Value, average per: 94-95.

Value, total assessed, of: 89.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS, number registered: 50.**PENAL INSTITUTIONS:**

General condition of—

Buildings: 224.

Penitentiary: 224.

Prisoners: 225.

Reform school: 225.

Inadequacy of buildings: 40.

Management of, statement of: 229-232.

Penitentiary—

Building occupied by: 40.

Convicts enrolled, number of: 40.

Reform school for boys, completion of: 40.

PERSONNEL:

Appointments: 21-23.

Resignations: 21-22.

PHARMACY, BOARD OF, appointment of members of: 22.**PIGS**, value of, by municipalities, total assessed: 90-91.**PINEAPPLES:**

Canned, value of export: 11.

Export, value of: 11.

Municipalities by—

Acres—

Number of: 92-93.

Value, average per: 94-95.

Value, total assessed, of: 88.

POLICE, INSULAR:

Acquittals: 57.

Appropriations: 57.

Arrests made: 57.

Enlisted men, changes occurring among: 59.

Expenditures: 57.

Force—

Salaries of members of: 60.

Strength and distribution of: 58.

Officers, changes occurring among: 59.

Sentences imposed: 57.

Service, length of continuous: 59.

Work of: 19-20.

PONCE, harbor of, fees collected: 152.**POPULATION:** 5.**PORTO RICO, UNIVERSITY OF.** *See* EDUCATION.**POST, REGIS H.:**

Mentioned: 14.

Resignation of: 21.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, executive orders, organic act, publishing act of Congress amending: 15.

PRINTING AND SUPPLIES, BUREAU OF:

Automobile division—

Liabilities: 56.

Resources: 56.

Bureau of Insular Affairs, purchases made through: 51.

Expenditures: 55.

Financial condition: 51, 53.

Liabilities: 54.

Maintenance of: 50.

Receipts: 55.

Resources: 54.

Transportation division—

Automobiles, maintenance of: 51.

Establishment of: 51.

Receipts and expenditures: 56.

PRISONERS, paroles to, publication of rules and orders re: 16.

PRISONS. *See* PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

PROCLAMATIONS, list of: 48-49.

PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS, review of: 15-17.

PROPERTY:

Amount and per cent of general property tax of 1 per cent remaining uncollected, by municipalities: 96-97.

Exchange of federal and insular: 31-32.

Personal, value of, by municipalities, total assessed: 90-91.

Public—

Lease, sale, or grant of, action of commissioner of interior: 147-148.

Protection and conservation of, provisions for: 16.

Real and personal, value of, by municipalities, grand total assessed: 90-91.

Value, total assessed in the island: 5.

PROPERTY ACCOUNTING, regulations for: 237.

PROPERTY AND ACCOUNTS, DIVISION OF, work accomplished by: 124.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, DIVISION OF, work accomplished by: 122-123.

PUBLIC LANDS, conveyance of certain, for various uses: 13.

PUBLIC LANDS, DIVISION OF, work accomplished by: 123.

PUBLIC WORKS, BUILDINGS, AND LANDS, report on: 28-33.

PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAU OF, work accomplished: 117-121.

PUBLICATIONS, official, furnished Bureau of Insular Affairs: 15.

REGISTER, compilation of: 50.

REVENUE AGENTS:

Number of: 70.

Salaries of: 70.

REVENUES, forecast of: 238.

RIEFKOHLE, WILLIAM, appointment of: 22.

ROADS:

Bond issue for, proceeds of sale of, and disposition thereof: 257-258.

Construction—

Civil government, completed by: 131-139.

Spanish Government, completed by: 131-133, 138.

United States military government, completed by: 131-133, 138.

Construction and maintenance of: 28.

Expenditures for maintenance of insular: 126-129.

Maintenance, comparative cost of: 28.

Tar and oil sprinkling: 138-139.

Traffic, statements showing: 139-146.

ROSE, DR. WYCKLIFF, mentioned: 38.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, resources and liabilities: 84-85.

SAN JUAN:

Harbor—

Congestion of: 29.

Fees collected: 152.

Public lands, conveyance of certain portions of: 13.

SANITATION. *See* HEALTH.

SAWYER, A. P. (AUDITOR):

Appointment of: 21.

Report of: 233-238.

SCHOOLS. See EDUCATION.**SECRETARY:**

Correspondence, etc., authorized to sign certain: 16.

Duties of: 18-19.

Office of, expenditures in: 50.

Report of: 50-52.

SECRETARY OF WAR, visit of: 3.**SHEEP, value of, by municipalities, total assessed: 90-91.****SPAIN, passports to be provided citizens visiting: 15-16.****STATES AND TERRITORIES, uniformity of legislation in, appointment of board to promote: 13.****SUGAR:****Exports—**

Price per ton: 9.

Tons, number of: 9.

Value of: 9.

SUNDRY APPROPRIATION BILL, passage and approval of: 11.**SUPPLIES, PRINTING, AND TRANSPORTATION, BUREAU OF:**

Disbursing officer in Washington, recommended discontinuance of: 237.

Recommendations relating to: 237.

SURETY COMPANIES:

List of: 86.

Transactions of: 86.

SURVEYS, need for: 32.**TAXES:**

Amount and per cent of general property tax of 1 per cent remaining uncollected, by municipalities: 96-97.

Collection of: 64-65.

Distribution of: 64-65.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SYSTEM, PUBLIC:

Mileage of: 30.

Receipts and expenditures: 30.

Stations, number of: 30.

TELEGRAPH, BUREAU OF INSULAR:

Offices, number of: 121.

Property, valuation of: 122.

Receipts and expenditures: 121.

TERRITORIES AND STATES, uniformity of legislation in, appointment of board to promote: 13.**THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION, publication of: 15.****TIMBER AND BRUSH:**

Municipalities, by—

Acres—

Number of: 92-93.

Value, average per: 94-95.

Value, total assessed of: 89.

TOBACCO:**Export—**

Pounds, number of: 10.

Value: 10.

Municipalities, by—

Acres—

Number of: 92-93.

Value, average, per: 94-95.

Value, total assessed of: 88.

TOBACCO INSPECTORS, EXPERT, employment of, provisions for: 12.**TORO, CARLOS, appointment of: 22.****TRADE-MARKS. See PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.****TRANSPORTATION, DIVISION OF, establishment of: 51.****TREASURER:**

Income, actual net—

Customs: 61, 66.

Excise taxes: 61, 66.

Inheritance tax: 61, 66.

Insurance premiums, 3 per cent tax on: 61, 66.

Miscellaneous: 61, 66.

Property tax, general: 61, 66.

Repayments: 61, 66.

TREASURER—Continued.

Indebtedness, public—

- Government, insular: 62.
- Irrigation district, special: 62.
- Municipalities: 62.
- School boards: 62.

Report of: 61-79.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, paymaster, bureau of, statement of business transacted during fiscal year: 98.**TREASURY, INSULAR**, condition of the: 239.**TROPICAL AND TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES SERVICE:**

Analyses, number of: 218.

Anemia—

- Deaths from: 38.
- Dispensaries, number of: 38, 218.
- Patients:
 - Cures, number of: 39.
 - Improvements, number of: 39.
 - Number of: 39, 218.

Appropriations for: 219.

Branches, number of: 37.

Hookworm disease. *See* ANEMIA.**Tuberculosis—****Antituberculosis League:**

- Funds raised by: 38.
- Work of: 38.

Deaths, percentage of: 38.

Dispensaries—

- Location of: 219.
- Nurses assigned to: 219.
- Patients treated at: 219.

Sanatorium, maintenance of: 38.

TUBERCULOSIS:

Clergymen requested to preach sermons on: 16.

See also HEALTH AND TROPICAL AND TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES SERVICES.**UNIONARIASIS**, deaths from: 38.**UNION BANK OF HALIFAX**, resources and liabilities: 84-85.**UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO.** *See* EDUCATION.**VALLE ATILES, DR. FRANCISCO DEL**, mentioned: 17.**VESSELS**, value of, by municipalities, total assessed: 90-91.**VIAS, JUAN A.**, director of health, charities and corrections, report of: 211-225.**VISITORS, BOARD OF**, charitable and penal institutions, appointment of: 17.**VITAL STATISTICS:**

- Births, number of: 37.
- Causes of death, principal: 37.
- Mortality rate, decrease in annual: 37.

VIVAS VALDIVIESO, LIEUT. COL., appointment of: 22.**WAR, SECRETARY OF**, visit of: 3.**WARD, GEORGE CABOT:**

- Appointment of: 21.
- Resignation of: 21, 22.

WATER RIGHTS, APPLICATIONS FOR:

- Applicant, name of: 146.
- Area to be irrigated: 147.
- Date of approval: 146.
- Hacienda, name of: 146.
- Liters per second: 147.
- Municipalities: 146.
- Rivers from which water is to be taken: 146.
- Use to be made: 147.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, supervision over: 73.**WELTY, FRANK M.**, mentioned: 17.**WILLOUGHBY, W. F.**, resignation of: 21.**WILSON, JOHN A.:**

Appointment of: 21.

Commissioner of the interior, report of: 117-125.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, public lands, conveyance of, for use of: 13.

